British Parliamentary Papers

Colonies GENERAL

5

SESSIONS

1849-50

GOV
DOC
UK1
X8
S45
C53
v.5

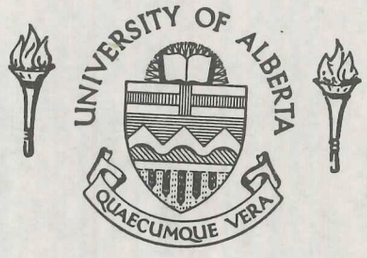
GOV PUB

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
0 1620 00754 786

For Reference

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM

Ex libris
universitatis
albertaensis



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
AUG 7 1973
DOCUMENTS
LIBRARY



British

Parliamentary Papers

COLONIES ANNUAL REPORTS

Colonies

General 5

IUP LIBRARY OF FUNDAMENTAL SOURCE BOOKS

RESEARCH UNIT DIRECTOR T F Turley

The IUP Series of British Parliamentary Papers

CHIEF EDITORIAL ADVISORS

Professor P Ford, Professor Emeritus, Southampton University
and Mrs G Ford

CONSULTANT EDITORS

Professor J H Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Southampton University
Professor Oliver MacDonagh, University College, Cork
Christopher Townley, Librarian, University College, Galway
Colman Lyne, National Museum of Canada
Dan O'Keeffe, Librarian, University College, Cork
Professor John W Osborne, Rutgers University, New Jersey

This Series
is published with the active co-operation of
SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF ALBERTA

IRISH UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES

OF

British Parliamentary Papers

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES

1849-50

Colonies

General

5

IRISH UNIVERSITY PRESS

SHANNON · IRELAND

PRINTER'S NOTE

The Printer wishes to draw attention to the many variations in the graphic quality of this series: broken type, ink set-off, poor impression and background blemishes are to be found in the original copy.

Every effort has been made to minimise these faults and to make the reprint copy as legible as possible.

© *1970*

Irish University Press Shannon Ireland

Microforms

Microfilm, microfiche and other forms of micro-publishing
© *Irish University Microforms Shannon Ireland*

SBN 7165 1209 2

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

The Irish University Press Series of British Parliamentary Papers is a facsimile reproduction. The original documents in this volume have been reproduced by photo-lithography and are unabridged even to the extent of faithfully retaining the printer's imprint.

The contents of this volume have been printed in their entirety by Robert Hogg, Printer to the Irish University Press, Shannon, Ireland.

As a result of the arrangement of the documents in subject sets and of the bringing together in a single book of a number of papers, some volumes in the Irish University Press Series may include the imprints of more than one printer.

Irish University Press Shannon Ireland
DUBLIN CORK BELFAST LONDON NEW YORK
T M MacGlinchey Publisher
Robert Hogg Printer

Contents

IUP Page Number

For ease of reference IUP editors have assigned a continuous pagination which appears on the top outer margin of each page.

State of the Colonies
Annual Reports for the Year 1848
1849 [1126] Vol XXXIV 9

State of the Colonies
Annual Reports for the Year 1849 Part I
1850 [1232] Vol XXXVI 553

State of the Colonies
Annual Reports for the Year 1849 Part II
1850 [1287] Vol XXXVI 691

2069047

THE

REPORTS

Made for the year 1848 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies: in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS,

AND OF THE

UNITED STATES OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS

For the Year 1848.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

1849.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

SCHEDULE.

NORTH AMERICA.

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
		1849.		
CANADA	1. Earl of Elgin . . .	April 10 .	Enclosing Appendix to First Report of Board of Registration and Statistics	1
			POPULATION of LOWER CANADA . .	2
			POPULATION of UPPER CANADA . .	7
			LANDS { Lower Canada, 1836–1847 . . .	17
			LANDS { Upper Canada, ,, ,, . . .	20
			Annual Amount and Value of all Articles assessed for Local Taxation in Upper Canada . . .	22
			Lands retained as under Crop	
			Abstract of Census of 1848	24
			REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, Upper and Lower Canada, 1806–1841	29
			Consolidated Revenue Fund Account, 1841 . .	31
			Gross Amount of Expenditure, 1842–47 . .	32
			Nett Amount of Revenue, 1842–47 . . .	32
			Gross Amount of Revenue of Customs, deductions, and nett revenue in each year from 1842–47 .	33
			Excise Revenue, 1842–47	33
			Receipts constituting the Territorial Revenue, 1842–47	36
			Revenues arising from Public Works, 1842–47 .	36
			Payments under the Civil List, 1842–47 . .	37
			Receipts and Payments in each year, 1842–47 .	38
			CRIME and PRISONS	41
			Number of Coroners' Inquests held, with the Verdicts	45
			TRADE and CONSUMPTION of the Province .	48
			Exports and Imports from the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, 1841–1848	48
			Consumption of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Wine and Spirits, and Tobacco	50
NOVA SCOTIA	2. Sir J. Harvey . .	Oct. 31 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Remarks .	51
NEW BRUNSWICK . .	3. Sir E. Head . . .	June 27 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, and Enclosures.	53
			Return of Timber; Quantity of Timber on hand on 31st December, 1848	53
			Account of EXPENDITURE for 1848, with Comparative Statement of he Appropriations for the years 1848 and 1849	58
			FINANCES of New Brunswick, 31st December, 1848	58
			REVENUE and EXPENDITURE for the year 1848	59
			Taxes in the State of Maine, United States, Account of	59
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	4. Sir D. Campbell . .	May 22 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Remarks .	61
			Proportions of Separate Denominations of Religious Sects in the Colony	64
			Table of Mean Temperature and range of Thermometer at Charlotte Town, from October to May .	66
			Acres of Arable Land under Crop in 1848 . .	69
			Number of Farming Stock	69
			Prices of leading Articles of General Consumption .	71
NEWFOUNDLAND . . .	5. Sir J. G. Le Marchant	April 28 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848	75
			Comparative Statement of the Quantity and Value of the Fisheries exported in the years 1847–48 .	76
BERMUDA	6. Governor Elliot . .	June 11 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848	78
			State of Operations carrying on for opening a communication across the Stags' Channel . .	80
			Chart of Stags' Channel, showing the state of Works *to face page*	80

No General Report received from CANADA.

WEST INDIES.

	Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
			1849.		
	JAMAICA	7. Sir C. E. Grey	March 10	General Report on the State of the Island	81
				REVENUE and EXPENDITURE	86
				Comparative Statement by Receiver-General of Revenue and Expenditure, for four years ending 10th October, 1848	101
				DEBTS due by the Public of Jamaica, 1848	104
				Amount of the ISLAND LOAN outstanding on Certificates, and years in which they will become due	104
				Clergy List of the Diocese of Jamaica, March, 1847	105
				Report by the Committee of the Diocesan Church Society of the Expenditure of two Grants of 3000*l.* each	107
				Report of the Committee to the President and Members of the Board of Education, 1847	108
				Proceedings of the Board of Education, 1847	115
				Statistical Tables of the General Penitentiary, 1847	138
				Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, February, 1849	146
	BAHAMAS	8. Governor Gregory	March 25	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Report	151
GOVERNMENT OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.	BARBADOS	9. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	April 27	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848	157
				Sugar and Molasses, Import of, 1848	157
				REVENUE and DISBURSEMENTS for the year	159
				IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1847–48	161
				Amount of Shipping employed, 1847–48	162
				Horses and Mules imported in the years 1845–48	163
				Advantage of convening General Assemblies	164
				Report of the Assembling of Church Schoolmasters at Codrington College, January, 1849	166
				Articles imported into Barbados, duty free, for year ended 5th January, 1849	176
				Roots and Vegetables exported, for year ended 5th January, 1849	176
				Vessels with their Tonnage engaged in the Inter-Colonial Trade, for year ended 5th January, 1849	177
				Instructions for the Guidance of the Town and Rural Constables	177
	GRENADA	10. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	March 15	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report	178
				Mode of CULTIVATION carried on	180
				Comparative Statement of Staple Articles the produce of the Island, exported, 1847–48	182
				Reply of Sir W. Colebrook to Lieut.-Governor's Report	182
	TOBAGO	11. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	April 26	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report	183
				Comparative Value of IMPORTS, years 1844–48	187
				Declared Value of the Cargoes of four Vessels, entered inwards January, 1849, and current Market price of the same Cargoes, March 1849	189
	ST. VINCENT	12. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	June 13	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report	190
				Decrease of the REVENUE of the Island	190
				Comparative EXPENDITURE, years 1847–48	191
				Export of Sugar, years 1847–48	193
				Number and Tonnage of Ships outwards	193
	ST. LUCIA	13. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	July 6	Transmitting Report on the Blue Book for 1848	195
				Constitution of the Council	199
				Number of Days' Work given on Estates by Labourers	200
				REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Island, 1848.	196
				IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1848	202
				Notes of the French Commissioners sent by the Colonial Government of Martinique to St. Lucia to report on the effects of Emancipation	208
GOVERNMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.	ANTIGUA	14. Governor Higginson	April 5	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Observations	215
				REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Island, 1847–48	221
	ST. KITTS	15. Governor Higginson	March 19	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report	222
	MONTSERRAT	16. Governor Higginson	March 20	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report	224
				IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1844–48	225
				Ships entered Inwards and Outwards, 1844–48	226
				Receipts of the Colonial Tariff, 1845–48	226
				Number of Members of the various Religious Denominations in the Colony	227
				Cost of Poor, including Pauper Lunatics, 1846–48	227

WEST INDIES—*continued.*

	Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
			1849.		
GOVERNMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.	MONTSERRAT—*continued.*			Metayer system	229
				Staple Produce exported, 1845–48	229
				Report on the FINANCES OF THE ISLAND	231
				Report on the RATE OF WAGES	233
				Speech of Mr. President Baynes to the Legislature, and Reply thereto	234
	VIRGIN ISLANDS	17. Governor Higginson	May 4	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848	238
	NEVIS	18. Governor Higginson	April 4	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Report	239
				Comparative STATE OF THE COLONY, 1847–48	240
	DOMINICA	19. Governor Higginson	May 22	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Report	241
	BRITISH GUIANA	20. Governor Barkly	June 18	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report	243
				Synopsis of POPULATION STATISTICS of British Guiana for 1847 and 1848, showing the—	
				Population of each District	250
				Number of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials	250
				Freeholders and Residents on Freeholds	250
				Direct Tax-payers	250
				Depositors in Savings' Banks	250
				Associates in Friendly Societies and Paupers	250
				Number of Places of Worship and of Attendants thereat	250
				Attendants at Day and Sunday-schools	250
				Gentlemen in the Commis. of the Peace and Jurors	251
				Prisoners and Criminal Convictions	251
				Number of Agricultural Labourers residing and working on Estates, including those added by immigration	251
				Amount of Mortality amongst the Immigrants, and Number of Violent, Accidental, and Sudden Deaths	251
				Cases of Coroners' Inquests and Verdicts returned	252
				Sexes and Ages of Immigrants, and Proportions thereof	252
				Supposed Sexual Proportion of the entire Population	252
				Recapitulation of Police Returns	252
				List of ESTATES and ABANDONED ESTATES purchased by Agricultural Labourers	258
				Cases disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates, 1847–48	264
				Persons Committed for Petty Thefts, 1847–48	265
				Letter from Mr. T. C. Bagot, respecting the formation of an Imperial CONVICT DEPOT in B. Guiana	265
				Government Notice on the subject of Rate of Wages	267
				Immigrants introduced during the year 1848	267
	HONDURAS	21. Sir C. E. Grey	Sept. 7	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Report	268
				REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, 1847–48	269
				IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1847–48	269
				Shipping and Tonnage Returns, 1847–48	272
				Report of the Auditors of the Public Accounts	274
				Revenue collected in Belize from Import Duties, &c., for year 1848	274
				Ditto ditto, for year 1847	275
				Amount expended in the construction of new Public Buildings, 1843–48	276
				Amount expended in repairing and enlarging Public Buildings, 1843–48	276
				Duties paid into the Treasury, Belize, 1848	277
				Return of Labourers hired by agreement at the Police Office during the year 1848	277
				Course of Studies pursued in the Honduras Grammar School, and in the Girls Free School	277
				Ecclesiastical Report of the Rev. James Coghlan—Amount of Population	278
				Health of the Troops in Honduras, 1820–48	280
				Admissions and Deaths in the Military Hospital, 1848–49	281
				Influence of the Seasons on the White Troops, 1848–49	282
				Table of Temperature, 1848–49	282
				Specific Diseases in Public Hospital, and Deaths, during the year 1848	283
				Cases of Diseases treated at the Fancourt Dispensary, Belize, 1848	284
	TRINIDAD	22. Lord Harris	Feb. 1	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Report	285
				IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1847–49.	285

No Report on the JAMAICA Blue Book for 1848 yet received.

THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICA.

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
		1849.		
MALTA	23. Governor R. More O'Ferrall.	Déc. 17 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Report .	287
IONIAN ISLANDS . . .	24. Lord Seaton .	May 31 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Report .	291
			Number of Scholars in the Primary Schools . .	296
SIERRA LEONE	25. Acting-Gov. Pine .	Nov. 2 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report .	297
			REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, 1847-48 .	298
			IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1837–42 . .	299
			Prices of Produce and Wages of Labour . .	302
			Amount of POPULAPION, with the Number of the Classes and Tribes of which it is composed .	304
			Number of the different Tribes of Liberated Africans and their Descendants, residing in Freetown .	305
			Return of Houses within the Colony . . .	305
			Persons Tried, and Number Convicted, 1837–48 .	307
			Number of the various Religious Sects in the Colony	307
GOLD COAST	26. Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Winniett.	Jan. 31 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report .	308
GAMBIA	27. Governor MacDonnell	June 16 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report .	310
			Amount of FIXED REVENUE and Parliamentary Grant for each year, from 1829 to 1848 . .	311
			Amount of Salaries paid from Colonial Funds . .	313
			Ditto from Parliamentary Grant	314
			CUSTOMS REVENUE in the first Five Months of the years 1847, 1848, 1849	315
			Sums expended on Public Works, 1848 . .	315
			Ground Nuts exported from Albreda, 1841–48 .	318
			Ground Nuts exported from the Colony, 1835–48 .	320
			Table of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1840–48 .	320
			British and Foreign Tonnage entering Bathurst, 1840–48	321
			Payments on account of Colonial Expenditure in January and February, 1849	329
			Expense to the Colony of Government House, Bathurst, previous to 1848	329
			Map of the River Gambia, for 105 miles above the Falls of Barraconda.	

No Report received from GIBRALTAR or the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES . .	28. Sir C. A. FitzRoy .	May 5 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Remarks .	330
			POST OFFICE REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, 1847–48	330
			CROWN REVENUE for 1848, with Charges on it	331
			IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1847–48 . . .	331
			Comparative State of Crime in the Colony, 1847–48	333
			STATISTICS of NEW SOUTH WALES for 1848	334
			Coin in the Colonial Treasury, the Military Chest, and the several Banks, 31st Dec., 1848 . .	334
			Increase and Decrease of the Population . .	334
			Quantity of Land in Cultivation	335
			Number of Acres planted with the Grape Vine, and quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the produce	335
			Live Stock in the Colony, Jan. 1, 1849 . . .	336
			Live Stock slaughtered, and Tallow and Lard produced	337
			Value of Imports and Exports	337
			Imports and Exports	337
			Quantity and Value of Grain imported and exported	338
			Butter and Cheese imported and exported . .	338
			Live Stook imported and exported	338
			Salt Meat imported and exported	339
			Hides and Leather imported and exported . .	339
			Wool exported	340
			Tallow exported	340
			Bark, and Extract of Bark, exported . . .	340
			Timber imported and exported	340
			Oil exported	341
			Number and Tonnage of Vessels inwards, 1848 .	341
			Ditto ditto, outwards, 1848	341

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
		1849.		
NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*			Number of Vessels built and registered in the Colony	341
			Amount received from the Sale of Crown Lands	341
			Auction Duty paid into the Colonial Treasury	342
			Mortgages on Land registered at Sydney and at Port Phillip	342
			Preferable Liens on Wool and Mortagages on Live Stock registered at Sydney and at Port Phillip	342
			Articles imported into the Sydney and Port Phillip districts	343
			Articles exported from the Sydney and Port Phillip districts	346
			Ships and Vessels engaged in the Whale Fisheries	349
			Number of Establishments and quantity of Woollens manufactured	349
			Ditto ditto Soap manufactured	349
			Ditto ditto Tobacco manufactured	349
			Ditto ditto Refined Sugar manufactured	350
			Amount of assisted and unassisted Emigration between 1st Jan., 1838, and 31st Dec., 1848	350
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND	29. Sir W. Denison.	Jan. 20	Forwarding STATISTICAL RETURNS, viz.:—	
			NET REVENUE of Van Diemen's Land, 1841–47	360
			Comparative EXPENDITURE, 1841–47	360
			Vessels Inwards and Outwards, 1841–47	361
			Value of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1841–47	361
			Wool, Oil, Whalebone, and Bark exported, 1841–44	361
			Goods imported into Van Diemen's Land, 1845–47	362
			Goods exported from Van Diemen's Land, 1845–47	363
			Return of the Thirteen chief Articles of Import and Export, 1841–44	364
			Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Ports of Van Diemen's Land, 1841–47	364
			SHIPPING and FISHERIES, Number of Vessels built, &c., 1841–47	364
			Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade, 1841–47	364
			Increase and Decrease in the Value of all IMPORTS into Van Diemen's Land, 1844–47	365
			Ditto ditto in the Value of all EXPORTS, 1844–47	366
			Grants of Land, and Acres granted, 1841–46	367
			Return relative to Land, December, 1847	367
			Acres sold, and Price per Acre, 1841–47	367
			Acres in Crop, and Nature of Crop, 1841–47	368
			Produce of Van Diemen's Land, 1841–44	368
			Price of Produce at Hobart Town, 1841–47	368
			Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Goats, in Van Diemen's Land, 1841–47	368
			Cattle, Calves, and Sheep slaughtered at Hobart Town, 1841–46	369
			Prices paid for Fresh Meat by Commissariat, 1841–47	369
			Prices paid for Wheat, Flour, and Vegetables, by the Commissariat, 1847	369
			Licenses granted, 1841–47	369
			Number and Character of Public Houses, in 1848	370
			Number of Post Offices, and of Letters and Newspapers passing through the Hobart Town Post Office, &c., 1841–47	370
			Letters passing through the Twopenny Post Office of Hobart Town and Launceston, 1841–47	370
			PENSIONS paid from the Colonial Revenue, 1842–47	371
			Comparative Account of the POPULATION, 1839–42	371
			Account of the Population, Census of 1847	371
			Ages of Individuals by the Census of 1842 and 1847	372
			Number of Houses, according to the Census of 1847	372
			Return relative to Children, from Census Papers	372
			Distinction between Married and Single, on 31st January, 1842 and 1847	372
			Civil Condition of Persons in 1842 and 1847	373
			Religion and Occupation of Persons in 1842 and 1847	373
			Summary of POPULATION RETURNS for 1842	373
			Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered, 1842–46	374
			Births and Deaths, 1842–47	374

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
		1849.		
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—*continued.*			Return of Marriages, 1842–46	375
			Ditto, with the respective Districts, 1847	375
			Ages at which 953 Persons died in 1847	375
			Places of Public Worship, 1842–47	376
			Children under Fourteen Years of Age, 1847	376
			Government Schools and Pupils, 1842–46	376
			Churches, Schools, &c., in the Rural Deanery of Longford, 1847	377
			Diseases treated in the Colonial Hospitals, and Deaths, 1842–47	378
			Inquests on Persons whose Deaths were occasioned by Drunkenness, 1842–44	378
			Insane Persons in New Norfolk Asylum, 1845–47	378
			Number of Persons declared Insolvent during 1847	379
			Roads, Bridges, Culverts, &c., executed by the Government, 1842–47	379
			Manufactories and Trades in Operation, 1842–47	380
			RATE OF WAGES to Mechanics, 1842–44	380
			Ditto, at Hobart Town, 1845–46	380
			Ditto, throughout the Colony, 1847	381
			Process issued out of the Supreme Court, 1838–47	381
			Process issued out of Courts of Request, 1842–47	381
			Number of Executions, 1842–44, and 1845–47	381
			Number of Gaols, and Prisoners confined, 1842–47	382
			Number of Tickets-of-Leave and Free and Conditional Pardons, 1842–47	382
			Expense of Gaols in Van Diemen's Land for 1846	383
			Convictions before the Supreme Courts and Court of Quarter Sessions, 1842–47	383
			Ditto ditto, for Ten Years, 1838–47	385
			Offences heard in a Summary Manner, 1841–44	386
			Convicts in Van Diemen's Land, Number of Committals, &c., 1847	386
			Offences, and Punishment inflicted, 1841–46	387
			Summary of each description of Offences, 1845–46	387
			Statement of Offences and Punishments in 1847	388
			Summary of each description of Offences, 1847	389
			Comparative Details of the Police and Magisterial Statistics of Van Diemen's Land and other Places	390
			Banking Returns, 1842–47	391
			Deposits in the several Savings' Banks, 1847	392
			Pauperism, 1842–47	392
			Children in the Queen's Orphan Schools, 1845–47	392
			Land Revenue, 1847	393
			Persons arrived in the Colony, and Emigration therefrom, 1847	393
			Meteorological Tables for 1847	393
			Outline Map of Van Diemen's Land divided into Police Districts, showing the Population, House accommodation, Number of Children, Number of Schools, &c.	
	30. Sir W. Denison	June 23	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Remarks	395
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	31. Governor Fitzgerald	April 26	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Remarks	401
			POPULATION, inclusive of Military, 1847–48	401
			REVENUE, 1847-48	401
			EXPORTS and IMPORTS, 1847–48	402
			Report of the General Board of Education, 1848	405
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	32. Sir H. Young	June 8	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Remarks	409
			Foundation of St. Peter's Collegiate School	416
			Copy of the Statutes and Rules of the School	419
NEW ZEALAND	33. Sir G. Grey	July 9	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Report	423
			Soldiers and Seamen Killed and Wounded in New Zealand, from March 4 to July 2, 1845	430
			Similar Return from January 11, 1846, to July 20, 1847	430
			Lieut.-Governor Eyre's Report, transmitting Blue Book for the Province of New Munster	430
			Cases disposed of at the Resident Magistrate's Court, Wellington, quarter ending 31st December, 1848	437
			Proceedings of the Legislative Council, May 1, 1849	438
	34. Sir G. Grey	July 12	Calling attention to the fact that the Blue Books only record the State of the European Settlements and of the European Population	441

EASTERN COLONIES.

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
		1849.		
ST. HELENA	35. Sir P. Ross	April 11	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Remarks	442
MAURITIUS	36. Sir W. Gomm	April 25	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report	443
CEYLON	37. Viscount Torrington	May 11	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report	447
			DUTIES collected on IMPORTS and EXPORTS	448
			Value of Goods and Specie imported, 1843–48	448
			Rice and Paddy imported, 1843–48	449
			Import of Grain and Specie, 1846–48	449
			Value of Agricultural Produce, showing the increased Exports of 1848	450
			Quantity of Coffee exported from 1845 to 1848	451
			Estimate of the Crops of 1846, 1847, and 1848	452
			Duties levied on Imports and Exports, 1843–48	454
			LAND REVENUE, exclusive of Sales of Land	455
			STAMP and SALT REVENUE	456
			Post Office Receipts and Expenditure	458
			Total REVENUE of Ceylon for years 1846–47–48	458
			EXPENDITURE, 1846–48	459
			Military Charges paid out of Colonial Funds in 1847 and 1848	460
			Debits and Credits of the Colony on 1st January, 1847–48–49	461
			EXCHANGE.—Table showing the highest and lowest rates at which Bills on London were purchased by the Banks in each month of the year 1848	463
			Expenditure on the different classes of Roads, 1847–48	463
			Expenditure on Public Works in 1847 and 1848	466
			Galle Lighthouse	467
			Returns of Sales of Lands and Fees for Survey	470
			Pearl Banks	471
			Expenditure by Government for Education, 1846-48, and Amount of Fees recovered	472
			Number of Deaths during 1847 and 1848	477
			Duty collected on Produce exported in 1848	479
			Receipts and Expenses of the Customs' Department, year ending 5th June, 1849	480
			Exact Balances of Public Money available for Government purposes, on the last day of each Month, 1848	480
			State of the Government Paper Currency between Sept. 1, 1847, and Aug. 31, 1848	481
			Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the School Committee concerning a revision of the establishment	481
			Report of the Central School Commission	483
			Return of Government Schools and Schools aided by Government throughout Ceylon	490
			Sub-Committees of Schools and Superintendents	493
HONG KONG	38. Governor Bonham	March 12	Forwarding Blue Book for 1848, with Report	495
			POPULATION, 1847–48	497
			Average Number of Prisoners in Gaol, 1847–48	497
			Deaths which occurred in the Garrison during 1848	498
			IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1847–48	499
			FIXED REVENUE derivable from Crown Lands, 1848	499
			Surveyor-General's Report upon Public Works executed during the year	500
			Half-yearly Report of Committee of Education	507
			Remarks upon the Native Trade at Hong Kong during 1848, by Dr. Gutzlaff	507
			Total Number of persons apprehended, 1846–47–48	509
			Criminal Cases tried in the Supreme Court, from 15th Feb. to 15th Dec., 1848	510
			Report of the Colonial Surgeon for 1848	510
			Abstracts of Sickness and Deaths in the Police force and Gaols during the years 1847 and 1848	511 to 514
			Sickness and Death amongst the Police in the several Months of 1847 and 1848	513
			Number and proportion of Cases of Sickness and Deaths to all persons employed by Government, 1848	515

EASTERN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
		1849.		
HONG KONG—*continued*.			Comparative Sickness and Mortality for the last four years amongst persons employed by Government.	515
			Fixed European Population in Hong Kong, 1848, and the proportion of Deaths.	515
			Entire Population of Hong Kong, and proportion of Deaths amongst people of all Nations in 1847 and 1848	516
LABUAN	39. Lieut.-Gov. Napier .	March 30	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Remarks .	520
		1848.		
FALKLAND ISLANDS . .	40. Governor Rennie .	Dec. 28 .	Remarks on the general Capabilities and Resources of the Falkland Islands	524
	41. Governor Rennie .	Dec. 28 .	The same subject, in continuation	524
		1849.	Report of the Colonial Surge on on the general Health of the Colony	528
	42. Governor Rennie .	Jan. 27 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848	529
	43. Governor Rennie .	April 23 .	First Agricultural Show of the "General Improvement Society"	530
HELIGOLAND	44. Lieut.-Gov. Hindmarsh.	Nov. 1 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1848, with Report . Map of Heligoland.	531

PLANS.

CHART of STAGS' CHANNEL, BERMUDA, showing the state of the Works . . . *to face page* 80
MAP of the RIVER GAMBIA, for 105 miles above the Falls of Barraconda . . . ,, 326
OUTLINE MAP of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND divided into Police Districts, &c. . . . ,, 400
MAP of HELIGOLAND . . . . . ,, 531

REPORTS

EXHIBITING

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

CANADA.

(No. 35.) No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE to Earl GREY.

Government House, Montreal, April 10, 1849.

(Received May 1, 1849.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the Appendix to the First Report of the Board of Registration and Statistics.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 1.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS.—APPENDIX to FIRST REPORT, 1849.

Members of the Board.

The Honourable F. HINCKS, Inspector-General.
The Honourable L. M. VIGER, Receiver-General.
The Honourable J. LESLIE, Provincial-Secretary.

W. C. CROFTON, Secretary.

	Page
POPULATION OF LOWER CANADA	2
Census of 1825	2
Division of Lower Canada as passed in 1826	2
Population in 1825, 1827, and 1831	2
Comparative Table of Population in 1831 and 1844	3
Approximating Table for 1848	4
Tabular Statement of the Increase of Population	5
Analysis of Census Returns	5
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Lunatics, and Idiots	6
Per Centage of Pauperism in 1831 and 1844	7
POPULATION OF UPPER CANADA	7
Notes and Remarks on Census of 1824 and 1834	7
Census of 1832	8
Census of 1842	8
Analysis of Census Returns for 1842	9
Increase of Population between 1824 and 1848	10
Census of 1836, according to the Electoral Divisions	10
Census of 1848, according to the Electoral Divisions	11
Abstract of Census, 1848	12
Remarks on the Census of 1848	16
National Origin of Inhabitants	16
Religious Census—Census by Ages—Births & Deaths	16
Domestic Male and Female Servants	17
Coloured Persons	17
LANDS, Lower Canada	17
Land Granted and Sold from 1836 to 1847, inclusive	18
Lands and their Produce	19
Number of Cattle in 1827, 1831, and 1844	20
LANDS, Upper Canada	20
Statement of the Surveyed Lands of the Clergy Reserves granted or appropriated, and vacant lots	20
Lands Granted and Sold from 1836 to 1847	21
Annual Amount and Value of all Articles assessed for local Taxation in Upper Canada	22
Abstract of Census of 1848	24
Proportion of each kind of Grain raised to the Population in the United States and Canada	27
Revenue and Expenditure, Upper and Lower Canada, 1806-41	29
Statement of Debt, Upper and Lower Canada	29
Upper Canada, Revenue for 1838–40	29
,, Expenditure for 1838–39–40	29
,, Proportion of Duties on Importations by Sea, 1838–39–40	29
,, Customs Duties, 1838–39–40	29
,, Tonnage Duties, 1838–39–40	29
Upper Canada, Auction Licenses and Duties on Auction Sales, 1838–39–40	29
,, Various Licenses, 1838–39–40	30
,, Revenue from Public Works, 1838–40	30
,, Receiver-General's Receipts and Expenditure, 1838–39	30
,, Public Debt and Charges, Feb. 1841	30
,, Payments to Clergy, 1841	30
Consolidated Revenue Fund Account	31
Gross Amount of Expenditure, 1842 to 1847	32
Net Amount of Revenue, 1842 to 1847	32
Gross Amount of Revenue of Customs, deductions and Net Revenue in each year, from 1842 to 1847	33
Return of Excise Revenue, 1842-47	34
Receipts constituting the Territorial Revenue, 1842–47	36
Revenues arising from Public Works, 1842–1847	36
Payments under the Civil List, 1842–47	37
Abstract of Receipts in each year, 1842–1847	38
Abstract of Payments in each year, 1842–47	39
Statement of the Affairs of the Province, 1842–47	39–41
CRIME AND PRISONS	41
Commitments, Discharges, and Crimes, 1841–47	42
Districts from which Prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary, 1841–47	43
Sentences under which Prisoners were committed to the Penitentiary, 1841–47	43
Birth-Places of all Prisoners in Confinement on 1st October, 1841–47	43
Ages of Prisoners, 1841–47	44
Religious Denominations of Prisons, 1841–47	44
Re-commitments, 1841–47	44
General Abstract	44
Per Centage of each Class	44
Number of Coroner's Inquests, with the Verdicts	45
District Returns of Convictions before Magistrates in Quarter Sessions for year 1847	46
TRADE AND CONSUMPTION	48
Value of Imports at the Port of Quebec, 1841–48	48
Ditto ditto at the Port of Montreal, 1841–48	48
Value of Exports from the Port of Montreal, 1841–48	48
Ditto ditto from the Port of Quebec, 1841–48	48
Exports from Quebec and Montreal, 1841–48	49
Imports at Quebec and Montreal, 1841–48	49
Consumption of Sugar, 1847	49
Consumption of Coffee, Tea, Wine and Spirits, and Tobacco	50

POPULATION OF LOWER CANADA.

In 1826, a Committee of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada was appointed to examine and report on the state of the Representation in that Province, and their Report is founded on the Census Returns taken in 1825.

The Report, then presented to the House, furnishes the following particulars:—

In 1622 there were in Quebec—of men and women . . .	50
1706 M. M. Randot stated the colony to contain . . .	20,000
1714 M. De Ponchartrain, in a letter to M. De Vaudreuil, says that Canada contained 4,484 men capable of bearing arms, that is to say, from 14 to 60 years of age; this number multiplied by 6 gives . . .	26,904
1720 Quebec contained about	7,000
And Montreal	3,000

The first general capitation in the province was taken in 1676, from which period Bouchette, in his "Topography of Canada," sums up the population and its periodical increase as follows:—

In 1676 ..	8,415			
1688 ..	11,249	increase being in	12 years	2,834
1700 ..	15,000	,,	12 ,,	3,751
1706 ..	20,000	,,	6 ,,	5,000
1714 ..	26,904	,,	8 ,,	6,904
1759 ..	65,000	,,	45 ,,	38,096
1784 ..	113,000	,,	25 ,,	48,000
1825 ..	423,630	,,	41 ,,	310,630*
1827 ..	471,876	,,	2 ,,	48,246

Thus far Bouchette: since then the following enumerations have been made:—

In 1831 ..	511,922	increase being in	4 years	40,046
1844 ..	690,782	,,	13 ,,	178,860
†1848 ..	770,000	,,	4 ,,	79,218

On the 7th May, 1792, Sir Alured Clarke, then Lieutenant-Governor, issued a proclamation dividing Lower Canada into counties; and the first Census to which we have access was that taken under this division in 1825, and whose results are as follows:—

The Committee take the population of 1792 to have been about 230,000.

Population of Lower Canada—Census of 1825.

Counties.	Population.	Male Adults.	Per Centage.
Bedford	23,654	5,524	23·35
Buckingham	33,522	8,140	24·28
Cornwallis	20,012	4,475	22·63
Dover	11,934	2,872	24·06
Dorchester	19,707	4,817	24·44
Effingham	14,921	3,560	23·85
Gaspé	6,425	1,740	27·08
Hampshire	13,312	3,346	25·13
Hertford	14,044	3,574	25·46
Huntingdon	39,586	9,666	24·41
Kent	10,890	2,986	27·42
Leinster	19,757	4,585	23·20
Montreal	37,085	10,692	28·83
Northumberland . . .	11,210	2,690	24·00
Orleans	4,022	1,039	25·83
Quebec	28,623	7,709	26·93
Richelieu	36,256	8,644	23·84
St. Maurice	21,066	5,114	24·27
Surrey	11,573	2,899	25·05
Warwick	15,935	3,693	23·17
York	30,096	7,806	25·93
Totals . .	423,630	105,571	24·90

Thus it appears that the male adult population of Lower Canada, in 1825, was very nearly 25 per cent. (24·90).

The Committee, on the 1st March, 1826, presented a Report to the House of Assembly, containing a plan for the alteration of the system of representation, by which the province was to be divided into 38 counties, 2 cities, and 2 boroughs, with a representation of 86 Members, instead of 68 as recommended by another Bill, then a subject matter of debate by the House. The following is the proposed division:—

Division of Lower Canada, as passed in 1826.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Members. Bill.	Members. Committee.
Gaspé and Restigouche . .	6,432	1	1
Metis	7,406	1	1
Kamouraska	12,632	2	3
L'Islet	9,001	2	2
Bellechasse	16,653	2	3
Dorchester	10,707	2	2
Beauce	9,346	1	2
Megantic	450		
Lotbinière	6,956	1	1
Portneuf	11,154	2	2
Quebec county	28,917	2	2
Quebec city, Lower Town, 11,138	..	2	2
Quebec city, Upper Town, 11,158	..	2	2
Montmorency	3,509	1	1
Saguenay	7,798	2	2
Orleans	4,029	1	1
Becancour	5,703	1	1
Nicolet	14,482	2	3
St. François	4,727	1	1
Memphragog	7,340	1	1
Champlain	9,052	1	1
St. Maurice	14,116	2	3
Three-Rivers, town	..	2	2
William Henry	..	1	1
Richelieu	15,953	3	3
Yamaska	12,522		
Verchères	11,758	2	2
Rougemont	9,886	2	2
Missisquoi	13,772	2	3
Chambly	13,170	2	3
Chateauguay	14,803	4	3
Acadie	14,757		
Beauharnois	8,658	1	2
Vaudreuil	11,181	1	2
Ottawa	1,736	1	-
Lake of Two Mountains . .	17,281	2	3
Des Plaines	14,395	2	3
Mascouche	19,801	3	4
Berthier	15,935	2	3
Montreal county	37,252	2	2
Montreal city, East Ward . .	..	2	2
Montreal city, West Ward . .	..	2	2
Totals . . .	423,630	68	86

This motion on the part of the Assembly proceeded no further; but by the 9 Geo. IV., c. 73, a new division was made, and the following Table, compiled from Bouchette and the Census Returns of 1831, will show the assumed increase.

* The Committee of the House of Assembly put the numbers for 1825 at 500,000, while Mr. Bouchette makes it 450,000, and, calculating on his assumed basis of 1827, he estimates the population for 1831 at 561,051, as follows:—

Population as stated for 1827	471,876
Magdalen Islands	900
King's Posts and Mungun	400
Employed in Indian trade	300
Immigrants in five years from 1831, say .	28,000
Natural increase	59,575
Totals . . .	561,061

The Census gave only 511,922, showing an error of 49,129; and, judging from the rate of increase, I am inclined to think that Mr. Bouchette overrated the population of 1827.

† This number, 770,000, is taken as the utmost extent of a series of calculations: see pp. 3, *et seq.*

In the following Table I therefore give Mr. Bouchette's numbers, except in the counties noted *, in which I take the proportion of 450,000 :—

Table of Population in 1825, 1827, *and* 1831.

Counties.	1825 Census.	1827 Bouchette.	1831 Census.	Male Adults.
District of Montreal:—				
Acadie*	9,032	*10,938	11,419	2,311
Beauharnois	15,821	14,264	16,857	3,804
Berthier	15,935	17,795	20,225	2,359
Chambly	16,351	12,982	15,483	3,428
Lachenaye*	8,544	*14,280	9,461	1,999
L'Assomption	11,213	10,246	12,767	2,579
Laprairie	19,254	16,621	18,497	3,996
Missisquoi	6,951	7,766	8,801	2,048
Montreal	37,085	39,521	43,773	10,596
Ottawa	1,496	2,488	4,786	1,644
Richelieu*	15,896	*16,180	16,149	3,208
Rouville	13,948	16,159	18,115	3,785
St. Hyacinthe	11,781	1,246	15,366	2,006
Shefford	2,294	4,467	5,087	1,101
Stanstead	6,088	8,272	10,306	2,185
Terrebonne*	15,597	*16,121	16,623	3,616
Two-Mountains	14,700	18,245	20,905	4,624
Vaudreuil*	11,144	*13,253	13,116	2,693
Verchères*	11,573	*12,106	12,319	2,557
	244,703	264,550	290,055	60,539
Three-Rivers:—				
Champlain*	5,891	*7,009	6,991	1,579
Drummond'.	1,325	1,907	3,566	777
Nicolet*	11,776	*12,105	12,504	3,093
St. Maurice	15,697	15,389	16,909	3,713
Sherbrooke	4,703	5,471	7,104	1,473
Yamaska	8,355	8,847	9,496	1,895
	47,747	50,728	56,570	12,530
District of Quebec:—				
Beauce	8,689	10,765	11,900	2,709
Bellechasse*	12,920	*14,409	13,529	2,901
Dorchester	10,363	11,258	11,946	2,579
Kamouraska	7,648	13,844	14,557	2,855
L'Islet	13,058	12,777	13,518	2,939
Lotbinière	6,948	7,762	9,191	1,992
Megantic	249	626	2,283	564
Montmorenci*	3,517	*3,612	3,743	865
Orleans	4,022	4,128	4,349	474
Portneuf*	11,169	*16,575	12,350	2,671
Quebec	28,623	30,954	36,173	8,409
Rimouski	9,846	7,935	10,061	2,300
Saguenay*	7,703	*8,026	8,385	2,053
	124,755	141,772	151,985	33,311
Gaspé:—				
Gaspé	2,108	2,617	5,003	1,295
Bonaventure	4,317	5,160	8,309	1,183
	6,425	7,777	13,312	2,478
Totals	423,630	464,827 B.471,876	511,922	108,858

In 1836 the Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec presented to the House of Assembly a Return from the several parishes, and stating the number of Roman Catholics to be 501,224. Now, as both Mr. Bouchette and the Rev. Dr. Harkness agree as to the proportions of the different denominations, this will be a sufficient datum to arrive at the population in that year, viz., $501{,}224 \times 8 \div 7 = 572{,}827$.

This gives us a fourth starting point for our after calculations.

1825 .. 423,630				
1827 .. 450,000	increase in	2	years	26,370
1831 .. 511,922	,,	4	,,	61,922
1836 .. 572,827	,,	5	,,	60,905
1844 .. 690,782	,,	8	,,	117,955
The gross increase, therefore, from 1825 to 1844				267,152
Or for the 19 years an average yearly increase of				14,061

On the passing of the Union Act, and the consequent alteration in the representation, the divisions were remodelled and a new set of counties established; under these divisions the Census of 1844 was taken, and is as follows, compared with that of 1831.

A very great difficulty presents itself to instituting comparative Tables by reason of the constant changes in the limits not only of the counties, but also of the several parishes, from the Census rolls of which the Tables are compiled.

Comparative Table of Population in 1831 *and* 1844.

Counties.	1831	1844	Per Cent. Increase.	Male Adults.
Gaspé:—				
Gaspé	5,003	7,146	..	1,437
Bonaventure	8,309	8,246	..	1,762
	13,312	15,392	14·87	3,199
Quebec:—				
Saguenay	..	13,475	..	2,692
Montmorenci	..	8,434	..	1,845
Quebec	..	45,676	..	9,306
Portneuf	..	15,922	..	3,453
Rimouski	..	17,630	..	3,124
Kamouraska	..	17,465	..	3,528
L'Islet	..	17,013	..	3,601
Bellechasse	..	14,549	..	3,425
Lotbinière	..	13,697	..	2,815
Dorchester	..	34,817	..	7,107
Megantic	..	6,449	..	1,425
	151,985	205,427	35·16	42,323
Three-Rivers:—				
Champlain	..	10,404	..	2,147
St. Maurice	..	20,833	..	4,052
Drummond	..	9,374	..	1,854
Yamaska	..	11,956	..	2,474
Nicolet	..	16,310	..	3,382
	49,466	68,877	39·24	13,909
St. Francis:—				
Sherbrooke	7,104	13,485	..	2,280
Stanstead	10,306	11,964	..	2,508
	17,410	25,449	41·00	5,388
Montreal:—				
Berthier	..	26,859	..	5,357
Leinster	..	25,533	..	5,158
Terrebonne	..	20,646	..	4,330
Two Mountains	..	26,835	..	5,666
Ottawa	..	12,434	..	2,843
Montreal	..	64,306	..	15,415
Vaudreuil	..	17,063	..	3,437
Beauharnois	..	28,746	..	5,940
Huntingdon	..	36,204	..	7,287
Chambly	..	17,155	..	3,535
Verchères	..	13,167	..	2,681
Richelieu	..	20,888	..	4,083
St. Hyacinthe	..	21,937	..	4,364
Rouville	..	22,898	..	4,577
Shefford	..	10,105	..	2,102
Missisquoi	..	10,865	..	2,497
	279,749	375,637	34·24	79,272
Totals	511,920	690,782	34·94	144,091

The foregoing are all the data which we have to commence our computation of the population for 1848, scanty it must be allowed, yet as much as could be reasonably expected, when we know that, previous to the Census of 1801, there existed no *official* returns of the population of either England or Scotland, and the earliest enumeration in Ireland took place in 1813.

Comparing the Census of 1844 with that of 1831, we find that, while the whole population increased 34·94 per cent., the male adult population increased 32·36 per cent.; according to a well-established rule of statistics, these numbers would give, adult females 182,230, and for children of both sexes364,461; but these comparisons form matter for after consideration.

NOTE.—Examining Mr. Bouchette's Table, we observe that the following counties, viz., Acadie, Lachenaye, Richelieu, Terrebonne, Vaudreuil, Verchères, Champlain, Nicolet, Bellechasse, Montmorenci, Portneuf, and Saguenay, are placed at a larger number in 1827 than in 1831; and hence, I think, the surplus error noticed in the 1st page, and this error, if any, is such that it cannot be corrected except by approximation; and thus we have the increase from two known periods, viz., from 1825 to 1831, and from 1831 to 1844; for the first it was 88,292, or 3·48 per cent. per annum; for the second, 178,860, or 2·68 per cent. per annum; taking the mean for the two periods 1825, 1827—on the basis of 1825, or 6·16—it would be 449,725, or say 450,000; assuming this, it would give the population in 1831 to be 520,000—very nearly what the Census actually gave.

CANADA.

The failure on the part of Lower Canada to take the enumeration in accordance with the provisions of the last Census Act, leaves us under the necessity of adopting a series of calculations to arrive at the present population of that section of the Province.

1st. We have seen that the increase from 1831 to 1844 (13 years) was 34·94 per cent.; *i. e.* that is an annual per centage increase of 2·68; and this, allowing for the *increasing ratio*, would give about 12½ per cent. for the four years from 1844 to 1848: according to this position, then, the population of Lower Canada would stand as follows:—

Population in 1844	690,782
12½ per cent. added	86,347
Approximation for 1848 . . .	777,129

2nd. If we take the official Returns of Births and Deaths, as also the Returns of Emigrants settled in Lower Canada, we will find ourselves to have arrived at an almost coinciding number.

The following Tables of the Number of Births and Deaths may be relied on as authentic, they having been drawn up with the greatest care from the various Returns lodged in the Blue Book Office, and include those which, by reason of the late periods at which they were received in the respective years, are not to be found in the Parliamentary papers from which Mr. Cauchon quotes.

	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	
1844				
Quebec	10,275	4,324	5,951	
Montreal	17,938	7,254	10,684	
St. Francis . . .	322	93	229	
Gaspé	225	53	172	
Bonaventure . . .	299	68	231	
Three-Rivers . . .	3,220	1,136	2,084	
	32,279	12,928		19,351
1845				
Quebec	10,916	4,670	6,246	
Montreal	19,299	7,848	11,451	
Three-Rivers . . .	3,223	1,116	2,107	
St. Francis . . .	416	164	252	
Gaspé and Bonaventure	642	108	534	
	34,496	13,906		20,590
1846				
Quebec	10,654	6,360	4,294	
Montreal	20,237	9,566	10,671	
Three-Rivers . . .	3,337	1,603	1,734	
St. Francis . . .	514	121	393	
Gaspé	789	128	661	
	35,531	17,778		17,753
1847				
Quebec	11,715	10,221	1,494	
Montreal	18,772	9,435	9,337	
Three-Rivers . . .	3,612	1,238	2,374	
St. Francis . . .	524	130	394	
Gaspé	594	118	476	
	35,217	21,142		14,075
				71,769
Totals . .	137,523	65,754		

Add Supplementary Return for Gaspé 71,769 + 141 = 71,910.	
Population in 1844	690,782
Increase as above	71,910
Emigrants	12,072*
	774,764

* The following Table shows the number of Emigrants who have settled in Lower Canada, Upper Canada, and the United States, confining ourselves to those who arrived by the River St. Lawrence in each year.

Years.	Lower Canada.	Upper Canada.	United States.
1842	6,600	34,760	3,014
1843	1,200	16,914	2,810
1844	4,054	20,400	1,813
1845	2,409	20,861	4,084
1846	1,909	26,736	6,978
1847	3,700	53,184	30,000
Totals .	19,872	172,851	48,669

Mr. Cauchon, in his estimate, gives 770,000 as the maximum of the population of Lower Canada. The Honourable Colonel Taché, a member of the Executive Council, and whose judgment on Lower Canada statistics may be relied on, rates it at not more than 765,797. It is to be observed, however, that I make no allowance for decrease by migration, a point on which both the above-named gentlemen lay great stress; there is no doubt but that a very large migration of Lower Canadians has taken place within the last five years, and the absence of any correct information on this point shows how very deficient our means have been of acquiring statistical knowledge.

Let us take the four calculations, viz.:—

1. That founded on the per centage increase. . .	777,129
2. That founded on the record of births and deaths .	774,764
3. Estimate of Mr. Cauchon	770,000
4. Estimate of Col. Taché	765,797
Which gives a mean estimate of . . .	771,922

Allowing that, in my first hypothesis, I should have abandoned the *increasing ratio*, the per centage for the four years would stand at 1,075, and not at 1,250; this reduces the mean of my estimates to 768,901.

Col. Taché .	765,797	This is founded on an increase of 75,015—See Table.
Mr. Cauchon .	770,000	Mean of the three, 768,233.
My mean . .	768,901	
Col. Taché .	766,404	Founded on his assumed increase of 75,522.
Mr. Cauchon .	770,000	Mean of the three, 768,435.
My mean . .	768,901	

These joint calculations give as the population of Lower Canada 768,334, or an increase since 1844 of 77,552; being 2,030 more than that assumed by Colonel Taché, and 1,666 less than that of Mr. Cauchon.

Finding that thus, without any communication previous to making our calculations, and with very different means therefor, and each proceeding on a different system of data, the three parties so nearly agree, we may safely state the population of Lower Canada to be, at the very utmost figure it will bear, 770,000. In order to show the process by which Colonel Taché arrived at his numbers, I subjoin a translation of some of his notes, as given in the "Journal de Québec," on the 3rd of August, 1848.

Approximating Table of the Population of Lower Canada for 1848.

The population in 1825 was	423,680	(Census gave	423,630 only).
,, 1831 ,,	511,919	,,	511,922
,, 1844 ,,	690,782		

The population having increased from 1825 to 1831, 88,239, it would, following that *ratio*, double itself in 28 or 29 years. From 1831 to 1844, being a space of 13 years, it increased 178,863; following which proportion, it would expend 37 or 38 years in doubling itself.

The visits of the epidemic in 1832 and 1834, and the domestic troubles in 1837 and 1838, accompanied by a migration from within and a decrease in the numbers arriving among us from without, may, in some degree, explain this diminution in the progressive increase of the population.

If, proceeds Colonel Taché, the increase of the population had continued in the same proportion as between 1825 and

There are also circumstances which prove that the great body of emigrants pass to Upper Canada, and it is known that at certain ports of the United States where the emigrants debark there are agents from Great Britain to receive and direct them towards the colonies when they desire to go there.

The following Table furnished by Mr. Buchanan, and, with the above, published in the "Journal de Québec," shows the number of emigrants who have arrived both by the St. Lawrence and the States.

Years.	St. Lawrence.	United States.
1842	44,374	2,500
1843	21,727	1,800
1844	20,142	4,920
1845	25,375	2,612
1846	32,573	2,864
1847	90,150	5,580
Totals .	234,341	20,276

1831, it would have amounted in 1844 to 742,920; instead of which, the Census taken in the last-mentioned year only gives 690,782; that is to say, less by 52,138: and the same proportion being continued, the population for 1848 would be 913,997. On the other hand, the number of the population, based on the Census of 1825 and 1831, and continued on the proportion of increase between 1831 and 1844, would give for 1848 only 745,814.

If affairs had been maintained a little nearer what they were before the troubles and cholera, then, in calculating for the last four years on a basis of the increase between 1825 and 1831, the increase would be 95,911, or a total population in 1848 of 786,639; but as it is very probable that the Census of 1825 was below the real number, perhaps more so than that of any census since taken, the best means of approximating to the truth will be to take for the four last years a mean term between the Census of 1825 and 1831, and between those of 1831 and 1844. This will give an increase of 75,512, or a population for 1848 of 766,304.

RECAPITULATION.

1 Census of 1825 and 1831 continued on proportion of increase between 1831 and 1844 745,814
2 Ditto ditto proportion 1825 and 1831 . 786,693
3 Ditto ditto and taking a mean between the increases of the two periods 766,304

The Colonel having thus established his increase at 75,522, proceeds to distribute it among the several counties on the hypothesis that a great irregularity exists in the various sections, and divides them into four classes.

In the First class, he gives an increase of 5–12ths.
In the Second ditto . . . . . 1–9th.
In the Third ditto . . . . . 1–12th.
In the Fourth ditto . . . . . 1–15th.

This distribution, however, only accounts for an increase of 73,943, leaving 1,579 to be distributed in that proportion among the several counties; this I have done in the following Table, as also subdivided in the same proportion my adopted increase of 77,552.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Increase of POPULATION based on the foregoing Calculations.

	Counties.	Population by Census of 1844.	On increase of 73,943.		On increase of 75,522.		On increase of 77,552.	
			Proportionate Increase.	Population, 1848.	Proportionate Increase.	Population, 1848.	Proportionate Increase.	Population, 1848.
5–12	Saguanay . . .	13,475	5,615	19,090	5,735	19,210	5,889	19,364
	Ottawa	12,434	5,181	17,615	5,294	17,728	5,436	17,870
1–9	Two Mountains .	26,835	2,982	29,817	3,045	29,880	3,127	29,952
	Terrebonne . . .	20,646	2,294	22,940	2,343	23,009	2,406	23,052
	Leinster. . . .	25,533	2,837	28,370	2,897	28,430	2,974	28,507
	Berthier . . .	26,859	2,984	29,843	3,047	29,906	3,129	29,988
	Drummond . . .	9,374	1,041	10,415	1,063	10,437	1,093	10,467
	Sherbrooke County	12,690	1,410	14,100	1,440	14,130	1,478	14,168
	,, Town .	795	88	883	90	885	92	887
	Shefford . . .	10,105	1,123	11,228	1,147	11,252	1,177	11,282
	Beauharnois . .	28,746	3,194	31,940	3,262	32,008	3,349	32,095
	Montreal, City . .	49,391	5,488	54,879	5,605	54,996	5,755	55,146
	Quebec, City . .	35,673	3,964	36,637	4,048	39,721	4,157	39,830
	Megantic . . .	6,749	750	7,499	766	7,515	786	7,535
	Rimouski . . .	17,630	1,959	19,589	2,000	19,630	2,053	19,683
	Dorchester . . .	34,817	3,868	38,685	3,954	38,771	4,060	38,877
	Lotbinière . . .	13,697	1,522	15,219	1,554	15,251	1,595	15,292
	Portneuf . . .	15,922	1,769	17,691	1,807	17,729	1,855	17,777
1–12	Vaudreuil . . .	17,063	1,422	18,485	1,452	18,515	1,491	18,554
	St. Maurice . .	16,536	1,378	17,914	1,407	17,943	1,445	17,981
	Three-Rivers . .	4,297	358	4,655	365	4,662	376	4,673
	Champlain . . .	10,404	867	11,271	885	11,289	908	11,312
	Nicolet	16,310	1,359	17,669	1,388	17,698	1,425	17,735
	Yamaska . . .	11,956	996	12,952	1,017	12,973	1,044	13,000
	Missisquoi . . .	10,865	906	11,771	925	11,790	950	11,815
	Rouville . . .	22,898	1,908	24,806	1,948	24,846	2,002	24,900
	Chambly . . .	17,115	1,426	18,451	1,456	18,571	1,495	18,610
	St. Hyacinthe . .	21,973	1,831	23,804	1,870	23,843	1,921	23,894
	Gaspé	7,146	596	7,742	609	7,755	625	7,771
	Bellechasse . .	14,549	1,212	15,761	1,238	15,787	1,274	15,823
	L'Islet	17,003	1,418	18,431	1,448	18,461	1,489	18,502
	Kamouraska . .	17,465	1,456	18,921	1,487	18,952	1,527	18,992
	Stanstead . . .	11,964	997	12,961	1,018	12,982	1,045	13,009
	Huntingdon . .	36,204	3,017	39,221	3,084	39,288	3,167	39,371
1–15	Montreal County .	14,915	932	15,847	953	15,868	978	15,893
	Quebec County .	10,003	625	10,628	639	10,642	656	10,659
	Montmorenci . .	8,434	527	8,961	538	8,972	554	8,988
	Richelieu . . .	20,888	1,305	22,193	1,332	22,220	1,367	22,255
	Verchères . . .	13,167	823	13,990	840	14,008	862	14,029
	Bonaventure . .	8,246	515	8,761	526	8,772	540	8,786
	Totals . .	690,782	73,943	764,725	75,522	766,304	77,552 ·	768,334

Having thus, as accurately as possible, from the data at our command, established the population at or near 770,000 for Lower Canada, we now proceed to analyse the Census Returns for 1825, 1831, and 1844.

1825.

Total population, 423,630; there were absent, 1,450.

Under 6 years of age . . .	82,870 or 19·51	per cent.
Between 6 and 14 years . .	74,429 or 17·59	,,
,, 14 and 18 years . .	28,935 or 6·83	,,
	186,234	

Males.	Not Married.	Married.	Total.
18 and 25 . . .	23,378	5,293	28,671
25 and 45 . . .	7,899	31,783	39,682
45 and 60 . . .	2,664	23,419	26,083
Above 60 . . .	1,994	9,443	11,437
Totals . .	35,935	69,938	105,873

Thus, we find that of the male adult population, the proportions were of married and single nearly 2 to 1 or 66·05 per cent. of the former, to 33·95 per cent. of the latter.

CANADA

Females under 14 years of age, included in the above, were 68,731.

14 to 45, single . .	39,518	—Married .	52,864	Total,	92,382
45 & upwards, single .	6,682	,, .	18,606	,,	25,288
	46,200		71,470		117,670

Of the women above 14 years of age, 60·73 per cent. were married, and 39·27 single.

These numbers, taken from the Parliamentary Papers, leave 11,842 unaccounted for.

1831.

Total population as given by the Census Rolls, 511,917.

Under 5 years of age were . . .	78,729	or 15·33 per cent.
5 and under 14 years of age were .	92,704	or 18·11 ,,
	171,433	

In 1825, the number under 14 years of age was 37·10 per cent. on the population.

In 1831, the number under 14 years of age was 33·44 per cent. on the population.

Males.	Single.	Married.	Total.
14 and under 18 .	21,697	401	22,098
18 ,, 21 .	13,302	907	14,209
21 ,, 30 .	17,378	16,574	33,852
30 ,, 60 .	6,431	54,028	60,441
60 and upwards .	2,000	11,243	13,243
Totals . .	60,690	83,153	143,843

The male adult population being 143,843, we find that 57·81 per cent. were married, and 42·19 unmarried; if, for the sake of comparison, we strike off those under 18 years as not being distinguished in 1825, we have the proportions altered very materially; they will then stand 67·98 per cent. married, and 32·02 per cent. single.

Females under 14 years of age . . .	83,659.			
14 and under 45, married . .	64,941—	Single .	48,413—	113,354
45 and upwards ,, . .	22,335	,, .	5,278—	27,613
	87,276		53,691	140,967

Married, 61·91 per cent.; unmarried, 38·09 per cent. of the adult females.

1844.

Total number of inhabitants, 690,782.

In this Census, a different classification was adopted as to ages, so that comparison is difficult.

Under 15 years of age	Males	160,535
,, ,, ...	Females	158,731
		319,266

Males.	Married.	Single.	Total.
15 and under 21 .	2,038	39,589	41,627
21 ,, 30 .	22,974	20,176	43,150
30 ,, 40 .	33,684	5,909	39,593
40 ,, 50 .	25,797	3,119	28,916
50 ,, 60 .	15,148	2,089	17,237
60 and upwards .	13,393	2,780	16,173
Totals . .	173,034	73,662	186,696

Here, the proportion of married men to the whole, male adults 60·55 per cent., and of unmarried 39·45.

Males.	Married.	Single.	Total.
15 and under 21 .	6,739	38,177	44,916
21 ,, 30 .	31,121	17,052	48,173
30 ,, 40 .	32,316	5,783	38,099
40 ,, 50 .	22,240	3,922	26,162
50 ,, 60 .	12,436	3,290	15,726
60 and upwards .	9,826	4,544	14,370
Totals . .	114,678	72,768	187,446

Married women above 14, 61·18 per cent.; and single, 38·82 per cent.

It is assumed that the births in England are about 1 to 33 of the whole population, and the deaths about 1 in 54. Taking Lower Canada for 1831 and 1844, we have as follows:—

Districts.	1831. Births.	1831. Deaths.	1831. Marriages.	1844. Births.	1844. Deaths.	1844. Marriages.
Quebec . . . 1 in	19	31	91	20	41	109
Montreal . . . ,,	20	42	108	20	51	111
Three-Rivers . . ,,	18	41	96	21	60	106
Gaspé . . . ,,	41	211	229	29	126	136
St. Francis* . . ,,	103	720	264	101	348	230
In the whole population . . . ,,	20†	40	106	21*	53	113
Total Numbers .	25,159	12,912	4,834	32,279	12,928	6,118

Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Lunatics and Idiots.

Unfortunately, in the Census of 1831 no distinction is made as to Males and Females in these classes; St. Francis is included in the other Districts.

Deaf and Dumb.

Montreal . . .	254	or one in every	1,142	of the District.
Quebec . . .	114	,,	1,333	,,
Three-Rivers . .	33	,,	1,714	,,
Gaspé	7	,,	1,902	,,
	408	,,	1,255	of the Province.

Blind.

Montreal . . .	195	or one in every	1,487	of the District.
Quebec . . .	105	,,	1,447	,,
Three-Rivers . .	34	,,	1,664	,,
	334	,,	1,533	of the Province.

Insane.

Montreal . . .	462	or one in every	628	of the District.
Quebec . . .	354	,,	429	,,
Three-Rivers . .	108	,,	523	,,
	924	,,	554	of the Province.

1844.	Males.	Females.	Total.	One in every
Deaf and Dumb.				
Montreal	254	167	421	875 District.
St. Francis . . .	14	17	31	1,046 ,,
Three-Rivers . . .	39	31	70	983 ,,
Quebec	73	58	151	1,360 ,,
Gaspé	7	3	10	1,539 ,,
	407	276	683	1,011 Province.
Blind.				
Montreal	160	146	306	1,212 District.
St. Francis . . .	6	5	11	2,449 ,,
Three-Rivers . . .	45	44	89	774 ,,
Quebec	60	50	110	1,868 ,,
Gaspé	2	2	4	3,848 ,,
	273	247	520	1,328 Province.
Idiots.				
Montreal	226	237	463	769 District.
St. Francis . . .	11	9	20	1,622 ,,
Three-Rivers . . .	71	64	135	510 ,,
Quebec	172	150	322	638 ,,
Gaspé	2	7	9	1,710 ,,
	482	467	949	728 Province.
Lunatics.				
Montreal	81	82	163	2,261 District.
St. Francis . . .	2	6	8	4,054 ,,
Three-Rivers . . .	34	29	63	1,093 ,,
Quebec	40	32	72	2,853 ,,
Gaspé	2	1	3	5,133 ,,
	159	150	309	2,203 Province.

* Returns imperfect. † Fractions omitted.

In 1831, there were returned as living upon alms in Lower Canada, 1,282 persons, or one in every 399 of the population.

In 1844, 4,552 persons, or one in every 151 of the population.

This shows a fearful increase in pauperism, but to make the matter plainer, let us take the several Districts :—

	1831.	1844.	Per Cent. Increase.
Montreal	1 in every 575	282	159·32
St. Francis	,, —	1801	—
Three-Rivers	,, 716	393	121·52
Quebec	,, 221	68	337·30
Gaspé	,, 1,331	570	170·00

	1831.	1844.
Proprietors of real estate	one in every 9	9
Non-proprietors ditto	,, 20	18
Families subsisting by agriculture	50,834	No return.
Ditto ditto	2,503	3,651
Number of male farm-servants	7,602	6,106
Domestic servants—Males	No return.	5,414
Ditto Females	,,	11,525
Children attending schools	one in every 4	3 under 14 years.

POPULATION OF UPPER CANADA.

Previous to the year 1770, the only white settlers in Upper Canada were a few French Immigrants in the immediate vicinities of Kingston and Detroit; later however, in that century, several of the families of the United Empire, Loyalists fleeing from the United States, had fixed their residences along a number of the Frontier Townships; even at the date of the Constitutional Act, the white population of Upper Canada was calculated at less than 50,000. In 1811, being a period of 20 years, this population had only increased about 27,000, as in the latter year it was found to amount to about 77,000. From this period, we have sufficient correct data on which to form a series of comparative statements.

Census of 1824.						Census of 1834.					
Districts.	Under 16 Years of Age.		Over 16 Years of Age.		Total.	Districts.	Under 16 Years of Age.		Over 16 Years of Age.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Bathurst	2,441	2,304	2,832	2,554	10,121	Bathurst	5,456	5,425	6,073	5,125	22,079
Eastern	2,908	2,727	4,799	4,445	14,879	Eastern	6,437	6,097	6,574	5,997	25,105
Gore	3,581	3,135	3,257	3,184	13,157	Gore	8,981	8,164	9,612	7,861	34,618
Home	3,980	4,227	4,611	3,791	16,609	Home	11,982	11,213	12,751	10,343	46,288
Johnstown	3,738	3,472	4,147	3,384	14,741	Johnstown	7,126	6,819	7,617	6,499	28,061
London	4,581	4,403	4,704	3,851	17,539	London	9,715	9,090	10,161	8,196	37,162
Midland	6,861	6,637	7,927	6,270	27,695	Midland	8,144	7,523	9,185	7,657	32,509
Newcastle	2,335	2,263	2,653	2,041	9,292	Newcastle	6,934	6,383	7,873	6,214	27,404
Niagara	4,572	4,238	3,584	5,158	17,552	Niagara	7,270	6,451	6,978	6,648	27,347
Ottawa	564	550	915	531	2,566	Ottawa	1,580	1,540	1,760	1,445	6,325
Prince Edward	Included in the Midland District.					Prince Edward	2,995	2,901	3,195	2,732	11,823
Toronto, City	Included in the Home District.					Toronto, City	2,010	1,793	2,897	2,520	9,220
Western	1,785	1,650	1,964	1,553	6,952	Western	3,321	3,142	3,506	2,783	12,752
Totals	37,346	35,606	41,393	36,752	151,097	Totals	81,951	76,541	88,182	74,019	320,693
Total number of Males					78,739	Total number of Males					170,133
,, Females					72,358	,, Females					150,560
Excess of Males					6,381	Excess of Males					19,573
Persons over 16 years of age					78,145	Persons over 16 years of age					162,201
Ditto under ,,					72,952	Ditto under ,,					158,492
					5,193						3,709

Notes and Remarks on the Census of 1824 *and* 1834.

Males under 16 years of age increased	119·43	per cent.
Ditto over 16 ,, ,,	113·03	,,
Females under 16 ,, ,,	114·96	,,
Ditto over 16 ,, ,,	101·40	,,

With regard to sex, we find in 1824 that the females were to the males as 100 to 108·6; great discrepancy being found only in the Ottawa and Niagara districts, in the former of which the proportions were 100 females to 136·8 males, and in the latter 100 females to 86·8 males, taking these two districts, the joint proportions were—

100 Females to 111·8 males.

If we compare these proportions with those of other countries taken about the same time, we may arrive at some calculation as to the effect immigration had had on the increase of population, for in all countries in which the increase arises from the ratio of births to deaths, we find the females preponderate, whereas the contrary obtains in the United States and Canada, whose chief increase is from immigration.

During the 10 years from 1824 to 1834, we find an increase of 169,596, or 112·24 per cent., *i. e.* an annual increase of 11·22 per cent., or doubling in about nine years; it is to be regretted that no means exist of ascertaining what proportion of this great increase arose from immigration, and what from the ratio of births and deaths—no record being kept in Upper Canada.

We have only two data as guides:

1st. The great proportion the males bear to the females, the former being 53·05, and the latter 46·95 of the whole population.

2nd. The great increase in the per centage of those districts which are most open to the influence of immigration, viz.:—

Eastern District increase	68·7	per cent.
Ottawa ,, ,,	147	,,
Johnstown ,, ,,	90	,,
Bathurst ,, ,,	118	,,
Midland ,, ,,	60	,,
Newcastle ,, ,,	194·9	,,
Home ,, ,,	134·2	,,
London ,, ,,	111·8	,,
Niagara ,, ,,	55·8	,,
Gore ,, ,,	163·1	,,
Western ,, ,,	83·4	,,

Taking the Census of the counties for periods as nearly as possible corresponding with our first decade, we have the

CANADA. following results which show greatly in favour of Upper Canada.

In England, the population in 1821 was	11,261,437		
,, ,, 1831 ,,	13,091,005		
Increase . .	1,829,568	or 16·24	per cent.
In Wales, the population in 1821 was .	717,488		
,, ,, 1831 ,,	806,182		
Increase . .	88,694	or 12·36	,,
In Scotland, the population in 1821 was	2,093,456		
,, ,, 1831 ,,	2,365,114		
Increase . .	271,658	or 13	,,
In Ireland, the population in 1821 was	6,801,827		
,, ,, 1831 ,,	7,767,401		
Increase . .	965,574	or 14·19	,,
Total population in 1821 was	20,874,208		
,, 1831 ,,	24,029,702		
Increase . .	3,155,494	or 15·12	,,
Showing an annual increase of 1·51 per cent.			
United States, population in 1820 was	9,683,131		
,, ,, 1830 ,,	12,866,920		
Increase . .	3,183,789	or 33·50	,,
France, the increase from 1817 to 1831, 14 years, was		11·44	,,
Lower Canada, 1824, by computation, about	400,000		
,, 1834 ,,	524,000		
Increase . .	124,000	or 31·00	,,

With regard to sex, we have the proportion of males to females, as 113 to 100, another position is found in the fact, that whereas the majority of males are over 16 years of age, the majority of females are found to be of those under that age, though not all in the same proportion.

As to increase in the population by reason of the excess of births over deaths, we have, as far as Upper Canada is concerned, unfortunately no means of arriving at the truth as was before observed, no record thereof being kept in that province; it has, however, been ascertained, that in England the births are 1 in every 33, and the deaths 1 in 54 of the whole population. In Ireland, the births bear a larger proportion, but owing to many causes, so do the deaths. In Lower Canada, we have seen the births to be 1 to every 21, and the deaths 1 to 53, (see page 6.) The proportion in Upper Canada is about the same.

The whole male population of the British Isles in 1831 was 11,779,435, (exclusive of seamen and soldiers), of whom 5,836,889 were over 20 years of age, and this proportion agrees very fully with that of Upper Canada.

We now take a second decade, viz., from 1832 to 1842.

Census of 1832.

	Districts.	Under 16 Years of Age.		Over 16 Years of Age.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	Bathurst . .	4,973	4,673	5,353	4,637	19,636
2	Brock . . .	Set off since the Census of 1832.				
3	Colborne . .	,,	,,	,,	,,	
4	Dalhousie . .	,,	,,	,,	,,	
5	Eastern . .	5,640	5,208	5,692	5,195	21,735
6	Gore . . .	7,412	6,825	7,018	5,969	27,224
7	Home . . .	8,881	8,528	10,233	9,021	36,663
8	Huron . . .	Set off since the Census of 1832.				
9	Johnstown. .	6,280	5,671	6,645	5,703	24,299
10	London . .	7,707	7,361	7,553	6,320	28,941
11	Midland . .	9,419	8,947	10,373	8,718	37,457
12	Newcastle . .	5,330	4,872	6,111	4,706	21,019
13	Niagara . .	6,362	5,708	6,312	5,799	24,181
14	Ottawa . .	1,280	1,280	1,200	1,533	5,293
15	Prince Edward	Set off since the Census of 1832.				
16	Simcoe . .	1,016	959	1,117	893	3,985
17	Talbot. . .	Set off since the Census of 1832.				
18	Victoria . .	,,	,,	,,		
19	Wellington .	,,	,,	,,		
20	Western . .	2,819	2,702	2,820	2,286	10,627
	Totals .	67,119	62,734	70,427	60,780	261,060

Census of 1832—*continued.*

Total number of Males	137,546
,, Females	123,514
Excess of Males	14,032
Persons under 16 years of age . .	129,853
,, over ,, . .	131,207
Difference	1,354

—	—	Increase.	Annual Per Cent. Increase.
Gross population, 1824 . .	151,097	..	..
,, 1832 . .	261,060	109,963	9·09
,, 1834 . .	320,693	59,633	11·42

Proportion of Males and Females.

1824—100 women to 108 men.
1832—100 ,, 111 ,,
1834—100 ,, 113 ,,
1842—100 ,, 114 ,,

Census of 1842.

—	Males. Under 18 Years.	Males. Over 18 Years.	Females. Under 14 Years.	Females. Over 14 Years.	Totals.	Remarks.
1	6,057	5,519	4,707	5,372	21,655	
2	5,013	4,115	4,105	4,053	17,286	From the London district.
3	4,023	3,369	3,288	3,026	13,706	,, Newcastle ,,
4	4,897	3,972	3,759	3,565	16,193	,, Bathurst ,,
5	9,004	7,963	7,070	7,971	32,008	
6	12,717	11,184	10,139	11,019	45,059	
7	22,927	21,150	18,785	20,439	83,301	
8	2,068	1,927	1,606	1,589	7,190	,, London and Western district.
9	9,667	7,946	7,432	7,850	32,445	
10	8,729	7,142	7,066	7,339	30,276	
11	9,477	9,168	7,635	8,168	34,448	
12	8,936	7,854	6,857	7,368	31,015	
13	9,856	9,463	7,768	9,555	36,642	
14	2,254	1,735	1,679	1,701	7,369	
15	4,138	3,610	3,405	3,799	14,945	
16	Included in the Home District.					
17	3,033	3,732	2,259	2,431	10,455	,, London ,,
18	3,559	3,718	2,540	3,379	13,196	,, Midland ,,
19	4,183	4,249	3,252	2,792	14,476	,, Gore ,,
20	7,133	5,886	5,282	6,089	24,390	
	137,664	122,252	108,634	117,505	486,055	

Total number of Males . . .	259,916
,, Females . .	226,139
Excess of Males . . .	33,777

Total population in 1842	486,055	
,, 1832	261,060	
Ten years' increase, Upper Canada .	224,995	annual increase, 8·61 per cent.
United States, 1830.	12,866,920	
,, 1840.	17,062,666	
Ten years' increase, United States. .	4,195,746	annual increase, 3·26 per cent.
Great Britain and Ireland, 1831 . .	*24,029,702	
,, ,, 1841 . .	*26,702,163	
Ten years' increase	2,672,461	annual increase, 1·11 per cent.
Lower Canada, 1834	524,000	
,, 1844	690,782	
Ten years' increase	166,782	annual increase, 3·18 per cent.

The great increase was not by any means equally distributed among the several districts; in some, the increase was very large in proportion, three of the old districts giving between one-third and one-half of the whole increase, viz.:—

* Exclusive of military and persons travelling when Census was taken.

Home, 1832 . .	40,648	1842 . .	83,301	—increase	42,653
Newcastle . .	21,019	Newcastle .	31,315	44,721—	23,702
		Colborne . .	13,706		
Midland . .	37,457	Midland . .	34,448		
		Victoria . .	13,196	62,589—	25,132
		Prince Edward's	14,945		
					91,487

Before entering on an Analysis of the Census of 1842, let us see what the progressive increase has been:—

In 1811 the population was	77,000	according to Bouchette.		
1824 ,,	151,097	rate of increase	7·40	per cent. per annum.
1825 ,,	158,027	,,	4·59	,,
1826 ,,	163,702	,,	3·60	,,
1827 ,,	176,059	,,	7·54	,,
1828 ,,	185,526	,,	5·37	,,
1832 ,,	261,060	,,	10·18	,,
1834 ,,	320,693	,,	11·42	,,
1835 ,,	336,469	,,	4·91	,,
1838 ,,	385,824	,,	4·88	,,
1839 ,,	407,515	,,	5·62	,,
1840 ,,	427,441	,,	4·88	,,
1841 ,,	465,357	,,	8·87	,,
1842 ,,	486,055	,,	4·45	,,

The increase from 1811 to 1842 being 409,055, or an annual average rate of 13,635, the fluctuating increase noted above the highest being 11·40, and the lowest 3·60 per cent., shows the effect of immigration.

In 13 years, from 1811 to 1824, the increase was 96·23 per cent.; in a second period of 13 years, from 1825 to 1838, the increase was 144·15 per cent.; and in a third period of 13 years, from 1828 to 1841, the increase was 150·83 per cent.

Analysis of Census Returns for 1842.

5 years and under	Males .	51,546	or 10·7	per cent. of population.
	Females	50,399	,, 10·37	,, ,,
5 years and under 14	Males .	63,843	,, 13·13	,, ,,
	Females	58,235	,, 11·98	,, ,,
Total under .		224,023		

Males.

Between 14 and 18..	22,285	of whom	1,915	or 8·59	per cent. were married.
,, 18 and 21..	13,890	,,	1,598	11·50	,,
,, 21 and 30..	35,373	,,	15,405	43·55	,,
,, 30 and 60..	60,175	,,	52,101	86·55	,,
60 and upwards .	12,802	,,	8,520	66·55	,,
Males above 14 .	144,525		79,539	55·00	,,

Females.

Between 14 and 45..	96,249	of whom	59,367	or 61·68	per cent. were married.
45 and upwards .	21,258	,,	15,400	72·45	,,
	117,507		74,767	63·3	,,

A portion very nearly analogous to that in Lower Canada. CANADA.

The proportion of males to females on the whole population was as 114 to 100, or taking them by classes:—

Children under 5 years of age,	102	males to	100 females.
Between 5 and 14 ,,	109	,,	100 ,,
Above 14 ,,	122	,,	100 ,,
The married men were to the single as			100 to 82
,, women ,,			100 „ 57

Paupers, one in every	1,469
Engaged in commerce, heads of families	3,689
Farm servants	3,184
Children attending schools under 14:—	
Males, 16,845, or one every (nearly)	7
Females, 13,476 ,,	8
Coloured, males	2,409
,, females	1,758
Private servants, males	3,028
,, females	5,181

Taverns, 1,441, or 1 to every 337 inhabitants.

The return of proprietors and non-proprietors being very deficient, no abstract can possibly be made thereof.

Blind.

Males ...	114	or 1 in every	2,280	of the male population.	
Females .	89	,,	2,540	,, female	,,
Total ..	203	,,	2,394	,, whole	,,

Deaf and Dumb.

Males ...	222	or 1 in every	1,170	of the male	,,
Females .	132	,,	1,713	,, female	,,
Total ..	354	,,	1,373	,, whole	,,

Idiots.

Males ...	221	or 1 in every	1,176	of the male	,,
Females..	178	,,	1,271	,, female	,,
Total ..	399	,,	1,818	,, whole	,,

Lunatics.

Males ...	241	or 1 in every	1,078	of the male	,,
Females .	487	,,	464	,, female	,,
Total ..	728	,,	667	,, whole	,,

Males in all, afflicted as above . .	798	or one in every	326
Females ,, . .	886	,,	255
Total	1,684	,,	288

CANADA. TABULAR STATEMENT of the Population of Upper Canada, and its Increase, at several Periods between the Years 1824 and 1848, according to the Division into Municipal Districts.

DISTRICTS.	1824	1825	1830	1832	1834	1836	1839	1841	1842	1848
Bathurst	10,121	10,309	16,015	19,636	22,079	24,127	24,632	27,635	21,655	29,448
Brock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,621	17,286	29,219
Colborne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,706	21,379
Dalhousie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,193	25,520
Eastern	14,879	16,524	19,755	21,735	25,105	28,911	28,827	30,279	32,008	38,653
Gore	13,157	14,215	20,945	27,224	34,618	43,920	51,627	42,577	45,059	67,671
Home	16,609	17,946	28,565	36,633	55,508	53,214	59,209	67,074	83,301	106,995
Huron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,190	20,450
Johnstown	14,741	15,266	19,277	24,299	28,061	29,237	32,669	35,952	32,445	43,436
London	17,539	17,351	22,803	28,941	37,162	47,095	43,882	32,257	30,276	46,547
Midland	27,695	27,116	34,190	37,457	32,509	24,818	26,179	32,208	34,448	45,299
Newcastle	9,292	9,966	14,850	21,019	27,404	32,936	36,914	41,951	31,015	47,433
Niagara	17,552	18,990	20,916	24,181	27,347	30,447	29,953	34,577	36,642	43,095
Ottawa	2,560	2,580	3,833	5,293	6,325	7,487	8,483	9,324	7,369	10,364
Prince Edward	..	..	..	..	11,823	12,343	13,999	14,661	14,945	18,021
Simcoe	..	..	..	3,985	with home	10,215	10,743	11,576	in home	23,050
Talbot	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,066	9,626	10,455	19,274
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	10,587	12,085	13,161	13,196	23,133
Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,851	14,476	36,865
Western	6,952	7,764	9,288	10,627	12,752	17,065	19,267	23,026	24,390	27,440
Total	151,097	158,027	210,437	261,060	320,693	372,502	407,515	465,357	486,055	723,292*
1825	..	6,930	52,410	50,523	59,633	51,809	35,013	57,842	20,698	237,237
1830	..	..	59,340	103,033	110,256	111,442	86,822	92,855	78,540	258,835
1832	..	..	..	109,963	162,666	162,065	146,455	144,664	113,553	315,777
1834	..	..	..	..	169,596	214,475	197,078	204,297	165,362	350,790
1836	..	..	..	..	..	221,405	249,488	254,920	224,995	402,599
1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	256,418	307,330	275,618	462,232
1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314,260	328,026	512,855
1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334,958	565,265
1848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	572,195

* In the detail the number is 723,332, showing a difference of 40.

The foregoing numbers differ in a small degree from those assumed by the Honourable John Macaulay, as the grounds of arbitration with respect to duties between Upper and Lower Canada in 1826, on which occasion Mr. Potier, the arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada, acknowledges the great superiority which the Upper Province derived from its constant enumerations and its assessments; although the difference is small, I have thought it best to give Mr. Macaulay's data, as a proof that the various enumerations are very nearly the truth.

Years.	Population.	Increase.
1824	149,301	..
1825	156,886	7,585
1826	164,703	7,817
1827	175,128	10,425
1828	186,345	11,217
1829	196,704	10,359
1830	211,567	14,863
1831	234,681	23,114
1832	260,992	26,311
1833	296,870	35,878
1834	320,735	23,865
1835	346,165	25,430
1836	373,841	27,676
Average annual increase from	1824 to 1828	9,261
,, ,,	1828 1832	18,661
,, ,,	1832 1836	22,212
,, ,,	1824 1836	18,712

Taking the periods from 1824 to 1833, and from 1828 to 1836, we find that at that ratio of increase the population of Upper Canada would double itself in about 9 years.

CENSUS of Upper Canada for 1836, according to the then Electoral Divisions.

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Townships in each County.	No. of Inhabitants.	Totals.
Eastern	Glengarry	4	12,250	
	Dundas	4	5,739	
	Stormont (1)	4	4,922	
				22,911
Ottawa	Prescott	5	5,228	
	Russell	6	2,259	
				7,487
Bathurst	Not distinguished	18	24,127	
				24,127
Johnstown	Leeds	9	18,141	
	Grenville	8	12,444	
				30,585
Midland	Frontenac	5	12,144	
	Lennox & Addington	7	12,674	
	Hastings	8	10,578	
				35,396
Prince Edward	A County	5	12,343	
				12,343
Newcastle	Northumberland (2)	14	18,760	
	Durham (3)	11	14,176	
				32,936
Home	York	21	43,660	
	Simcoe	15	10,215	
	Toronto, City	1	9,654	
				63,529
Gore	Wentworth	7	12,965	
	Halton	17	30,955	
				43,920
Niagara	Lincoln	15	26,336	
	Haldimand	7	4,111	
				30,447
London	Middlesex	15	23,790	
	Norfolk	7	7,742	
	Oxford	10	12,067	
	Huron	11	2,956	
				47,095
Western	Essex	7	7,749	
	Kent	16	9,316	
				17,065
Total				367,841
Add for townships omitted				4,661
				372,502

(1) Cornwall omitted.
(2) Three townships omitted.
(3) One township omitted.

CENSUS of UPPER CANADA in 1848, according to the Electoral Divisions, as divided by the Act 8 Vic. chap. 7. CANADA.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	Number of Townships in each County.	Population. Counties.	Total Districts.	County Towns, Unrepresented.
Bathurst	United { Lanark	13	} ..	29,448	Perth.
	{ Renfrew	11	}		
Brock	Oxford	12	29,219	29,219	Woodstock, 431.
Colborne	Peterborough	19	21,379	21,379	Peterborough, 1,906.
Dalhousie	Carleton	10	19,245		
	Bytown, Town of	..	6,275	25,520	
Eastern	Stormont	4	11,471		
	Dundas	4	10,723		
	Glengarry	4	15,005		
	Cornwall, Town	..	1,454	38,653	
Gore	Wentworth	8	19,546		Brantford, 2,250.
	Halton	8	29,580		Dundas, 1,912.
	Hamilton, City	..	9,889	59,015	
Home	York . North Riding	11	17,050		
	York . South Riding	4	21,033		
	York . East Riding	4	24,530		
	York . West Riding	5	20,236		
	Toronto, City	..	23,503	106,352	
Huron	Huron	21	20,450	20,450	Goderich, 1,030.
Johnstown	Grenville	5	17,160		Prescott, 1,775.
	Leeds	11	23,835		
	Brockville, Town	..	2,449	43,444	
London	Middlesex	17	41,963		
	London, Town	..	4,584	46,547	
Midland	Frontenac	15	17,311		
	United { Lennox	3	6,484		
	{ Addington	6	13,135		
	Kingston, City	..	8,369	45,249	
Newcastle	Durham	6	23,346		Port Hope, 2,021.
	Northumberland	8	24,087		Cobourg, 3,513.
				47,433	
Ottawa	Prescott	6	8,663		
	Russell	4	1,701	10,364	
Niagara	Lincoln	7	17,774		St. Catherines, 3,461.
	Welland	8	17,532		
	Haldimand	9	12,719		
	Niagara, Town	..	3,100	51,125	
Prince Edward	Prince Edward	6	18,061	18,061	Picton, 1,599.
Simcoe	Simcoe	23	23,060	23,060	
Talbot	Norfolk	7	15,716	15,716	
Victoria	Hastings	12	23,133	23,133	Belleville, 2,939.
Wellington	Waterloo	27	41,439	41,439	
Western	Essex	8	12,630		
	Kent	21	14,816	27,440	
				723,087	

Abstract of Census of 1848, Upper Canada Population.

	Districts, Cities, and Incorporated Towns.	Gross Amount of Population.	Houses.		No. of Persons to each House.	No. of Heads of Families assessed.	Average No. of Persons in each Family.	Real Estate.		Occupations.						Members of Family Absent.	Resident not Members.	Number of Children between 5 and 16 years of Age.
			Occupied.	Vacant.				Proprietors.	Non-Proprietors.	Professions.	Trade or Commerce.	Agriculture.	Labourers.	Handicraft.	Employed in Factories.			
	Districts.																	
1	Bathurst	29,488	4,128	147	7	4,573		2,606	1,967	114	115	3,439	167	742	53	687	577	8,088
2	Brock	29,219	4,721	87	6	4,810		2,913	1,897	85	171	3,550	270	616	135	486	808	7,914
3	Colborne	19,473	3,203	48	6	3,334		1,343	766	52	61	2,715	220	360	50	389	387	5,915
4	Dalhousie	19,245	2,501	19	7	3,007		1,691	1,022	No Return made under these heads.					31	247	137	5,215
5	Eastern	37,199	5,250	144	7	4,568		2,549	2,019	106	702	4,222	545	..	198	578	238	10,266
6	Gore*	53,620	8,883	217	6	8,341		4,493	3,568	97	1,653	5,066	1,327	..	1,025	779	1,380	13,083
7	Home	83,492	13,667	372	6	14,335		7,864	6,180	280	2,983	9,277	1,766	..	162	1,091	2,018	22,600
8	Huron	20,450	3,624	94	6	3,877		2,060	1,817	79	506	3,242	55	..	60	327	284	5,354
9	Johnstown	39,212	5,667	90	6	6,613		4,030	2,557	184	315	4,263	1,368	1,194	224	669	864	11,921
10	London	41,963	7,097	213	5	5,753		1,744	2,009	87	202	5,508	289	758	105	791	1,280	11,641
11	Midland	36,930	4,575	84	8	6,350		2,515	1,504	121	258	3,788	1,002	911	150	599	437	9,212
12	Newcastle	41,895	6,366	60	6	7,395		4,071	3,098	95	1,165	5,235	840	..	128	530	501	11,807
13	Niagara	36,534	5,805	130	6	6,193		3,268	2,499	105	1,693	3,298	868	..	224	626	1,804	9,985
14	Ottawa	10,364	1,558	32	6	1,580		713	980	35	265	976	417	..	485	383	308	2,923
15	Prince Edward	16,462	2,385	17	7	2,458		1,583	823	52	537	1,596	275	..	40	250	738	4,768
16	Simcoe	23,050	3,682	49	6	3,905		2,473	1,243	14	690	2,640	350	..	18	1,011	625	5,597
17	Talbot	19,274	2,706	68	7	3,312		1,191	1,199	59	655	2,275	341	..	227	272	729	5,587
18	Victoria	20,194	2,371	13	7	2,425		1,294	1,131	20	25	2,445	281	463	72	121	661	5,829
19	Wellington	36,865	6,715	167	6	7,219		4,857	2,362	88	203	4,831	379	801	21	555	576	7,809
20	Western†	27,440	4,342	118	6	4,318		2,760	1,558						..	656	497	6,741
	Cities.																	
21	Toronto	23,503	3,795	341	6	4,044		1,358	2,686						..	765	2,355	5,611
22	Hamilton	9,889	1,637	22	6	2,317		482	1,062	No Returns made under these heads.					85	122	510	1,970
23	Kingston	8,369	1,402	28	5	1,661		201	1,172						..	126	87	2,032
	Incorporated Towns.																	
24	Bytown	6,275	1,019	4	6	1,031		277	738						30	69	277	1,113
25	Cornwall	1,454	213	..	7	214		116	98	24	110	17	63	..	..	57	25	316
26	Brockville	2,449	343	3	7	414		172	214	Given in the Gross of the Johnstown District.					30	45	94	567
27	Prescott	1,775	323	..	5	323		92	229						55	65	137	469
28	Picton	1,599	252	9	6	252		103	145	27	135	14	78	..	38	24	121	432
29	Belleville	2,939	460	8	6	463		157	306	24	32	7	95	255	..	25	298	717
30	Cobourg	3,513	569	3	6	561		186	375	92	119	7	136	226	60	68	294	751
31	Port Hope	2,025	339	11	6	405		116	289	Return very imperfect as to these heads.					..	85	..	409
32	Niagara	3,100	449	42	7	469		169	299	29	268	4	26	113	..	99	67	697
33	St. Catherines	3,461	630	3	5	692		216	476	No Return given under these heads.					107	45	191	584
34	London	4,584	822	13	5	742		358	484	65	93	..	97	211	..	64	482	1,032
35	Peterborough	1,906	340	28	6	340		145	195	43	51	2	80	156	53	16	196	482
36	Brantford†	2,250	420	14	5	429		206	223	No Return received in time from these towns.					..	36	112	520
37	Dundas†	1,912	336	8	6	338		187	151						..	21	95	364
	Totals of Census 1848	723,332	112,595	2,706	6 4/10	119,061	6	60,559	49,321	Returns too imperfectly made.					3,866	12,770	20,290	190,321
	,, 1842	486,055	Very imperfectly given in the Census of 1842.															
	Difference {Increase	237,277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Difference {Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The general average is about 6 persons; the Returns are imperfect.

* The Township of Dumfries not having made a Return, that of 1842 is taken.

† Are the Returns of 1842, with 12½ per cent. added.

Abstract of Census of 1848, Upper Canada Population—*continued.*

	Districts, Cities, and Incorporated Towns.	RELIGIOUS CENSUS.																	
		Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Church of Rome.	Free Presbyterian Church of Canada.	Other Presbyterians.	Methodists. Wesleyan.	Methodists. Episcopal.	Methodists. Others.	Baptists.	Lutherans.	Independents.	Quakers.	Universalists.	Unitarians.	Jews.	Menonists.	All other Denominations.	No Creed or Denomination.
	Districts.																		
1	Bathurst	7,755	6,763	6,461	3,706	759	2,356	340	6	695	..	82	56	87	6	..	..	77	360
2	Brock	4,924	1,476	1,216	4,848	687	2,924	2,542	587	3,430	186	298	432	198	86	5	294	402	4,722
3	Colborne	4,613	2,147	5,841	2,324	325	1,899	236	338	533	3	138	190	28	2	..	..	201	656
4	Dalhousie	6,704	2,171	6,410	1,750	52	1,619	100	13	267	12	2	8	39	3	..	..	12	81
5	Eastern	5,414	8,160	11,292	3,804	775	2,946	853	22	709	1,449	152	3	96	45	..	..	118	315
6	Gore	11,093	3,900	3,518	3,569	3,170	7,758	3,258	1,348	2,128	77	417	115	98	19	8	53	914	3,224
7	Home	19,635	8,272	7,949	5,539	3,289	11,013	3,615	3,122	2,345	403	975	1,594	194	101	10	867	2,352	12,217
8	Huron	6,937	2,543	3,497	2,100	1,240	1,603	364	152	253	1,242	81	3	37	22	..	198	82	96
9	Johnstown	10,823	2,106	5,950	3,954	210	5,499	3,645	1,013	1,288	10	82	278	134	25	..	..	377	3,709
10	London	7,667	2,767	1,745	5,026	1,671	4,266	2,525	700	5,072	134	343	173	222	38	11	140	985	4,112
11	Midland	9,341	2,951	7,643	2,434	224	6,872	4,408	407	178	548	109	512	83	10	..	12	297	901
12	Newcastle	10,840	2,829	3,453	3,871	1,722	4,802	2,197	2,747	969	26	388	255	45	19	3	14	1,580	6,515
13	Niagara	6,021	1,096	3,193	1,382	1,708	3,809	1,793	570	1,200	607	60	350	114	41	11	1,504	611	12,464
14	Ottawa	1,804	1,818	5,075	920	82	807	84	3	327	1	91	30	8	..	..	..	1	4
15	Prince Edward	3,259	199	1,427	1,006	115	4,734	1,873	869	137	4	39	929	197	16	1	3	552	810
16	Simcoe	5,824	2,947	3,405	1,635	501	2,030	170	85	132	14	179	384	15	24	..	..	98	381
17	Talbot	2,517	579	691	830	90	3,068	663	545	2,943	181	261	39	283	19	1	324	304	3,695
18	Victoria	4,014	1,125	3,917	873	316	3,552	4,290	99	998	90	84	250	155	12	..	..	88	520
19	Wellington	6,160	3,246	5,317	4,281	1,339	2,570	529	328	926	2,025	586	116	26	24	..	1,208	3,024	3,325
20	Western	5,370	3,644	7,340	1,563	..	4,273	968	664	1,684	98	321	120	..	..	51	..	324	1,020
	Cities.																		
21	Toronto	8,315	1,108	5,903	1,971	576	2,285	73	607	528	22	575	7	4	97	27	..	229	175
22	Hamilton	2,912	808	2,760	1,004	212	1,128	134	200	354	16	197	2	19	9	..	..	62	260
23	Kingston	2,264	699	3,238	649	..	1,151	14	3	135	9	41	..	4	..	2	..	148	12
	Incorporated Towns.																		
24	Bytown	1,081	450	3,633	308	19	444	175	5	21	..	37	..	..	3	..	..	..	5
25	Cornwall	481	376	423	54	..	18	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	37
26	Brockville	804	179	638	313	10	215	106	12	95	..	55	..	4	..	..	..	1	39
27	Prescott	512	16	767	278	..	180	18	..	14	..	13	..	8	..	..	..	34	15
28	Picton	454	1	322	263	..	344	16	19	12	..	6	57	1	..	..	..	9	58
29	Belleville	726	161	1,019	178	6	565	156	..	..	3	24	15	5	10	..	..	58	24
30	Cobourg	1,342	28	567	627	5	415	79	22	15	..	51	5	..	..	..	..	162	91
31	Port Hope	851	78	210	..	313	380	4	13	18	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	140	16
32	Niagara	1,351	359	704	125	14	280	23	..	71	1	5	..	4	..	..	..	10	53
33	St. Catherines	942	79	1,120	323	138	328	167	5	163	..	5	6	5	1	..	..	39	35
34	London	1,597	165	804	337	114	593	164	..	214	17	180	22	66	37	..	..	76	108
35	Peterborough	526	47	511	391	2	338	2	..	43	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	23
36	Brantford	981	262	510	92	8	196	18	..	69	2	7	..	3	..	..	..	18	84
37	Dundas	486	207	341	362	38	256	121	..	82	6	47	..	13	9	..	..	84	9
		166,340	65,762	119,810	62,690	19,730	87,516	35,731	14,505	28,053	7,186	5,933	5,951	2,196	678	130	4,617	13,543	60,171

Religious Census as taken in the Year 1842.	
Church of England	107,791
Church of Scotland	77,868
Church of Rome	65,203
B. W. Methodists	23,342
C. W. Methodists	32,313
Episcopal Methodists	20,125
Other Methodists	7,141
Presbyterians	18,220
Independents	4,253
Baptists	16,411
Lutherans	4,524
Quakers	5,200
Moravians	1,778
Dutch Church	946
Jews	1,105
Other creeds	19,470
	405,691
Deficiency	80,364
	486,055

Dividing Deficiency in Proportion.	
Church of England	128,897
Church of Scotland	93,294
Church of Rome	78,119
B. W. Methodists	27,966
C. W. Methodists	38,713
Episcopal Methodists	24,111
Other Methodists	8,553
Presbyterians	21,826
Independents	5,095
Baptists	19,662
Lutherans	5,420
Quakers	6,230
Moravians	2,130
Dutch Church	1,133
Jews	1,324
Other creeds	23,582
	486,055

Deficiency 22,790—if by ages, Census deficiency 25,337.

If we apportion the Total Deficiency of 22,790 among the several Denominations, in Proportion to the Numbers returned, we have the following results :—

*	166,340	65,762	119,810	62,690	19,730	87,516	35,731	14,505	28,053	7,186	5,933	5,951	2,196	678	130	4,617	13,543	60,171	700,542
†	5,411	2,138	3,897	2,039	642	2,847	1,162	472	912	234	193	197	73	22	4	150	440	1,957	22,799
	171,751	67,900	123,707	64,729	20,372	90,363	36,893	14,977	28,965	7,420	6,126	6,148	2,269	700	134	4,767	13,983	62,128	723,332

* Per Returns.

† Proportion of Deficiency.

Abstract of Census of 1848, Upper Canada Population—*continued.*

	Districts, Cities, and Incorporated Towns.	Persons 5 Years and under.		Persons over 5 and under 14.		Males.										Females.				Total.	Differences in the Census.
						14 and not 18.		18 and not 21.		21 and not 30.		30 and not 60.		60 and upwards.		14 and not 45.		45 and upwards.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.		
	Districts.																				
1	Bathurst	2,936	2,833	3,996	3,573	85	1,366	54	910	837	1,292	3,043	451	709	102	3,079	2,782	1,242	276	29,566	+ 118
2	Brock	2,899	2,836	3,974	3,702	62	1,290	63	692	1,127	1,164	3,040	480	382	89	3,768	2,243	1,131	282	29,224	++ 5
3	Colborne	2,026	1,930	2,823	2,573	30	759	26	596	588	763	2,061	398	278	106	2,351	1,336	570	241	19,455	− 18
4	Dalhousie	1,834	1,853	3,227	2,295	15	981	56	611	525	674	1,990	334	269	106	2,299	1,391	575	210	19,245	. .
5	Eastern	3,456	3,506	4,812	4,775	92	1,802	47	967	955	1,516	3,752	780	661	209	4,258	3,647	1,380	604	37,219	+ 20
6	Gore	5,307	4,671	7,459	6,927	65	2,489	53	1,553	1,745	2,413	6,124	1,173	786	237	6,067	4,688	1,763	573	54,093	++ 473
7	Home	8,345	8,240	11,093	9,964	241	3,858	217	2,501	3,238	3,626	9,629	1,630	1,294	351	10,165	6,470	2,673	777	84,312	+ 820
8	Huron	2,443	2,400	2,706	2,383	45	750	40	480	831	814	2,364	344	243	83	2,778	954	588	204	20,450	. .
9	Johnstown	3,679	3,505	5,593	5,819	54	1,725	63	1,009	1,296	1,458	4,173	575	668	133	4,638	3,305	1,445	437	39,575	+ 363
10	London	4,105	3,910	5,731	5,213	135	1,954	105	1,269	1,302	1,710	4,563	747	811	206	4,716	3,548	1,491	470	41,986	+ 23
11	Midland	3,568	3,552	4,957	4,370	151	1,586	93	1,160	1,178	1,563	4,691	692	611	87	4,492	2,867	1,136	176	36,930	. .
12	Newcastle	4,455	4,312	5,676	5,351	125	1,868	81	1,117	1,587	1,825	5,030	740	653	177	5,385	3,097	1,251	393	43,123	+ 1,228
13	Niagara	3,242	3,381	4,645	4,394	53	1,471	68	981	1,302	1,652	4,017	947	519	191	4,607	3,211	1,293	541	36,515	− 19
14	Ottawa	1,050	1,114	1,477	1,322	47	467	48	340	366	456	1,249	194	243	44	1,182	929	429	98	11,055	++ 691
15	Prince Edward	1,448	1,428	2,214	2,025	49	768	29	496	514	644	1,842	272	267	71	2,077	1,551	566	205	16,466	+ 4
16	Simcoe	2,426	2,300	3,323	3,018	113	1,071	80	721	855	845	2,139	377	397	112	2,681	1,544	882	166	23,050	. .
17	Talbot	1,829	1,809	2,575	2,401	59	905	49	547	840	778	1,041	151	240	201	2,332	1,522	605	198	18,082	− 192
18	Victoria	2,106	2,213	2,777	2,611	79	939	41	542	724	712	2,439	309	419	94	2,276	1,199	648	144	20,272	+ 78
19	Wellington	4,063	4,035	5,081	4,392	120	1,517	109	980	1,675	1,744	4,607	760	470	175	3,815	1,947	1,041	334	36,865	. .
20	Western	2,807	2,819	3,746	3,217	211	1,196	78	615	732	896	3,148	534	484	190	3,269	2,394	798	306	27,440	. .
	Cities.																				
21	Toronto	1,846	1,862	2,531	2,576	20	840	29	636	917	1,094	2,754	552	195	54	3,341	3,316	698	242	23,503	. .
22	Hamilton	843	784	992	1,003	17	405	19	347	478	670	1,219	277	67	26	1,456	987	212	87	9,889	. .
23	Kingston	732	718	895	962	24	213	7	258	163	257	1,244	171	62	2	1,307	1,194	183	24	8,416	+ 47
	Incorporated Towns.																				
24	Bytown	533	615	628	668	17	217	18	155	268	312	668	160	65	18	968	795	122	48	6,275	. .
25	Cornwall	113	136	168	178	3	6	3	36	28	60	178	29	24	4	198	225	33	32	1,454	. .
26	Brockville	225	214	237	300	..	89	8	88	87	159	259	38	19	8	304	272	27	78	2,412	− 37
27	Prescott	155	143	224	223	..	63	2	48	59	74	214	39	17	4	280	243	11	20	1,819	+ 44
28	Picton	139	126	182	185	2	60	..	37	44	79	192	34	15	1	192	235	51	25	1,599	. .
29	Belleville	253	228	315	287	2	131	3	97	117	233	326	91	18	2	413	341	94	10	2,961	+ 22
30	Cobourg	295	282	369	345	5	131	10	133	151	248	358	85	32	9	468	414	76	35	3,446	− 67
31	Port Hope	157	187	181	228	6	75	15	86	101	118	228	71	17	1	281	221	50	2	2,025	. .
32	Niagara	225	247	329	397	9	98	10	63	45	91	449	164	29	8	381	319	80	48	2,992	− 108
33	St. Catherines	329	318	353	377	4	88	3	90	140	205	449	92	18	4	553	351	30	57	3,461	. .
34	London	436	433	459	490	4	175	14	126	224	226	539	131	52	13	714	477	101	54	4,668	+ 84
35	Peterborough	158	181	254	208	2	81	1	60	82	97	208	26	18	3	253	210	49	15	1,906	. .
36	Brantford	217	209	218	284	2	86	7	85	94	132	204	36	18	4	298	224	26	64	2,208	− 42
37	Dundas	154	186	216	228	2	68	2	84	82	98	206	24	18	3	264	215	48	24	1,922	+ 10
	Totals of Census 1848	70,834	69,516	96,436	89,264	1,950	31,588	1,551	20,516	25,297	30,698	80,637	13,908	11,088	3,128	87,906	60,664	23,398	7,500	72,5879	+ 2,547
	,, 1842	51,546	50,399	63,843	58,235	1,915	20,370	1,598	12,292	15,405	19,968	52,101	8,074	8,520	4,282	59,367	36,882	15,400	5,858	486,055	. .
	Difference { Increase	19,288	19,117	32,593	31,029	- 35	11,218	..	8,224	9,892	10,730	28,536	5,834	2,568	..	28,539	23,782	7,998	1,642	239,824	. .
	Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,154	..	..	..	..	..	. .

Abstract of Census of 1848, Upper Canada Population—*continued.*

	Districts, Cities, and Incorporated Towns.	Natives of								Total.	Differences according to Census.	Births during the Year.		Marriages during the Year.	Deaths during the Year.		Lunatics and Idiots		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Male Farm Servants Resident.	Domestic Servants.		Coloured Persons.		Persons attending Schools or Colleges.	
		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Canada, French.	Canada, British.	Germany.	United States.	Other Countries.			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Districts.																												
1	Bathurst	615	4,628	6,728	788	16,377	68	258	47	29,509	+ 61	853	588	259	194	122	14	12	12	8	8	14	390	115	443	5	6	1,918	1,352
2	Brock	3,614	3,986	2,289	162	15,608	184	2,881	495	29,219	..	679	527	258	236	160	14	12	4	4	10	13	167	127	295	123	89	2,016	1,328
3	Colborne	1,320	2,386	5,592	127	9,782	17	234	15	19,473	..	510	369	141	240	184	11	5	7	6	8	5	206	59	219	2	23	1,279	974
4	Dalhousie	520	1,107	8,659	1,584	6,270	35	197	5	18,377	— 868	494	332	108	115	75	2	6	4	9	3	10	239	123	262	2	7	2,029	821
5	Eastern	437	3,257	3,079	2,206	27,493	49	620	58	37,199	..	652	590	217	168	129	17	21	21	11	7	12	218	133	303	26	20	3,072	2,185
6	Gore	7,116	4,417	6,490	276	28,474	133	2,219	503	49,628	—3,992	1,138†	972	417	438	380	16	10	8	7	7	5	809	274	743	160	151	2,999	2,257
7	Home	12,412	6,490	16,120	607	43,842	511	3,063	447	83,492	..	1,849	1,592	735	657	630	63	16	30	30	17	37	1,416	582	1,230	173	183	4,687	3,213
8	Huron	2,326	2,634	5,832	191	7,400	1,501	350	196	20,430	— 20	1,569	421	162	154	96	4	5	5	6	4	2	147	57	148	42	35	1,160	903
9	Johnstown	1,448	1,310	10,285	707	23,790	98	1,612	70	39,320	+108	831	718	271	337	264	10	16	14	13	4	5	347	130	339	30	2	3,259	2,519
10	London	3,685	5,272	3,727	99	25,817	128	2,640	594	41,962	— 1	737	793	407	248	186	27	17	18	16	10	7	191	63	192	374	106	2,998	2,255
11	Midland	1,816	897	8,189	382	23,663	64	1,552	59	36,622	— 308	865	677	169	385	274	13	13	9	11	9	14	512	230	426	37	28	2,168	1,851
12	Newcastle	5,645	2,141	9,042	360	23,789	91	1,535	58	42,661	+766	912	721	317	265	250	18	5	17	7	5	10	524	220	477	20	53	2,691	1,898
13	Niagara	2,083	1,020	3,486	196	24,817	1,050	3,353	163	36,168	— 366	801	692	329	345	270	25	25	7	7	17	16	342	214	478	368	252	2,698	2,041
14	Ottawa	256	730	1,837	3,210	4,783	6	213	20	11,055	+691	263	138	91	51	29	25	11	2	5	3	11	149	70	153	11	12	486	381
15	Prince Edward	451	92	1,451	117	12,555	15	1,103	45	15,829	— 533	315	283	173	115	97	16	3	1	3	3	3	122	23	100	8	9	1,907	1,576
16	Simcoe	2,411	2,871	6,989	642	9,336	55	469	125	22,898	— 152	539	420	183	203	151	16	10	11	7	1	1	238	80	257	34	31	1,543	1,143
17	Talbot	1,695	558	1,117	105	12,767	348	1,887	301	18,778	— 496	460	307	180	198	161	10	7	3	3	2	8	116	78	170	46	38	980	633
18	Victoria	857	590	4,016	395	12,911	29	1,012	44	19,854	— 340	512	382	141	114	77	8	13	8	2	1	6	196	28	126	10	28	1,373	1,115
19	Wellington	3,580	5,293	5,640	584	10,476	3,075	1,594	6,623	36,865	..	835	626	237	217	77	15	12	11	8	8	4	425	291	483	241	194	1,238	973
20	Western	1,862	2,306	2,860	5,611	12,347	..	2,070	680	27,736	+296	‡ No Return made under these heads.					12	15	28	18	5	2	81	53	75	612	467	784	613
	Cities.																												
21	Toronto	3,789	1,695	9,044	122	7,997	59	753	159	23,618	+115	503	435	152	943	753	106	69	4	3	8	4	20	413	1,395	236	280	1,647	1,148
22	Hamilton	1,592	963	3,256	32	3,383	44	558	57	9,885	— 4	195	103	53	137	102	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	174	478	126	154	566	481
23	Kingston	835	455	3,609	378	2,786	16	215	7	8,301	— 68	149	139	67	249	134	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	81	327	36	25	495	467
	Incorporated Towns.																												
24	Bytown	265	312	2,338	1,103	2,134	22	70	46	6,290	+ 15	129	81	21	59	58	5	4	3	1	1	1	3	186	279	2	7	313	303
25	Cornwall	39	58	286	85	882	2	46	32	1,460	+ 6	26	16	4	11	7	1	..	1	..	8	..	5	79	78	2	7	109	100
26	Brockville	178	178	686	88	1,044	3	126	7	2,310	— 139	2§	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	45	116	3	3	161	155
27	Prescott	112	52	650	94	831	2	100	3	1,844	+ 69	35	38	4	41	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	104	..	2	153	139
28	Picton	127	43	408	8	827	..	101	5	1,519	— 80	28	14	7	19	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	22	57	5	6	127	172
29	Belleville	312	121	913	67	1,333	6	209	..	2,961	+ 22	67	38	21	34	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	169	6	7	197	160
30	Cobourg	629	284	952	4	1,386	4	186	29	3,474	— 39	78	88	32	60	55	1	..	2	3	..	..	12	62	208	18	9	281	162
31	Port Hope	361	54	678	10	872	1	41	8	2,025	..	34	21	47	23	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	58	163	8	3	143	92
32	Niagara	381	223	753	13	1,461	1	183	85	3,100	..	48	36	119	29	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	41	105	35	48	229	166
33	St. Catherines	315	99	1,120	7	1,331	34	515	10	3,431	— 30	63	53	2	44	46	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	66	116	121	76	221	198
34	London	801	366	1,207	3	1,677	9	354	53	4,470	— 114	111	105	42	66	53	2	3	3	4	1	9	17	93	92	93	92	277	224
35	Peterborough	196	162	682	7	805	2	42	16	1,912	+ 6	35	53	1	34	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	37	95	1	..	167	100
36	Brantford	263	284	347	84	1,106	26	106	34	2,250	..	‖ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Dundas	216	240	316	36	932	42	112	18	1,912	..																		
	Totals of Census 1848	64,560	57,604	140,673	20,490	383,084	7,730	32,579	11,117	717,837	*5,495	15,317	12,371	5,367	6,429	5,089	457	311	234	194	152	200	7,514	4,409	10,701	3,016	2,453	46,371	34,090
	,, 1842	43,009	42,033	82,728	14,767	261,822	..	34,739	6,957	486,055	..	No enumeration taken of these particulars.					462	656	222	132	114	89	3,184	3,028	5,181	2,409	1,758	16,845	13,476
	Difference { Increase	21,551	15,571	57,945	5,723	121,262	..	..	4,160	231,782	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	62	38	111	4,330	1,381	5,520	607	695	29,526	20,614
	Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The chief deficiency arises from the township of Dumfries, in the Gore District, not having made any Return.

† Exclusive of Dumfries.

‡ The Return for the Western District for 1842 is taken, with 10 per cent. added to the Columns of Servants, Coloured Persons, and Children.

§ Return imperfect.

‖ No Return from these Towns.

REMARKS ON THE CENSUS OF 1848.

The average number of inhabitants to a house corresponding so nearly with that of each family, shows a population in a happy and prosperous condition, and is indicative of the advantages enjoyed by a rural settlement over a population confined in towns and cities. Taking the heads of families in round numbers at 120,000, we find that one-half are returned as proprietors of real estate, while 50,000 are returned as non-proprietors; this leaves 10,000 unaccounted for, a number which about covers those returned under the head of labourers; and this correspondence justifies the belief that the census of last year, as far as persons are concerned, is not far from the truth.

The census of occupations was very imperfectly taken; so much so, as to render it impossible to draw any conclusions therefrom; taking, however, the localities where the returns were perfect, we have the following results:—

The gross population is . . .		616,514	
Heads of families		100,405	
Employed in profession . . .		1,877	
,,	trade and commerce	19,713	including handicraft.
,,	agriculture . .	68,417	
,,	labourers . . .	11,135	
,,	in factories . .	3,866	

And taking the same proportions for the unreturned districts, we have as a conclusion that about 80 per cent. of the whole population derive their subsistence directly from agriculture. The non-producing population of the Province is very small, not amounting at the outside to 8,000 souls in all.

In 1842, the number of colleges and high schools was 44, and elementary schools 927.
In 1848, the number of colleges and high schools was 39, and elementary schools 2,464.
In 1842, the number of boys under 14 years of age was 115,389, of whom 16,485, or 14·28 per cent., attended schools.
In 1842, the number of girls under 14 years of age was 108,634, of whom 13,476, or 11·67 per cent., attended schools.
In 1848, the number of boys under 14 years of age was 167,270, of whom 46,371, or 27·07 per cent., attended schools.
In 1848, the number of girls under 14 years of age was 158,780, of whom 34,090, or 21·47 per cent., attended schools.

This shows a very great increase in the educational state of the country; this opinion is fully borne out by another analysis: the attendance at school is generally limited to children between the ages of 5 and 15; now the proportions so attending in 1842 did not exceed 22 per cent., while in 1848 we find it to be over 42 per cent.

The columns headed "Members of families absent," and persons resident not members of the family, were not given in the Census of 1842; they cause no confusion in the general enumeration.

National Origin of Inhabitants.

Taking the two enumerations, we find the whole per centage of the population to be made up as follows:—

	1842	1848
England	8·85	8·99
Ireland	17·02	19·60
Scotland	8·65	8·03
Canada, French . . .	3·05	2·85
,, British . . .	53·86	53·36
Continent of Europe .	1·43	2·63
United States . . .	7·14	4·54
	100·00	100·00

We find the greatest increase to have been amongst the Irish and German inhabitants, while the great decrease has been in those from the United States:—

The increase per cent. of	English	during seven years was	50·10
,,	Irish	,,	70·04
,,	Scotch	,,	37·04
,,	Canadians, French	,,	38·75
,,	,, British	,,	46·31
,,	Other countries	,,	170·90
The decrease per cent. of	United States	,,	6·63
Increase on the whole population, according to origin			47·68
While taking the Census by ages of 1848, it will be			51·40

The above comparisons show the equable rate of increase of the different nations as regards the whole population, and the varying increase with regard to the separate classes; the increase of Germans and Dutch has been very great, while the decrease in natives of the United States is rather singular when it is known that large numbers come annually from the Union into Canada the inference is that no influx of native Americans takes place.

Religious Census.

It is quite impossible to get anything like a correct religious census of Upper Canada, because the numbers of various denominations are so many, and such sectional jealousies exist, that the exclusion of any class from the Census rolls causes dissatisfaction, and to include all would have the effect of swelling the rolls to an enormous extent; consequently, in this Census, a large deficiency must occur. In 1842, the deficiency amounted to 80,000, or $\frac{1}{6}$th of the whole population, while in 1848 it is 25,000, or about $\frac{1}{29}$th of the whole; in addition to the actual deficiency in 1848, we find no less than 60,000 classed under the head of "No Creed or Denomination;" a circumstance which of itself is sufficient to render this branch of the Census perfectly useless for any practical purpose, nor would it be attended with any beneficial result to institute a comparison between the denominations given in both years.

Census by Ages.

This branch of statistical information is looked upon in all countries as of primary consequence; it indicates in a great degree the social character of a people, and with us it may form, after the lapse of a few periods, a satisfactory basis on which to rest a calculation as to the comparative increase by births within the Province and by immigration.

In 1842, we find the males under 14 were 23·74 per cent of the population.
In 1842, we find the females under 14 were 22·34 per cent. of the population.
In 1848, we find the males under 14 were 23·04 per cent. of the population.
In 1848, we find the females under 14 were 21·87 per cent. of the population.

The total number of males in	1842 was	259,914
,, ,,	1848 was	337,631
Increase		127,717, or 49·14 per cent
The females in	1842 were	226,141
,,	1848 were	338,248
Increase		112,107, or 49·57 per cent.

Of the males, in 1842, 144,525 were adults above the age of 14, and of these, 79,539 were married, being about 55 per cent.; in 1848, the former were 220,361, of whom 120,523, or about 54·68 were married. The decrease has arisen from a falling off in the number of persons in proportion above the age of 60, and a very trifling decrease is observable in those married between the ages of 14 and 18.

Of the females, in 1842, 117,507 were above the age of 14, of whom 74,767, or 63·62 per cent. were married; while in 1848 the total female adults were 179,468, of whom 111,034, or 62·04 per cent. were married.

In 1842, the males were to the females as 100 to 88 nearly.
In 1848 ,, ,, 100 to 88 ,,

We find that nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the male population between the ages of 30 and 60 are married.

The Board of Registration have been thus particular in establishing the above proportions, in the full belief that they will be found useful in future comparisons as to the increase of population, and have followed herein the plan adopted both in England and the United States; in the former country the most minute particulars are entered into, but here the means do not exist of following up the subject as connected with health and longevity.

Births and Deaths.

The Census of 1848 was the first in which any attempt was made to collect information under these heads regarding the

Upper Province, and it is, of course, deficient in some particulars; from two or three localities no returns were made, yet there is a sufficient data for some comparisons.

The total number of births we find to be	27,688,	or one to every	26
,, deaths ,,	11,518	,,	63
Difference ,,	16,170	,,	37

The general average of births and deaths in England is, of the former 1 in 33, and of the latter 1 in 54.

By the United States Census taken in 1840, we find that the children under five years of age were about 15 per cent. of the population, while in Canada they are very nearly 20; in England, the proportion is much less. Now, if we assume the number of births and deaths to be correct, we find that for every 160 males born, 42 die, and for every 100 females, 41.

The marriages in Upper Canada, during the year previous to the Census, were 5,367, or about 1 to 12 of the adults' single population.

	Males.	Females.
Lunatics and idiots	457 or 1 in 848	311 or 1 in 1,088
Deaf and dumb	234 ,, 1,656	194 ,, 1,743
Blind	152 ,, 1,550	200 ,, 1,691

The United States Census does not class the above as males and females; the proportions, however, were of—

Blind	6,916, or 1 in every 2,482
Deaf and dumb	7,659 ,, 2,228
Lunatics and idiots	17,434 ,, 979

The total number afflicted as above were—

In Canada	1,548,	or 1 in every 472 inhabitants.
In the States	32,009	,, 533 ,,

Servants.

In a country, a great proportion of whose population accrues by immigration, the number of persons usually classed as servants must naturally be small, particularly of male farm servants; and any increase at all approaching to a similar ratio to that of the population argues one of two positions. 1st. That there must have been a great increase in the number of those able to employ assistance; or, 2ndly, a great increase in the wealth of our farmers and the extension of their labours. Now, in 1842, the male farm servants were 3,184, and, in 1848, 7,514, far more than double. This shows a rapid increase, and affords direct evidence of the increasing prosperity of the agricultural body of Western Canada.

Domestic Male Servants.

In this class, no great increase can be expected for years among the rural inhabitants, being chiefly confined to towns and cities.

Domestic Female Servants.

This class has increased very much, and is one of the items affording the best proof of prosperity. In 1842, the unmarried females between the ages of 14 and 45, to which class female servants may be said entirely to belong, were 36,882, of whom 5,181, or nearly $\frac{1}{7}$th, were servants. In 1848, the former amount to 60,664, and the latter to 10,781, about $\frac{1}{6}$th in the first period, being 1 to every 7·12, and in the latter 1 to every 6·63.

Coloured Persons.

We have no means of knowing what portion of the increase of coloured persons was by immigration, and what by births, as the ages are classed separately of the males; taking $\frac{1}{4}$th to be adults, the increase would be about 20 per cent. by immigration, and of females above 30 per cent.

LANDS, LOWER CANADA.

CONTENTS of the several COUNTIES of LOWER CANADA, in Square Miles, from Bouchette.

Counties.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Laid out in Square Miles.
Montreal:—			
Berthier	9,590	6,137,600	790
Leinster	5,090	3,257,600	590
Terrebonne	545	348,800	491
Two-Mountains	1,404	898,560	790
Ottawa	35,100	22,464,000	1,710
Montreal	197	126,080	197
Vaudreuil	330	211,200	330
Beauharnois	717	458,880	717
Huntingdon	488	312,320	488
Chambly	211	135,040	211
Verchères	198	126,720	198
Richelieu	373	238,720	373
St. Hyacinthe	477	305,280	477
Rouville	429	274,560	429
Shefford	749	479,360	749
Missisquoi	360	230,400	360
Quebec:—			
Saguenay	75,700	48,448,000	1,258
Montmorenci	7,465	4,777,600	729
Quebec	16,040	10,265,600	476
Portneuf	10,440	6,681,600	1,050
Rimouski	8,200	5,248,000	2,240
Kamouraska	1,090	697,600	568
L'Islet	1,220	730,800	560
Bellechasse	1,083	693,020	726
Lotbinière	735	470,400	735
Dorchester	2,050	1,312,000	1,890
Megantic	1,465	937,600	1,400
Three-Rivers:—			
Champlain	6,200	3,968,000	1,040
St. Maurice	7,300	4,672,000	575
Drummond	1,644	1,052,160	1,644
Yamaska	283	181,120	283
Nicolet	487	311,680	478
St. Francis:—			
Sherbrooke	2,785	1,782,400	2,006
Stanstead	632	404,480	632
Gaspé:—			
Gaspé	4,053	2,593,920	696
Bonaventure	4,560	2,918,400	1,600
Total	209,290	133,945,600	29,486

29,486 × 640 = 18,871,040 English acres.

Taking a series of Returns laid before a Committee of the House of Assembly, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Surveyor General, on the 28th February, 1845, we have the following abstract of the disposal of the lands in this Province:—

		Acres.
Lands surveyed in seigniories		9,027,880
,, Crown and clergy in townships		8,745,889
Lands unsurveyed		107,856,000
Surveyed lands there remained on hand		3,907,000
The original survey was		17,685,942
Clergy reserve set apart	903,433	
Educational purposes	307,000	
,, Quebec	426,000	
Jesuits' estates, Montreal	48,000	
,, Three-Rivers	439,000	
,, Quebec	129,500	
Charitable purposes	124,800	
	2,377,733	
Disposable as above	3,907,000	6,284,733
		11,401,209

Disposed of as follows:—

Lands belonging to Jesuits' estates, not included in the statement, and appropriated for educational purposes, forming part of the 9,027,880 acres *en Seigneurie*	57,580	
Granted in *fief* and *en Seigneurie* to individuals by the Crown of France	7,496,000	
Granted in *free* and *Common Soccage* to leaders of townships and associated emigrant settlers, officers, non-commissioned officers of the Army and Militia, officers of the Navy, pensioners, purchasers of Crown lands, adjudications and claims in the district of Gaspé	3,847,629	
		11,401,209

CANADA. LANDS GRANTED and SOLD in LOWER CANADA in the years from 1836 to 1847 inclusive, taken from Returns furnished to Blue Book by the Crown Land Commissioner.

HEADS.	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
Grants under 100 acres. . . . { No.	30	379	104	389	158	69
{ Acres	1,898	36,566	9,233	35,519	15,012	6,112
Grants to 500 acres . . . . . { No.	227	99	42	96	55	47
{ Acres	31,932	20,074	8,681	20,690	10,865	11,602
In grants over 500 acres	60,654	37,548	19,444	75,482	26,973	25,537
Total number of grants	291	525	158	520	237	189
Total number of acres granted. . . .	94,484	94,108	37,358	131,693	52,850	43,351
Of which were by purchase.	55,275	25,959	30,947	94,442	19,581	34,928
And which were free grants	39,209	68,149	6,411	37,251	33,269	8,423
Number of acres granted in colony . .	3,129,547*	3,459,318	3,628,369	3,681,219	3,724,570	3,724,570
,, ungranted†	4,074,862	4,031,143	3,993,785	3,862,091	3,809,241	3,943,901

HEADS.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Grants under 100 acres. . . . { No.	52	24	88	138	152	182
{ Acres	4,539	2,297	6,024	11,192	11,148	13,770
Grants to 500 acres . . . . . { No.	45	31	33	94	84	83
{ Acres	10,182	6,160	7,368	16,757	15,445	15,359
In grants over 500 acres	33,087	23,116	27,864	123,588	140,882	13,197
Total number of grants	113	69	128	252	260	280
Total number of acres granted	47,808	31,573	41,526	151,573	167,485	42,317
Of which were by purchase	44,703	28,283	19,291	100,942	36,885	36,948
And which were free grants	3,105	3,290	22,235	50,595	130,900‡	5,369
Number of acres granted in colony . .	3,772,378	3,803,951	3,845,477	3,997,014	4,164,499	4,206,816
,, ungranted†	3,896,093	3,864,520	3,604,300	2,927,763	2,802,557§	2,799,040

* There were also two grants in Murray Bay, and one in Bay Chaleur; extent not known.
† This line fluctuates by new surveys.
‡ Include 124,834 acres granted to British American Land Company.
§ Also, 676 town, and 76 park lots.

Since 1st January, 1841, there were granted in Lower Canada:—

By purchase	527,844⅓
By free grant	408,206½
	936,090⅚

The following pages contain an abstract of the information furnished to this office in reply to a series of questions proposed by the Board of Registration to the several registrars of counties, in the view of getting at some foundation on which to predicate future inquiries:—

County of Quebec. CHARLES N. MONTIZAMBERT, Registrar.—The number of deeds registered within the year 1847 was 1383, all containing either general, special, or tacit mortgages, as limited by the Ordnance 4 Vict., cap. 30, have been discharged. New settlers seldom remain in the county of Quebec. The registrar states the average value of uncleared lands at 5*s.* per acre, and of cleared, at from 15*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* The average per centage increase in the value of land during the last 10 years has been, exclusive of Quebec and its environs, about 20 per cent. The county contains about 48,000.

County of Nicolet. JOSEPH JUTRAS, Registrar.—In this county, in which very little land has been purchased by new settlers, there were registered 359 deeds and 159 mortgages. Mr. Jutras states the value of cleared lands at from 5*s.* to 20*s.* per acre, and of uncleared 2*s.* to 10*s.*; he remarks that instead of increasing in value, land has been decreasing in the county for the last 10 years, in consequence of the crops being so bad.

County of Dorchester. R. A. FORTIER, Registrar.—Not one new settler has fixed in this county during the last year within the knowledge of Mr. Fortier; large purchases, however, must have been made from the fact that 413 deeds and 234 mortgages were registered. The value of the old cleared lands has remained pretty stationary during 10 years; new lands have however increased two, three, and four times their value in the same period; the average price of cleared land is from 1*l.* to 10*l.*, depending on the quality of the soil, the distance from the main roads, churches, mills, and uncleared lands, are granted by the seigniors, at an annual charge of from 15*s.* to 30*s.* per 90 superficial acres.

County of Megantic. J. R. LAMBLY, Registrar.—Mr. Lambly, who appears to have paid great attention to the matters made subject of inquiry, states the average value of land to be about 6*s.* 3*d.* per acre, except in some of the townships, particularly Lambton, Forsyth, and Somerset, in the latter of which it sells at 20*s.* per acre. Mr. Lambly then proceeds: since my acquaintance with this country, viz., 1830, it has been steadily increasing in population, and in the actual value of property, notwithstanding a decrease in the market value of the land. The major part of the population came to settle in this country possessed but of small resources and, in fact, many in a state of indigence, who are now in a comparative state of wealth to what they were in their own country, and that by their own industry.

It must be understood that this country is not indebted (as most others are) for its increase of population to immigration, but solely to its own resources; in fact, so rapid has been the increase, that I believe, referring to the last census will show that for the last 10 years it has been in a greater ratio than that of any other county in Canada, although others have had the advantage of immigration, and this I would be inclined to attribute to the salubrity of the atmosphhere and the productiveness of the soil.

The inhabitants are industrious, and supply the Quebec market largely with butter, pork, and sheep, and also great numbers of horned cattle; the butter of this county carries the palm in the Quebec market, and the sheep are superior to anything of the kind in Lower Canada, and, in fact, could not fear competition with those of the Upper Province; in a word, agriculture is flourishing in this county—it abounds in valuable timber, as oak, pine, spruce, and hemlock, as also maple, beach, birch, elm, and ash, of a superior quality, lying contiguous to and at the head of a water communication, which, with a little outlay, might easily be made one of the finest transits for timber in Lower Canada, having its *débouché* at St. Nicholas on the St. Lawrence, and thus open up an almost inexhaustible source of valuable timber as well as minerals. These waters are above the head waters of the Becancour, having their confluence below Three Rivers on the St. Lawrence, and in the present condition form a boat navigation of 30 miles to the Black Lake, and thence to the head waters of the St. Francis by a portage of three miles.

At the head of these waters is a valuable iron mine, and, in 1847, a rich copper bed was discovered in the township of Inverness, about 50 miles from Quebec. There are also many quarries of good lime-stone.

County of Sherbrooke. WW. RITCHIE, Registrar.—The number of deeds registered in this county in 1847 was 284. The registrar states that he does not know of a single new settler having located himself in any of the new townships of the county, nor does he think that there has been any increase in the value of lands for 10 years.

County of Lotbiniere. R. S. Noel, Registrar.—During the year from 300 to 375 mortgages have been registered. No new settlers. Cleared land sell for 2*l.* 10*s.* per acre; uncleared lands may be had from the seigniors for nothing *à titre de cens;* no increase in value.

County of Yamaska. J. O. Arcand, Registrar.—The increase in the value of lands in this county is stated to have been about 25 per cent., the cleared selling at from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*, and the uncleared from 15*s.* to 5*l.* The deeds unregistered were many, thus stated by the registrar: 411 titles, 144 obligations, 58 contracts of concession, and 54 donations of land.

County of Rouville. H. Aubertin, Registrar.—The increase is stated at 50 per cent., in consequence of the clearing. 587 deeds have been registered, 377 mortgages, 52 *décharges*, and 270 land deeds.

County of Shefford. H. S. Forster, Registrar.—A small portion of the lands which were sold during the year was purchased by new settlers (not more than 1,000 acres), generally at from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per acre. The township of Milton, and the north part of Stukely, are fast filling up with French Canadians. The increase in the value of land within 10 years has been 5*s.* or 6*s.* per acre.

County of Ottawa. J. F. Taylor, Registrar.—Wild lands have sold from 5*s.* to 5*l.*, and some cleared lands in Hull have sold even as high as 10*l.*

County of Two-Mountains. D. De Hertel, Registrar.—During the year 1847 there were registed 587 deeds of all kinds; a few new settlers located in the townships where uncleared lands sell at various prices, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 10*s.*, and cleared from 10*s.* to 40*s.* The townships are settling slowly, and the increase in value has been little or nothing.

County of L'Islet. J. D. Lepine, Registrar.—The registrar complains of the inefficiency of the Registration Act, and says, that of 30 deeds of sale which have passed during the month, only 10 have been registered. This complaint is also made by others. Mr. Lepine has been a resident of the county for seven years, and during that time thinks the value has retrograded in consequence of bad crops.

County of Vercheres. L. Menard, Registrar.—191 registrations. Cultivated lands in the county sell for from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per acre, and the uncultivated, which derive their chief value from the timber, sell for 2*l.* to 5*l.* The county has 122,000 or 125,000 acres, and a population of about 14,000.

County of Leinster. L. Archambault, Registrar.—711 registrations. Of these, 275 were land deeds. No new settlers. Cleared lands average 4*l.*, and uncleared 1*l.* per acre. The increase in value has been 6 per cent.

County of St. Maurice. G. Duval, Registrar.—354 registrations. New lands filling up.

County of Beauharnois. D. K. Lightall, Registrar.—Registered, 450 deeds, 175 mortgages, and 75 mortgages were discharged. The lands sold was about 2,500 acres, of which about 3 per cent. was purchased by new settlers, Lands sell well, and the increase for the 10 years has been great, especially in the townships.

County of Kamouraska. Hon. J. B. Tache, Registrar.—361 registrations, 117 of which were conveyances of lands, 27 being to new settlers. Uncleared lands sell for 2*s.* 6*d.*, and cleared for 2*l.* per acre.

County of Bellechasse. P. Forgues, Registrar.—No new settlers. Cleared farms well situated sell for from 400*l.* to 600*l.* Mr. Forgues says the value of land has decreased during 10 years 10 or 12 per cent.

County of Stanstead. C. A. Richardson, Registrar.—310 deeds of various kinds registered during the year, and the deeds of transfer covered about 10,118 acres. The general average price of cleared land varies very much, it goes as high as eight dollars in Stanstead, and as low as three dollars in Barford; the general value of uncleared lands is from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre.

County of Saguenay. C. De Berger, Registrar.—346 deeds registered. The value of lands has decreased, and many of the inhabitants have sold their lands very low, and emigrated to the new Crown settlements on the river. The mode of cultivation is very bad indeed.

County of Missisquoi. R. Dickenson, Registrar.—About 11,000 acres of land were sold, very little of which was purchased by new settlers. Lands sell at a general average of from 15*s.* to 20*s.* Some parts of this county were granted so early as 1792, and the increase in 10 years has been 25 per cent. The income of many of the farmers of this county is from 300*l.* to 400*l.* per annum, chiefly derived from butter, cheese, pork, and beef, and young cattle. Some farmers in the spring of the year often take to the Montreal market cheese to the amount of 100*l.*, and the registrar knows one who laid down an acre and a half in hops, from which, in two years, he realized 175*l.*

County of Vaudreuil. H. F. Charlebois, Registrar.—Registers, 250. Contracts of sale; obligations, 130. Discharges, 34. Cultivated land sells for 2*l.* 10*s.*, and uncultivated for 1*l.* per acre. The increase has been in 10 years about 25 per cent.

County of Gaspé. P. Winter, Registrar.—Transfers of sales, 48. Wills, 4. Obligations, 22. Judgments, 35. The quantity of land covered by 32 deeds was 4,296. The sales to new settlers were very trifling, if any. The price for front village lots was, in some instances, as high as 15*l.* per acre. Lands one-half cleared sell for from 10*s.* to 25*s.* per acre, while the Government upset price is 3*s.*; fishing rooms sell for about 15*l.* Owing to the falling off of immigration the lands are not fast filling up. Mr. Winter gives much information which is embodied in other parts of this Report.

County of Rimouski. A. G. Ruel, Registrar.—About 8,000 acres have been sold, about one-third being to new settlers. The increase has been about 15 per cent. on the value of property.

Answers from the other registrars do not contain any information worth noting.

Lands and their Produce.

On entering on this part of the statistical review, I find considerable difficulty in procuring anything like authentic information.

The Census Returns of 1831 bear evidence of having been compiled with the greatest care and attention, but the great lapse between that period and 1844, when the next census was taken, renders it very difficult to arrive at any fixed conclusion as to increase.

In 1827 Mr. Bouchette states the total number of acres of land in culture to be	2,946,565 acres.
The Census of 1831 gives only	2,065,913 „
„ 1844 „	2,802,317 „

This shows that Mr. Bouchette must have over-rated the quantity. Taking the two last census as being authentic, we find that the increase was 35·6 per cent., while the increase in population was exactly similar, being 35 per cent. The number of landed proprietors in 1831 was 57,891, being on the average about 36 acres to each, while in 1844 the proprietors amounted to 76,440, or about 36½ acres each; this shows us that the state of agriculture in Lower Canada must have been sadly neglected, and that is only followed far enough to give an actual sustenance to the cultivators. The increase in the population of the city of Montreal will not account for the non-increase of cultivation in proportion.

The produce of Lower Canada is thus stated by the foregoing authorities:—

	Census, 1831	Bouchette, 1827	Census, 1844
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . .	3,404,756	2,931,240	942,835
Peas	948,758	823,318	1,219,420
Oats	3,142,274	2,341,529	7,238,753
Barley . . .	394,795	363,117	1,195,456
Rye	234,529	217,543	333,446
Indian corn . . .	339,633	333,150	141,008
Potatoes . . .	7,357,416	6,796,300	9,918,869
Buck wheat . . .	106,050	121,397	374,809

This shows a fearful falling off in the production of wheat. The produce for 1844, without any deduction of seed, would only furnish 188,567 barrels, or only 1 barrel for every 3 inhabitants.

The whole produce in 1844, exclusive of potatoes, was 11,445,727 bushels, and allowing that 2-3rds of the cultivated lands were under potatoes and fallow, it would give an average crop of 12 1-5th bushels per acre of all grain for the remainder. In 1831, the same allowance being made, the average crop would be 12½ bushels, while Mr. Bouchette, for 1827, makes it $7\frac{26}{28}$ bushels, exclusive of 184,659 bushels of mixed grain.

CANADA. 1844.—Of the 76,440 proprietors of real estate, 15,188 held their lands in "free and common soccage," and the land so held amounted to 1,706,993 acres, of which 540,256 were cultivated.

These held under Indian and other leases, 169 persons occupying 25,598 acres, of which only 5,918 acres were under cultivation.

	1831	1844	Increase.	Decrease
Houses inhabited	82,437	108,794	26,357	..
„ building	1,458	1,652	194	..
„ vacant	1,542	4,115	2,573	..
Number of hives of bees	No return.	7,898	..	..
Lbs. of maple sugar	„	2,272,457*	..	..
Number of taverns	1,035	1,052	17	..
Stores where liquors are sold	857	808	..	49
Grist mills	395	422	27	..
Run of stones	Not given.	844	..	..
Oatmeal mills	„	108	..	..
Barley mills	„	45	..	..
Saw mills	„	911	..	..
Oil mills	14	14	..	..
Fulling mills	97	153	56	..
Carding mills	90	169	79	..
Threshing mills	Not given.	469	..	..
Paper mills	„	8	..	..

* Bouchette in 1827—2,714,848.

	1831	1844	Increase.	Decreas
Iron works	103	69	..	
Trip hammers	18	18	..	..
Nail factories	Not given.	6	..	..
Distilleries	70	36	..	3
Breweries	Not given.	30	..	..
Tanneries	„	335	..	..
Pot and pearl ash factories	489	540	51	..
Other factories	64	86	22	..

CATTLE, &c.

	Bouchette in 1827	Census, 1831	Census, 1844
Neat cattle	*400,027	389,706	469,851
Horses	140,432	116,686	146,726
Sheep	829,122	543,343	602,821
Swine	247,753	293,137	197,935
	1,611,316	1,344,872	1,417,333

* Including 145,012 oxen.

If Mr. Bouchette's tables be correct, the people must have been much more anxious to give him information than they are at present.

LANDS, UPPER CANADA.

The following Notes are taken from the Report of the Commissioners on Crown Lands Emigration, as a foundation from which to start:—

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the SURVEYED LANDS in the PROVINCE of UPPER CANADA, of the CLERGY RESERVES granted o appropriated, and vacant Lots.

Districts.	Contents.	Clergy Reserves.	Granted or Appropriated.	Vacant.	Remarks.
Eastern	779,480	104,791	673,315	1,374	30,280 acres Indian lands.
Ottawa	709,720	97,327	623,069	89,329	
Johnstown	1,021,000	141,646	846,964	14,390	
Bathurst	1,165,900	157,283	696,995	311,622	
Prince Edward	213,800	26,200	187,600	..	
Midland	1,841,002	248,856	1,232,126	360,020	
Newcastle	1,970,600	273,660	1,320,740	376,200	2,600 acres Indian lands.
Home	2,879,900	413,323	2,105,677	355,890	
Gore	1,180,400	146,940	1,030,781	2,679	257,000 acres Indian lands in these districts: 42,00
Niagara	564,100	25,450	537,580	1,070	acres Canada Company in Gore District.
Talbot	383,200	52,400	330,700	100	
London	1,655,400	238,019	1,349,731	67,650	20,560 acres Indian lands.
Western	1,617,500	211,240	1,389,560	16,700	87,500 acres Indian lands.
	15,982,006	2,142,145	12,242,838	1,597,019	
Deduct for Roads	450,000				
	15,532,002				
Indian lands south of Dundas-street	31,800	96,400	318,000	..	C. R. for 6 nations in Gore District.
	1,100,000	..	..	..	C. R. taken in Huron Tract.
	16,950,002	2,395,687	13,660,838	..	

U. E. Loyalist, 321,950; unlocated, 150,800; located, 2,734,239; described total, 3,206,987.
Militia, 204,332; unlocated, 124,376; located, 402,001; described total, 730,709.

From July, 1804, to January, 1819, under regulation of 6th July, 1804	388,263	acres.
Granted under regulations, 1st January, 1820	72,228	
Described in patent from 14th November, 1818, to 1st July, 1835	2,078,487	
Described in patent since 1835	1,062,300	
Granted under regulation of 1825, without purchase	15,100	
Granted to discharged soldiers and seamen	449,400	
Granted to magistrates and barristers	255,500	
Granted to clergy Church of England, 29,200; Presbyterians, 3,000; Roman Catholics	4,700	
Granted to Executive Councillors and their families	142,960	
Granted to Legislative Councillors and their families	49,475	
Granted to surveyors per centage	264,150	
Patented to Canada Company	1,393,388	
Unappropriated—		
In block	1,100,000	
Scattered Crown reserves	1,384,413	
	2,484,413	
Remaining	1,091,025	

Crown lands disposed of by sale of which description have issued	55,084	acres
Clergy reserves disposed of by sale of which description have issued	73,806	
School lands under patent	20,677	
Granted to officers of army and navy in lieu of remission money	92,526	
Crown lands located but not described	795,400	
Orders in Council filed, but unlocated, viz.—		
Emigrants subject to fees	86,050	
Reduced officers, soldiers, and seamen	106,300	
Provincial militiamen	85,200	
U. E. Loyalists	295,200	
	572,750	

Lands sold from 1829 to 30th June, 1838:—

Years.	Crown Lands.	Clergy Reserves.
1829	3,838	18,041
1830	6,147¾	34,705½
1831	4,365	28,563½
1832	10,352	48,484¾
1833	26,417½	62,282¼
1834	8,891	59,526
1835	22,707	59,003½
1836	7,923¾	63,440½
1837	7,003¾	81,549
1838	2,627	11,173¾
	100,317¾	466,742½

LANDS GRANTED and SOLD in UPPER CANADA, in the Years from 1836 to 1847 inclusive, taken from the Returns furnished to the Blue Book by the Crown Land Commissioners. CANADA.

HEADS.		1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
Grants under 1,110 acres	No.	1,662	1,211	606	941	1,182	352
	Acres	134,603	103,483	52,119	74,774	92,443	31,057
Grants from 1 to 500 acres	No.	1,951	699	383	436	526	224
	Acres	382,858	147,006	84,625	87,524	103,440	31,436
In grants over 500 acres		47,981	28,602	24,545	14,219	10,547	20,412
Total number of grants		3,672	1,943	1,016	1,391	1,723	585
Total number of acres granted		565,442	279,091	161,289	176,518	206,430	82,905
Of which were by purchase		29,102	28,083	20,508	50,312	51,346	26,610
,, by free grants		536,340	257,008	140,781	126,206	155,084	56,295
Number of acres granted in colony		1,069,262	1,174,449	1,401,946	1,592,631	1,623,964	1,628,948
,, ungranted		1,576,326	1,453,831	1,486,235	1,475,835	1,333,243	1,326,343

HEADS.		1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Grants under 1,110 acres	No.	419	856	866	173	1,070	1,490
	Acres	29,001	38,473	34,856	9,269	69,433	110,067
Grants from 1 to 500 acres	No.	181	465	147	872	212	194
	Acres	36,552	34,109	29,878	118,876	42,400	39,944
In grants over 500 acres		10,124	12,390	9,116	30,264	76,035	12,360
Total number of grants		612	1,034	1,026	1,063	1,303	17,111
Total number of acres granted		75,677	84,952	73,850	158,409	128,568	162,371
Of which were by purchase		23,651	40,952	38,436	126,400	83,535	64,743
,, by free grants		52,056	44,000	35,414	32,009	45,033	97,628
Number of acres granted in colony		..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ungranted		1,250,666	1,165,714	1,243,586	2,927,763	1,178,758	1,104,904

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

1836.—In this year 118 clergy reserve leases for 21,097 acres, and 3 Crown leases for 1,266½ acres, passed the Great Seal.

	Per Acre. s.	d.
The average price of Crown lands during the year was	9	0
,, Clergy	13	0
,, School	12	6

The 3,672 grants are exclusive of 2 for 287,974 to Canada Company.

Of the Grants.

	Acres.
3,378 were free	536,340
191 Crown sales	15,872
92 Clergy ,,	11,446
11 School ,,	1,784
The total number of acres from 1,792 were	8,986,423½
Exclusive of sales to Canada Company	1,096,262

The total number of acres sold up to 31st December, 1836, and for which the purchasers have received their patents under the Great Seal, is as follows, exclusive of the grants to the Canada Company:—

	Acres.
Crown sales	37,735
Clergy ,,	50,399
School ,,	11,142
	99,276

The total quantity of surveyed lands remaining ungranted, amounts to 1,576,326 acres, exclusive of 302,423 given over to Colonel Talbot for settlement.

Number of acres unsurveyed. Townships remaining unlocated 31st December, 1835, 1,604,303.

Surveyed in 1836—Euphrasia	51,600	
Matohedash	53,120	
Ashfield	52,036	
		156,756
		1,761,059
Deduct located during year		184,733
		1,576,326

1837.—52 clergy reserve leases for 5,850 acres, passed the Great Seal during the year.

	Per Acre. s.	d.
The average price of Crown lands during the year was	9	0
,, Clergy ,, ,,	13	0
,, School ,, from 12s. 6d. to	15	0

Of the Grants.

	Acres.
1,660 were free, covering	251,008
157 Crown sales ,,	11,044
105 Clergy ,, ,,	14,254
21 School ,, ,,	2,785
The total number of acres granted since 1792, was	9,265,504½
Exclusive of sales to the Canada Company for	1,174,449

The Number of Sold was as follows:—

	Acres.
Crown sales	48,779
Clergy ,,	64,653
School ,,	13,927
	127,359

The quantity of surveyed land ungranted is 1,453,831, exclusive of the Talbot Grant.

Number of acres unlocated in surveyed townships	1,576,326
Deduct located during the year 1837	122,495
Remaining grantable and surveyed 30 December, 1837	1,453,831

1838—7 clergy reserve leases for 1,300 acres passed the Great Seal. The 1,016 grants this year are exclusive of 4 to the Canada Company for 227,497 acres.

The average prices did not vary from those of last year.

	Acres.
The number of acres granted since 1792 was	9,426,793½
Exclusive of grants to Canada Company	1,401,946

Of the Grants passed this year:

	Acres.
826 were free and covered	140,781
91 Crown sales ,,	8,115
95 clergy sales ,,	11,906
4 school sales ,,	487

The number of acres sold since 1792 was as follows:—

	Acres.
Crown sales	56,894
Clergy sales	76,559
School sales	14,414

The number of acres surveyed and remaining ungranted on 31st December, 1838:—

	Acres.
Remaining 31st December, 1837	1,453,831
Surveyed during the year 1838	53,904
	1,507,735
Located during the year	21,500
	1,486,235

1839.—The leasing of clergy lands was discontinued.

The 1391 grants are exclusive of two grants to the Canada Company for 190,685 acres. The average prices of the land had risen very considerably.

Crown lands	from 9s. to 12s. per acre.
Clergy lands	15s. ,,
School lands	12s. 6d. ,,
The quantity of land granted since 1792 was	9,603,311¾ acres.
Exclusive of grants to Canada Company of	1,592,631 ,,

Quantity of Land Sold.

	Acres.
Crown lands	71,603¼
Clergy lands	111,799¼
School lands	14,776½
	198,179

CANADA.

Of the Land Granted in 1839:

	Acres.
979 were free grants, covering	126,206¼
208 Crown sales ,,	14,709¼
200 clergy sales ,,	35,240¼
4 school sales ,,	362½

Numbers remaining surveyed and ungranted exclusive of the Talbot Grant, was 1,475,835 acres.

1840.—There were four grants to Canada Company of 31,333 acres.

The average prices of lands sold this year were—

	s.	d.	
Crown lands	11	2	per acre.
Clergy lands	12	8	,,
School lands	12	6	,,

The quantity of land granted since 1792 was 9,809,741½ acres.
Exclusive of grants to Canada Company, amounting to 1,623,964 ,,

The Land sold were as follows:

	Acres.
Crown lands	97,875¼
Clergy lands	136,729¼
School lands	14,920½
	249,525

Of the Grants passed during the year:

	Acres.
1,172 were free, covering	155,084
347 Crown sales ,,	26,272
201 clergy sales ,,	24,930
3 school sales ,,	144
	206,430

Number of acres in townships surveyed prior to the 1st January, 1840.

	Acres.
Remaining unlocated 31st December, 1840	1,202,043
Lands surveyed during 1840	132,200
Remaining 31st December, 1840	1,333,243

1842.—The total grants—

		Acres.		Acres.
From 1792 to 1842 amounted to		11,604,099¾	sold	299,756
,, 1843	,,	10,700,798¾	,,	340,708
,, 1844	,,	16,660,000	,,	379,144
,, 1845	,,	16,818,409	,,	505,544¼
,, 1846	,,	16,946,977	,,	589,079¼
,, 1847	,,	17,109,348	,,	653,822

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Annual Amount and Value of all Articles Assessed for Local Taxation in UPPER CANADA, under the several Assessment Laws of that portion of the Province, compiled from the Returns of the Clerks of the Peace, with the Population at various periods.

Years.	Population.	Lands. Uncultivated assessed value 4s. per acre.	Lands. Cultivated assessed value 1l. per acre.	Houses of all kinds assessed.	Grist Mills. No. of Mills.	Grist Mills. Additional run of Stones.	Merchants' Shops.	Store Houses.	Live Stock. Horses.	Live Stock. Oxen.	Live Stock. Milch Cows.	Live Stock. Young Cattle.	Saw Mills.	Carriages kept for Pleasure.	Amount of Assessed value of Property. £.	s.	d.	Gross Amount of all Local Taxes. £.	s.	d.
1825	158,027	2,500,304	535,212	8,876	232	71	456	54	22,589	23,900	51,216	23,501	394	587	2,256,874	7	8	10,235	8	2
1826	164,703	2,641,725	614,254	9,732	250	80	487	57	24,095	26,580	61,954	24,806	422	582	2,409,064	17	9	9,940	4	11
1827	175,128	2,826,070	632,607	9,889	262	94	496	51	25,520	29,128	67,349	27,918	460	750	2,442,847	11	0	11,509	10	5
1828	186,345	2,977,807	678,618	10,183	274	98	548	68	27,303	30,879	67,945	29,527	515	968	2,579,083	3	4	12,533	12	3
1829	196,704	3,008,777	717,552	11,291	296	102	604	72	28,388	33,451	75,091	34,844	535	982	2,735,783	10	10	12,732	17	5
1830	211,567	3,244,410	775,014	12,082	273	121	748	91	30,777	33,771	80,909	33,396	555	986	2,929,269	9	2	13,355	10	6
1831	234,681	3,570,389	818,432	13,605	291	135	757	95	33,197	36,057	83,519	35,194	533	1,111	3,143,484	10	0	15,320	10	11
1832	260,992	3,799,014	916,173	14,550	320	152	854	96	36,607	38,941	91,676	35,250	671	1,203	3,415,822	0	1	16,503	6	10
1833	296,870	4,115,253	981,955	16,446	307	173	1,025	105	40,249	41,870	95,042	36,089	723	1,421	3,796,040	4	2	18,397	5	7
1834	320,735	4,171,995	1,034,816	16,771	328	192	957	123	41,866	42,445	99,474	36,769	788	1,409	3,918,712	14	2	19,806	1	5
1835	346,165	4,476,368	1,208,508	18,488	352	199	982	117	47,724	46,060	109,605	39,329	753	1,495	3,880,994	13	6	22,464	8	4
1836	372,502	4,807,406	1,283,133	20,951	356	227	1,043	133	54,616	48,929	120,584	44,698	902	1,720	4,605,103	1	9	23,169	0	8
1837	396,721	4,736,268	1,453,556	22,057	366	233	1,198	117	57,170	49,347	123,028	48,598	860	1,627	4,431,098	8	9	24,337	14	8
1838	*385,824	4,353,890	1,206,493	19,513	359	251	917	99	52,732	38,577	109,991	42,514	774	1,467	4,282,544	3	9	24,077	12	3
1839	407,515	5,113,423	1,587,676	25,049	420	298	1,036	113	66,220	47,569	136,951	47,624	953	1,769	5,345,372	11	6	33,210	16	7
1840	427,441	5,290,014	1,710,000	25,857	420	294	1,123	130	72,734	49,317	144,900	48,625	963	1,863	5,607,426	7	8	37,465	14	4
1841	465,357	5,310,103	1,740,664	27,960	443	334	1,211	145	76,747	50,271	163,663	59,955	980	1,936	6,269,398	12	6	43,908	16	8
1842	486,055	5,548,357	1,916,319	31,638	455	359	1,299	164	83,755	55,137	173,394	76,648	982	2,188	6,913,341	9	3	58,354	12	11
1843		5,783,197	1,993,659	33,190	451	375	1,330	154	88,062	58,531	184,186	84,326	1,169	2,648	7,155,324	18	6	64,849	9	3
1844	No	5,845,935	2,166,101	35,631	465	369	1,431	155	94,168	62,306	187,298	79,050	1,246	3,042	7,556,514	12	5	74,736	5	0
1845	Census.	6,072,076	2,311,238	37,214	478	417	1,636	174	98,598	65,127	199,537	78,665	1,272	3,810	7,778,917	9	6	76,291	10	6
1846		6,182,419	2,464,704	39,625	492	426	1,868	180	105,517	68,963	211,565	74,370	1,401	4,510	8,236,677	18	0	84,137	5	9
1847	..	6,477,338	2,673,820	42,937	527	475	1,945	179	113,812	72,017	218,653	76,935	1,489	4,685	8,567,001	1	0	86,058	16	0
1848	723,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..		

* For the year 1838 the Assessment Rolls were very imperfectly taken, owing to the disturbed state of the country consequent on the outbreak.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING TABLE.

The Acts of Parliament which regulate the local taxation in Western Canada declare the value which shall for that purpose be placed thereon, according to their classes. In all new countries, particularly where, as in Canada, the value of the labour in erecting houses is so much greater than that of the material used, the dwellings of the earlier settlers are generally "shanties," many of which are retained several years after the owner has become independent; and as such dwellings are not liable to any taxes, no account has been kept thereof: we have only, therefore, a table of those houses which fall under one or other of the following classes:—

	£.	
1st Class—Squared logs, 2 sides, 1 story, 2 fire-places, rated at	20	each.
,, Additional fire-places ,,	4	,,
2nd Class—Squared logs, 2 sides, 2 stories, 2 fire-places ,,	30	,,
,, Additional fire-places ,,	8	,,
3rd Class—Framed houses under 2 stories, 2 fire-places ,,	35	,,
,, Additional fire-places ,,	5	,,
4th Class—Brick or stone, 1 story, 2 fire-places ,,	40	,,
Additional fire-places ,,	10	,,
5th Class—Framed brick or stone, 2 stories, 2 fire-places ,,	60	,,
,, Additional fire-places ,,	10	,,

It will be at once perceived that the above classification will give but a very distant idea of the actual progress of improvement, where the value of the house is fixed by the number of stories; however, as it is the only guide we have we are compelled to adopt it, and we have the following results:—

Classes.	1827	1832	1837	1842	1847
1st Class	2,714	3,861	4,641	4,572	5,162
,, Additional fire-places	145	148	146	215	321
2nd Class	221	302	386	423	486
,, Additional fire-places	33	40	48	73	94
3rd Class	5,224	8,029	12,840	20,092	27,167
,, Additional fire-places	510	844	1,207	2,095	3,059
4th Class	380	486	610	2,141	3,172
,, Additional fire-places	84	184	286	600	760
5th Class	1,348	1,872	2,580	4,410	6,820
,, Additional fire-places	820	864	902	3,840	4,987
Total houses	9,889	14,550	22,057	31,638	42,737
,, Additional fire-places	1,592	2,080	2,591	6,823	9,218
Value for assessment £	352,304	514,667	751,883	1,235,189	1,679,496

The last period is exclusive of the cities of Toronto and Kingston, and must at best be taken as a mere approximation.

In England, previous to the year 1834, when the house-tax was repealed, the Parliamentary Returns showed us the increase on houses divided into two classes, viz., first, those paying from 10*l.* to 40*l.* a-year rent, and, second, those paying above that sum. These may be taken as affording a sufficiently accurate datum of increase on which to found a comparison merely to show the improvement in Canada.

The gross increase in Great Britain of Houses of both Classes,

Between	1812 and 1821	was 20·54	per cent.	2·28 per annum.
,,	1821 and 1831	was 21·69	,,	2·17 ,,
,,	1831 and 1833	was 1·82	,,	91 ,,

In Canada the increase,

Between	1827 and 1837	was 123·12	per cent.	12·31 per annum.
,,	1837 and 1847	was 93·76	,,	9·37 ,,

The latter, however, does not include Toronto.

The Census of 1842 gave for Upper Canada 74,000 houses inhabited to a population of 486,055, or between 6 and 7 inhabitants to each house; in 1848 we have 112,595 houses to a population of 723,332, being a very nearly similar proportion. The number of inhabitants to each house in 1841 (the last Census) in England was 5·44; Scotland, 5·04; Ireland, 6·54; and these numbers show pretty accurately the number of individuals constituting each family.

No. 4.—Grist Mills.

On reference to the table on page 22, which, being completed from the various Assessment Rolls, I adopt rather than the Census of either 1842 or 1844, we have the following results, dividing into periods of five years:—

Between				
1825 and 1830	the increase was	41 or 17·68	per cent., or	3·54 per ann.
1830 and 1835	,,	79 or 28·95	,,	5·79 ,,
1835 and 1840	,,	68 or 19·32	,,	3·86 ,,
1840 and 1845	,,	58 or 14·00	,,	2·80 ,,
1849 and 1847	,,	49 or 10·26	,,	5·13 ,,

The most reliable index to improvements is found not in the number of mills, but in the figures in the next column showing the additional run of stones employed; this gives a great increase, and indicates a rapidly increasing prosperity, by the erection of larger mills, for in 1825 we find 71 additional runs to 231, or 1 mill in 3 with 2 runs, whereas in 1847 we have 475 to 527.

These returns are below the truth, for in 1842, under the Census Act, there were returned 414 mills, with 584 run of stones; and by the Census of 1848 we have 548 mills with 1,200 runs. This difference is easily accounted for by the manner in which they are assessed for taxes, each additional run of stones being charged at the value of 50*l.*; at the periods of the year, too, at which the assessments are taken, many of the mills are idle, and are consequently not given in.

No. 5.—Merchants' Shops.

From this column little information can be gleaned, 1st, because it is generally most loosely taken; 2nd, because it is not generally known what is meant by the term "merchants' shops;" and, 3rd, it would be impossible to form even a distant idea of any relative value—the shop of a chapman, when sales amount to 50*l.* a-year, being assessed at an equal value to that of the most extensive merchant, both being 200*l.*

No. 6.—Cattle.

1. *Horses.*—This column includes only horses three years of age and upwards, and are valued by the assessment laws at 8*l.* each. Every means at the command of this office were employed to arrive at a just value, and the average was fully established at 12*l.* 10*s.*, or even higher. One-half of the horses in Upper Canada are valued above 15*l.*, and one-fourth above 20*l.*, and about one-half above 30*l.*, and a like number at 35*l.*

Increase between			Per cent.	Per annum.
1825 and 1830	8,188	equal to	36·20	or 7·24
1830 and 1835	16,947	,,	55·06	or 11·01
1835 and 1840	25,010	,,	56·60	or 11·32
1840 and 1845	25,864	,,	35·55	or 7·11
1845 and 1847	15,219	,,	15·44	or 7·72

2. *Oxen.*—Four years old and upwards, valued at 4*l.* each.

Increase between			Per cent.	Per annum.
1825 and 1830	9,870	equal to	41·29	or 3·26
1830 and 1835	12,290	,,	36·45	or 7·29
1835 and 1840	3,257	,,	7·07	or 1·41
1840 and 1845	15,810	,,	32·07	or 6·41
1845 and 1847	6,890	,,	10·82	or 5·26

This shows a singular fluctuation; allowing the tables to approach anything near the truth, in the third period, from 1837 to 1840, is embraced a time when the troubles in Upper Canada materially affected the returns; but throwing this period out of question, we have a regularly descending ratio. To explain this, we must observe that, in the earlier settlement of the country, most of the agricultural operations were carried on by means of oxen, which, as the country improves, gives place to horses, the increase on which counterbalances the decrease in the others.

3. *Milch Cows.*—Valued at 3*l.* each. As there is no animal more conducive to comfort, so none afford a more correct index to prosperity. In Upper Canada the number may be taken as given, one to every three persons.

Increase between			Per cent.	Per annum.
1825 and 1830	29,693	equal to	57·80	or 11·56
1830 and 1835	28,696	,,	35·46	or 7·09
1835 and 1840	35,295	,,	32·20	or 6·44
1840 and 1845	54,637	,,	37·70	or 7·54
1845 and 1847	19,116	,,	9·60	or 4·80

The seeming decrease in the ratio between 1845 and 1847 is easily accounted for by an inspection of the annual returns; the average annual increase for the first period being 5,940; for the second, 5,740; for the third, 7,060; for the fourth, 10,926; and for the fifth, 9,558. The whole increase in the 23 years being 167,437, or an average of about 7,280 a-year.

4. *Young Cattle.*—Valued at 1*l.* each.

Increase between			Per cent.	Per annum.
1825 and 1830	9,895	equal to	42·15	or 8·43
1830 and 1835	5,933	,,	17·76	or 3·75
1835 and 1840	9,296	,,	23·63	or 4·75
1840 and 1845	30,040	,,	61·80	or 12·36
1845 and 1847	decrease.			

For this decrease it is difficult to account, particularly as it is the generally received opinion that they had increased.

No. 7.—Saw Mills speak for themselves.

No. 8.—Carriages.

Under this head a great and rapid increase is perceptible. No farming carriages are liable to assessment, and consequently many which are used for both purposes are not returned.

CANADA.

ABSTRACT of CENSUS of 1848.

	DISTRICTS.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Town Halls.	Churches.	Colleges and High Schools.	Schools.	Inns.	Merchants' Shops.	LANDS.* Contents of each District according to Bouchette.	Occupied.	Tillage.	Pasture.	Wild.	Returned as unfit for Cultivation.	Average Value of Land per Acre. Cleared.	Wild.
														£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Bathurst. .	5	32	8	103	48	64	1,260,800	487,434	53,314	53,753	380,366	121,922	2 0 7	0 6 8
2	Brock . .	1	33	..	112	52	56	584,320	380,403	85,706	19,676	252,108	13,446	3 15 0	1 0 0
3	Colborne . .	3	28	2	82	49	47	647,040	320.497	46,331	35,029	196,846	4,291	2 12 6	0 18 9
4	Dalhousie .	2	23	1	101	93	73	448,000	297,404	36,447	23,185	213,940	38,644	2 10 0	0 17 6
5	Eastern . .	1	42	..	150	72	105	779,520	523,134	81,181	30,481	405,458	51,680	3 0 0	0 5 0
6	Gore . . .	3	64	1	165	257	186	741,760	368,805	146,931	82,324	382,912	55,554	No return given.	
7	Home . .	16	172	12	299	368	508	1,361,600	920,224	271,488	93,326	495,989	28,890	5 15 5	3 3 3
8	Huron . .	2	15	..	44	52	39	1,104,000	367,975	46,005	15,889	294,541	11,541	3 0 0	0 15 0
9	Johnstown .	4	54	1	188	189	85	1,021,000	549,578	93,135	45,813	364,368	91,261	Vary very much.	
10	London . .	3	56	4	139	113	83	999,040	624,657	127,725	50,844	440,020	16,467	3 10 0	1 5 0
11	Midland . .	3	44	7	167	198	113	1,198,720	434,456	94,573	50,781	289,002	47,521	4 10 9	2 16 4
12	Newcastle .	6	70	..	169	104	139	1,344,640	519,769	147,950	55,952	319,255	17,734	3 0 0	1 0 0
13	Niagara . .	2	90	2	187	136	143	703,360	381,160	109,677	52,427	204,044	9,822	6 6 8	3 3 4
14	Ottawa . . .	6	13	..	41	18	22	532,960	138,083	16,100	10,107	111,876	15,958	1 13 9	0 9 9
15	Prince Edward	1	26	..	100	20	34	220,000	217,216	76,100	28,442	111,434	5,643	4 12 6	3 4 6
16	Simcoe . .	1	34	..	73	55	36	1,468,800	355,169	54,711	21,158	260,883	19,704	4 11 2	1 18 7
17	Talbot . .	2	30	..	96	53	47	384,000	238,859	70,708	22,135	169,772	11,753	4 0 0	1 0 0
18	Victoria . .	1	16	..	61	63	45	842,000	287,776	62,824	19,536	187,403	16,994	2 7 6	1 4 0
19	Wellington .	4	31	1	80	107	73	1,097,600	532,210	96,389	34,956	400,865	25,572	3 0 0	0 17 6
20	Western . .	2	22	..	107	100	42	1,616,640	468,782	62,862	20,954	368,224	16,742	Not given.	
	Totals .	68	895	39	2,464	2,157	1,940	18,358,800	8,613,591	1,780,152	766,768	5,849,406	571,139	..	..

In 1842, there were returned 44 colleges and 1,441 inns, and 927 schools.

* No Return for 1848; 1842 with 10·7 is taken.

LANDS RETURNED AS UNDER CROP.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.	Peas.	Maize.	Buck Wheat.	Potatoes.
1	16,083	625	278	16,359	1,863	1,101	583	4,767
2	27,325	1,306	972	12,815	2,520	2,880	879	1,443
3	26,734	387	93	10,874	2,368	179	43	2,704
4	10,861	341	272	9,289	1,418	568	286	3,943
5	14,270	1,453	2,029	19,522	3,175	2,786	2,342	3,384
6	57,485	3,976	2,583	28,651	5,819	3,859	3,232	1,589
7	93,085	5,646	1,430	48,619	19,236	1,260	695	5,160
8	22,054	724	72	7,468	1,923	406	26	1,850
9	27,349	591	2,038	16,997	2,262	3,690	1,903	4,578
10	43,272	659	1,046	15,481	8,324	4,860	1,963	2,539
11	25,035	1,523	9,210	15,044	8,763	3,106	1,321	3,629
12	47,430	2,525	2,751	22,293	469	5,358	1,477	4,403
13	35,978	4,397	814	10,088	5,340	6,019	4,454	1,077
14	3,179	247	112	4,419	462	869	82	1,246
15	21,243	1,412	8,907	6,156	6,471	4,144	2,297	1,668
16	21,832	419	167	8,901	2,112	355	61	2,373
17	19,135	624	1,713	6,804	1,782	4,604	3,267	956
18	22,565	321	1,654	10,217	2,585	2,192	928	2,020
19	40,246	1,402	1,495	15,202	2,953	114	80	2,827
20	18,534	746	816	5,372	2,671	3,647	734	4,640
	593,695	29,324	38,452	285,571	82,516	51,997	26,653	56,796

PRODUCE.

1	184,345	10,449	2,627	312,809	34,380	22,393	13,605	534,215
2	394,047	23,680	11,196	372,203	52,924	47,439	14,437	127,465
3	276,044	6,609	1,203	242,620	47,348	3,486	609	191,827
4	121,012	4,131	3,814	208,708	27,964	10,211	3,651	373,433
5	155,064	19,600	29,003	412,280	64,724	60,424	33,720	286,600
6	987,136	84,097	32,286	596,296	109,376	113,384	54,438	120,972
7	1,451,384	110,819	23,482	1,526,935	384,721	33,480	10,536	423,604
8	305,725	13,143	1,073	174,736	36,540	7,113	451	125,492
9	251,530	10,665	11,671	284,808	47,519	78,686	22,983	403,109
10	538,438	13,480	11,863	379,243	164,537	88,447	30,538	147,903
11	197,175	21,590	119,276	338,616	184,023	64,997	20,533	347,392
12	594,673	45,375	32,042	515,155	98,763	121,992	23,572	399,937
13	403,108	72,297	8,939	441,383	117,632	138,153	78,178	87,171
14	29,566	2,299	631	72,828	8,311	21,866	1,092	95,590
15	209,701	18,678	90,518	119,087	135,896	91,725	47,502	184,220
16	293,071	6,985	2,482	212,006	37,580	5,627	722	200,876
17	209,082	10,250	15,067	147,673	35,650	93,266	49,637	82,773
18	205,175	3,978	16,707	228,726	51,704	46,239	15,233	194,533
19	549,559	26,398	20,871	365,587	59,062	2,699	1,232	254,485
20	202,938	11,204	11,542	104,031	54,180	85,928	9,904	169,749
1848	7,558,773	515,727	446,293	7,055,730	1,753,846	1,137,555	432,573	4,751,331
1842	3,221,991	1,031,335	292,970	4,788,167	1,193,551	691,359	352,786	8,080,397
Increase	4,336,782	..	153,323	2,267,563	560,294	446,196	79,787	..
Decrease	..	515,608	..	..	..	..	..	3,329,066

Abstract of Census of 1848.

	PRODUCTS.				LIVE STOCK.				DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.					
												Produce for Market.		
	Flax.	Tobacco.	Maple Sugar.	Wool.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Fulled Cloth.	Linen.	Flannel.	Butter.	Cheese.	Beef or Pork.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.								lbs.	lbs.	Barrels.
1	..	8	158,693	106,729	22,329	4,442	36,416	13,375	33,755	1,926	71,721	303,730	9,573	7,410
2	1,544	142	439,963	126,701	30,442	6,577	49,997	27,528	26,147	986	86,528	107,474	115,138	5,328
3	249	20	83,609	67,104	17,879	3,781	24,228	16,471	22,402	124	39,274	98,372	14,384	3,038
4	15	..	32,646	47,054	14,111	3,796	16,196	8,870	16,353	543	33,240	97,847	9,836	1,885
5	6,540	138	173,347	129,208	29,988	11,146	48,457	20,917	47,471	8,604	52,391	158,999	37,572	2,667
*6	4,121	13	136,673	205,576	46,204	11,610	68,160	41,201	34,676	621	182,827	271,610	23,582	5,589
7	5,662	122	364,663	314,662	66,262	21,700	105,033	70,802	67,714	4,025	128,094	428,297	119,602	14,564
8	2,876	14	194,223	43,790	21,463	2,004	17,341	19,424	9,972	1,451	33,451	63,944	5,549	2,184
9	681	12	195,655	160,110	34,155	9,008	52,416	18,900	54,963	10,379	82,784	403,434	42,609	3,828
10	2,142	277	525,007	232,727	53,322	12,319	99,550	45,704	59,532	2,498	130,286	351,897	55,556	17,695
11	1,094	46	196,969	134,491	29,144	8,575	44,281	17,079	34,596	900	56,479	195,318	35,449	3,914
12	1,049	25	234,493	154,085	37,841	10,752	52,096	33,620	44,256	3,050	84,873	155,842	77,164	7,569
13	8,607	300	81,588	147,774	29,958	11,472	48,182	29,665	51,408	5,621	65,653	266,702	30,233	3,387
14	182	334	29,240	22,926	6,485	2,175	9,157	3,601	9,834	111	13,689	44,717	10,131	2,237
15	738	86	114,589	99,284	14,880	6,067	31,404	8,284	19,593	780	50,636	93,059	24,361	2,821
16	871	..	115,960	62,571	17,896	3,327	23,530	21,647	15,742	2,490	37,643	80,406	7,931	6,039
17	1,156	220	148,865	85,824	15,714	4,511	29,333	15,912	19,772	1,226	41,701	78,166	11,957	1,896
18	612	70	121,830	77,689	18,878	4,790	26,869	14,264	24,512	3,487	39,186	70,907	16,949	2,519
19	3,451	38	232,748	80,294	32,400	5,242	32,015	25,505	17,367	13,633	30,572	109,685	20,781	4,661
20	No Returns.	..	183,483	41,157	26,494	8,095	19,146	31,472	14,906	9,260	37,144	No Return made.		..
1848	41,590	1,865	3,764,243	2,339,756	565,845	151,389	833,807	484,241	624,971	71,715	1,295,172	3,380,406	668,357	99,231
1842	Not given.	..	3,699,859	1,302,510	504,963	113,657	575,730	394,366	433,537	166,882	727,288	Not included in Census.		..
Increase .	..	..	64,384	1,037,246	60,882	37,732	258,077	89,875	191,434	..	567,884	..	..	..
Decrease .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,167	..	..	..	..

* Exclusive of the township of Dumfries and the towns of Brantford and Dundas.

Various Manufactures, with the Amount of the Produce, were given in the Census Returns.*

	DISTRICTS.	Grist Mills. No.	Grist Mills. Run of Stones.	Produce, Barrels.	Oat and Barley Mills. No.	Oat and Barley Mills. Produce, Cwts.	Saw Mills. No.	Saw Mills. Feet.	Fulling Mills. No.	Fulling Mills. Lbs. of Wool.	Distilleries. No.	Distilleries. Gallons.	Breweries. No.	Breweries. Gallons.	Tanneries. No.	Tanneries. Produce.	Asheries. No.	Asheries. Produce, Cwts.	Woollen Factories. No.	Woollen Factories. Produce, Yards.	Shingle Factories.	Foundries.
1	Bathurst	3	3	No return.	1	1,250	3	690,000	19	99,110	..	..	..	..	..	26,201 lbs.	42	737	..	..	..	..
		23	64	44,954	8	12,872	43	7,879,000		1,100,078	2	1,320	2	63,960	13	3,980 hd.	409	8,833	3	..	..	6
2	Brock	2	4	6,000	1	No return.	2	No return.	9	168,077	7	36,180	1	9,600	17	Few only given.	1	6	2	10,000	..	5
		17	33	14,320	2	4,580	63	20,900,000														
3	Colborne	16	28	27,487	2	1,400	28	6,384,000	9	61,000	5	24,000	2	18,000	10	5,700	15	6,285	3	5,300	..	1
4	Dalhousie	4	13	8,821	..	..	16	558,850†	5	48,231	2	27,823	1	8,540	6	7,175	26	816	2	10,500	..	1
5	Eastern	19	37	22,822	6	5,973	56	5,390,000	8	62,800	2	31,200	..	..	24	11,099 hd. 7,100 lbs.	115	10,696	1	Not given.	..	2
6	Gore‡	4	8	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		36	82	136,439	23	11,070	148	Returns too confused.	15	124,700	4	148,020	4	4,500	20	..	4	535	10	105,950	1	7
7	Home	6	9	No return.	2	No return.	1	No return.	1	No return.	2	No return.	..	..	..							
		83	218	413,270	10	9,620	274	62,117,712	38	293,362	17	1,304,280	17	251,640	48	188,855 lbs. 25,545 hd. £9,250	13	62,427	14	147,659	2	5
8	Huron	4	6	No return.	..	..	..	..	1	6,000	10	29,520	2	17,400	7	6,230 Hides.	39	6,230	3	818	..	2
		13	19	15,550	1	..	33	2,476,000														
9	Johnstown	27	60	100,603	7	14,177	69	6,956,506	21	167,787	4	43,469	2	24,000	28	16,295	140	6,980	5	27,000	1	11
10	London	17	21	No return.	19	No return.	1	No return.	2	No return.	2	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	No return.	..	..
		29	51	43,883	1	1,000	185	11,767,952	27	132,040	14	146,160	2	43,680	24	43,395	6	7,152	3	11,501	..	2
11	Midland	15	30	40,900	2	1,450	65	10,076,000	8	46,396	3	203,100	6	135,480	18	13,200	172	4,029	3	37,000	1	6
12	Newcastle	45	83	121,132	3	4,200	133	23,195,000	16	141,150	8	99,240	4	15,900	17	..	16	420	2	10,600	2	4
13	Niagara	5	7	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31	59	66,630	..	..	89	8,452,700	10	133,962	2	18,720	5	59,520	33	56,560	2	18,240	3	79,000	1	5
14	Ottawa	2	4	No return.	..	..	..	..	5	49,200	1	18,000	..	..	4	3,620	3	1,130	1	7,000	..	5
		6	15	13,775	6	34,250	26	3,655,000														
15	Prince Edward	17	34	35,300	..	..	48	2,796,000	6	26,600	..	..	2	8,000	9	5,000	4	385	1	12,480	..	2
16	Simcoe	19	22	11,030	2	..	38	2,321,500	5	16,186	5	11,820	3	12,240	5	1,125 lbs. £1,400 3,800 hd. Hides.	..	..	1	8,000	..	..
17	Talbot	14	28	25,400	..	..	126	11,590,000	7	44,200	7	105,420	3	17,520	16	61,560	5	204	1	4,000	1	5
18	Victoria	14	23	20,410	1	100	41	7,386,500	6	55,000	4	43,200	..	..	9	14,318	174	13,329	..	..	..	4
19	Wellington	4	5	No return.	..	..	13	No return.	..	..	1	No return.	..	..	1	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		22	62	114,340	4	7,100	56	5,250,000	7	80,000	11	169,440	7	54,780	17	27,571	2	317	3	19,200	..	4
20	Western	34	38	..	4	..	17	..	8	..	5	..	7	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	1
	Cities.																					
21	Toronto	1	3	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	106,380	6	150,480	2	3,000	1	600	..	..	..	4
22	Hamilton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	186,000	1	2,000	..	..	1	..	..	2
23	Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	No return.	..	..	2	No return.	2	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Towns.																					
24	Cornwall	..	..	..	..	..	1	50,000	..	..	1	15,000	3	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
25	Bytown	2	6	114,000	..	..	2	No return.	..	..	1	7,200	3	27,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
26	Prescott	1	3	Not given.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	43,580	..	..	..	..	1	170	..	..	..	1
27	Brockville	1	2	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
28	Belleville	3	8	19,000	..	..	3	1,460,000	3	166,000	..	..	3	69,000	2	No return.	1	250	1	8,000	..	3
29	Picton	1	3	No return.	..	..	1	6,000	..	..	1	7,560	1	3,600	3	11,005	2	360	..	..	..	2
30	Coburg	4	11	13,000	..	..	1	Very little done.	..	..	3	111,600	1	6,000	2	No return.	1	..	1	80,000	..	2
31	Port Hope	2	10	55,000	..	..	1	2,500,000	1	12,000	4	55,980	2	36,000	4	109,800	1	250	..	..	..	1
32	Niagara	1	2	Just erected.	..	..	1	Not in use.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
33	St. Catherine	5	25	108,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	73,800	1	30,000	1	100	1	700	..	..	..	2
34	London	1	2	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	No return.	4	74,400	3	8,630	..	..	..	..	..	..
		553	1,141	1,612,066	96	109,042	1,584	203,898,220	239	2,044,879	138	2,882,012	100	1,329,090	354	673,514	1,200	151,081	67	584,008	10	105

* 1 Rope-walk; 1 candle factory; 1 cement mill; 1 salaratus factory; 8 soap factories; 3 nail factories; 11 pail factories; 1 last factory; 4 oil mills; 3 tobacco factories; 2 steam-engine factories; 1 ship yard; 1 trip hammer. paper mills $\frac{2}{1903}$ R.; potteries $\frac{3}{106300}$ P.; vinegar factory $\frac{1}{50}$; 5 chair factories; brick-yards $\frac{2}{180000}$; axe facory $\frac{1}{3000}$; 6 plaster mills $\frac{1}{300}$, tons $\frac{2}{400}$; comb factories $\frac{1}{960}$ dozen. Where the Returns are given as fractions, the upper figures designate the number of factories, and the lower the quantities produced.

† Returns very much confused. 1 mill is returned at 3,000 feet a-day, which is not included. The 2 mills in Bytown are returned as only at 1,000 feet in the year.

‡ Exclusive of Dumfries.

Remarks on the foregoing Tables.

Lands.

The number of proprietors of real estate liable to assessment in Upper Canada was about 60,600, say 65,000, and the number of acres occupied 8,613,591, or about 133 acres each; allowing the return of lands under cultivation (arable and pasture) to be near the truth, viz., 1,780,152 of the former, and 766,768 of the latter, or 2,546,920 in all, and as the great body of the people are supported by agriculture, we find every 3½ cultivated acres maintaining a person. In 1842, the population was 486,055, and the cultivated acres 1,916,319, the increase in the former has been about 47 per cent., while in cultivated lands it was only 33 per cent.; and further, that every 100 increase in population added 265 acres to the cultivated lands. Taking Mr. Couling's estimate of lands in England as a guide, we have the following results:—

In 1827 the lands of England were divided thus:—cultivated 25,632,000, uncultivated 3,454,000, and unprofitable 3,256,400; and the number of acres brought into cultivation between 1760 and 1834 was 6,840,540, while the increase in the population was 10,059,588; so that during that period every 100 increase in the population added about 68 acres to the cultivated lands. The effect of the rapid increase of manufactures on the agricultural pursuits of the people is made evident by the fact, that while taking the whole period as above, we have 68 acres for every 100 persons; if we confine our calculation to the first quarter of the present century, we find the proportion to have been only 37 to every 100.

The number of acres returned under tillage was 1,780,152, while under the designated crops we have:—

	Acres.
Wheat	593,695
Barley	29,324
Rye	38,452
Oats	285,571
Peas	82,516
Maize	51,997
Buckwheat	26,653
Potatoes	56,796
	1,165,004
Add for omissions 10 per cent.	116,500
	1,281,504

This leaves a deficiency of 498,638 acres, easily accounted for as being comprehended under various crops not specified, gardens and town-plots.

The unproductive lands in Upper Canada comprise 571,139 acres, or about 6·63 per cent., and even this proportion is beyond the truth, because much land is returned as unfit for cultivation which only requires a good system of drainage, it being mostly included in swamp lands. The unprofitable lands in England, according to Mr. Couling, was about 10 per cent. of the whole extent.

Great difficulty arises as to obtaining any idea of the value of landed property in Canada, because under the assessment laws all lands are valued at the same price. The following estimate is founded on the best information that could be obtained from the Registrars of the several districts, and the computation of the several averages given in the Census Rolls. According to these, 17 districts have returned the wild land as at 24*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, or an average of 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per acre, and the cultivated at 60*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, or an average of 3*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* per acre; and these approach very near the truth. CANADA.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cultivated lands, 2,546,920 at	3	10	10	per acre,	9,020,341	13	4
Uncultivated „ 5,849,406 at	1	9	2	„	8,530,383	15	0
					£17,550,725	8	4

If we take the annual rental to establish a value, we find that in Upper Canada farms of average value generally rent at 15*s.* per acre, where about 75 per cent. are cleared. Yet, taking a lower average of 10*s.* per acre, the rental of cultivated lands in that portion of the province, with a corresponding quantity of uncultivated, would be about 1,697,946*l.* This approximation is not given as being the truth, but from the means within our reach, it no doubt comes as near as possible. The next Census, however, with the operation of a more just and equitable valuation of property, will throw much light upon the subject.

Crops.

Before entering upon any analysis of this branch of the subject, I cannot refrain from quoting a few remarks from Porter's "Progress of the Nation," as bearing directly on the position of Canada:—"It is much to be regretted that, in this country (England), rich as we are in the possession of facts connected with many branches of social economy, we are almost wholly uninformed with regard to the statistics of agriculture. The knowledge we have upon that important subject, the quantity of land in cultivation within the kingdom, is entirely due to the industry of an individual whose estimates have never been either confirmed or questioned. What proportion of the cultivated land is applied to the production of any one article of food it has never been attempted to ascertain. We know every rod of ground that is employed for the cultivation of hops, because of the direct financial interest which the Government has in ascertaining the fact; but it does *not appear sufficiently to be understood how the national interest can be concerned in any kind of knowledge that does not yield money to the Exchequer;* and their is reason to believe, that if any comprehensive measures were adopted by the Government with a view to ascertain the actual condition of the country as regards its agricultute, so much jealousy, and so many groundless fears would be excited in the minds of persons from whom the information must be sought, that the returns obtained would be extremely erroneous, or so incomplete as to be of little value." The above remarks apply with great force to Canada; the least step towards obtaining any statistical information had hitherto been met with objections of all sorts, for there are never wanting persons who make it their study by misrepresentation to lead the public mind astray, and as soon as the idea of a Census is promulgated, the cry of intended taxation is raised and the people deterred from giving true replies to the questions; this difficulty is however rapidly abating, and in a few years a perfectly correct Census will be attainable.

So much has been said of the fertility of the United States that the following table will not be without interest; it shows the proportion of each kind of grain raised to the population at two periods, in the United States and Canada. That of the United States for 1848 being taken from the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, and being merely an estimate.

In 1840 the population of the United States was . . 17,063,353 and in 1847 . . 20,746,400
In 1842 „ of Canada (West) was . . . 486,055 „ 1848 . . 723,332

Crops.

	UNITED STATES.				CANADA.			
	1840	1847	Quantity to each Inhabitant. 1840	1847	1842	1847	Quantity to each Inhabitant. 1842	1847
	Bushels.	Bushels.			Bushels.	Bushels.		
Wheat	84,823,272	114,245,500	4·96	5·50	3,221,991	7,558,773	6·62	10·45
Barley	4,161,504	5,649,950	·25	·28	1,031,335	515,727	2·12	·71
Oats	123,071,341	167,867,000	7·21	8·09	4,788,167	7,055,730	9·85	9·75
Rye	18,645,567	29,222,700	1·09	1·42	292,970	446,293	·60	·62
Buckwheat	7,291,703	11,673,508	·43	·56	352,786	432,573	·72	·60
Maize	377,531,875	539,350,000	22·12	26·01	691,359	1,137,555	1·42	1·57
Potatoes	108,295,108	100,965,000	6·35	4·86	8,080,397	4,751,331	16·62	6·57
Peas	Not given in either Returns.				1,193,551	1,753,846	2·45	2·42

CANADA. From the above table it will be seen that, in proportion to the extent and population, Canada is a more agricultural country than the United States, and the surplus of wheat is very great. The usual quantity allowed for the consumption of each inhabitant is generally five bushels, which would leave for export one-half the produce of the country. The large quantity of Indian corn grown in the States enables them, by making it a staple of consumption, to export a large stock of flour. In Canada, on the contrary, little Indian corn is grown, and wheat becomes of necessity the great article of food.

If we take the produce for 1847 at the lowest average prices, we have as the value of the products of Canada:—

			s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Wheat .	7,558,773	bushels, at	3	6	=	1,322,785	5	6
Barley .	515,727	,, at	2	3	=	58,019	5	9
Oats .	7,055,730	,, at	1	3	=	440,983	2	6
Rye .	446,293	,, at	2	3	=	50,208	1	9
Maize .	1,137,555	,, at	2	6	=	142,194	7	6
Buckwheat	432,573	,, at	4	0	=	86,514	12	0
Peas .	1,753,846	,, at	2	6	=	219,230	15	0
Potatoes	4,751,331	,, at	1	6	=	356,349	16	6
						£2,676,285	6	6

In making the foregoing comparison between the crops of the United States and Canada, a remark has been made which requires some observation. It is stated to be unjust to take the whole of the former country, whereas some portions do not produce wheat; Lousiana and Florida, for instance, whose united population is about 600,000; we will take therefore those States which produce the greatest quantity, viz.:—

New York, with a population of	2,880,000	produced	15,500,000	bushels, or little more than	5	to each inhabitant.
Pennsylvania	,,	2,220,000	,,	15,200,000	,,	very nearly	7	,,
Virginia	,,	1,295,000	,,	12,250,000	,,	not quite	10	,,
Ohio	,,	1,980,000	,,	20,000,000	,,	little more than	10	,,
Indiana	,,	1,000,000	,,	8,500,000	,,	about	8	,,

With respect to Michigan, it is worth while to examine the returns; in 1840 the population of that State was 212,267, and its produce in wheat was 2,157,108 bushels. In 1848 the population is rated at 420,000, and the wheat crop at 10,000,000 bushels, and other crops at 22,110,000, making together 32,000,000; how does that stand with regard to the available labour of the State? According to the ratio of 1841, the whole male population between the ages of 15 and 70 would be about 127,000; of whom, allowing 75 per cent. to be engaged in agriculture, we have 92,000 to collect this enormous harvest of grain above, of 350 bushels to each man. The wheat crop being about 24 bushels to each inhabitant.

Maple Sugar.—The manufacture of this article is carried to a great extent throughout Canada. 1847, to which year the Census applies, was decided one of the worst; while 1848 was good beyond the average; the number of lbs. given by the Census was 3,764,243, to which we may safely add 10 per cent. to bring it to the average yield 4,140,667; and as no portion of this is exported, we have very nearly 6 lbs. to each inhabitant.

Hemp, Flax, and Tobacco.—These articles are very little cultivated; and with respect to the latter, we have unfortunately no return from the Western District, where it is chiefly grown.

CATTLE.

1 Neat cattle	in 1842,	504,963;	in 1848,	565,845;	increase	60,882, or 12	per cent.
2 Horses.	,,	113,675;	,,	151,389;	,,	37,714, or 33	,,
3 Hogs.	,,	394,366;	,,	484,241;	,,	89,875, or 23	,,
4 Sheep.	,,	575,730;	,,	833,807;	,,	258,077, or 45	,,

The last, viz. sheep, is of peculiar consequence as connected with the improvement of the country.

In 1842 there were produced 1,302,510 lbs. of wool, while in 1848 it amounted to 2,339,756; or an increase of very nearly 80 per cent., the average fleece being 2⅞th lbs. In the States in 1840, the number of sheep was 19,311,374, and the wool 35,802,114 lbs.

The various other divisions of the Census Roll call for no remarks, if we except the quantity of linen cloth manufactured, in which there appears to be a falling off of more than half, while the increase in fulled cloth and flannels has been correspondingly great. With regard to the columns given for produce for market, viz., butter, cheese, and pork, they were inserted for the purpose of obtaining grounds of comparison for a succeeding Census; nor was it till the returns came in that any idea could have been formed of the immense amount of these articles produced.

As to mills and manufactures, I regret to say that my opinion is that little reliance can be placed on the returns; from many townships they are very imperfectly made up; this difficulty, however, will be obviated by the next Census.

In closing this branch of the Report, it is right to call attention to the heads inquired after by the Census of the United States, particularly as there appears to exist in Canada a feeling that the questions are inquisitorial and too numerous, the following is an abstract of the columns in the States Census of 1841:—

Personal	77	columns.
Mines	30	,,
Agriculture	27	,,
Horticulture	4	,,
Commerce	11	,,
Fisheries	7	,,
Products of the forest	6	,,
Manufactures	129	,,

Being in all 291 columns.

The following tables exhibit at one view the state of the provincial revenue and expenditure for each year since the Union. The regular series begins with 1842, because in that year the accounts were first fairly arranged; previous thereto much confusion existed in consequence of the revenue statements for each province having been made up to distinct periods of the year. However, to obviate the difficulty that might arise, I have thought it advisable to give an abstract from the elaborate tables drawn up by order of the House of Assembly of the revenue and expenditure of Upper and Lower Canada, by Messrs. Ross and Todd respectively. These tables embrace for Lower Canada a period of 49 years, viz.: from 1792 to 1841 inclusive, and for Upper Canada from 1821 to 1841. These I follow by an abstract (in short) of all the public accounts laid before the United Parliament at its first session. These statements enable us to bring the financial affairs of both provinces up to the 31st December, 1841, after which the accounts are plain and easily understood.

STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, UPPER and LOWER CANADA.

Years.	REVENUE. Lower Canada.* £. s. d.	REVENUE. Upper Canada.† £. s. d.	EXPENDITURE. Lower Canada.* £. s. d.	EXPENDITURE. Upper Canada.† £. s. d.
1806	29,116 13 8½		35,134 11 5	
1807	28,248 17 8¾		42,379 12 11	
1808	30,264 12 5¾		43,109 15 9	
1809	54,827 1 9		39,173 12 2	
1810	56,706 11 0½		46,967 16 8½	
1811	60,964 18 9¼		46,813 16 5	
1812	49,729 16 3½		98,351 4 7½	
1813	81,858 17 6¼	Not given.	180,833 16 3⅜	Not given.
1814	144,961 17 8¾		160,854 4 5¾	
1815	104,047 19 4¾		91,354 2 0⅜	
1816	93,544 5 6¾		50,133 11 6½	
1817	79,864 15 6		109,204 16 4	
1818	56,332 0 3		120,580 15 1½	
1819	93,791 16 0		72,355 15 8	
1820	98,840 18 11		53,675 10 6	
1821	72,760 12 2½	‡ 4,252 19 1½	78,708 10 5¼	‡ 2,577 19 5¼
1822	39,763 10 4⅜	‡ 2,801 4 1½	73,929 15 2½	‡ 2,795 17 11½
1823	90,415 2 7½	‡ 11,242 18 8¼	106,498 8 6	‡ 19,403 18 4¼
1824	83,309 18 5	61,566 7 5½	83,763 5 2¼	43,553 11 10⅜
1825	110,334 5 10½	31,513 7 1	80,350 17 1⅜	35,116 18 6½
1826	89,382 15 8½	61,667 12 4½	80,140 1 2½	71,885 8 4
1827	110,776 2 11¼	94,819 7 0½	100,514 8 7¼	90,214 15 4¾
1828	108,703 4 7¾	48,989 7 8¼	62,219 13 2	41,763 11 7¼
1829	117,614 15 5¾	40,291 9 9¼	169,533 12 6¾	49,498 12 3
1830	143,540 1 2½	75,679 11 6½	160,992 16 4	97,547 9 8¾
1831	130,032 4 6¾	101,809 12 7⅜	163,738 1 1¼	100,156 18 3
1832	163,330 12 9½	92,194 5 1¾	165,970 4 6½	80,113 10 11¾
1833	162,698 12 5¼	121,092 10 7¾	126,079 1 5¾	125,350 0 5¼
1834	82,133 6 6½	329,483 13 11¼	124,237 18 0	310,182 0 4
1835	163,249 17 7	189,369 13 3¼	70,718 1 5	221,035 13 2½
1836	2,257 13 2	648,102 9 8¼	2,332 8 8¼	636,236 13 6
1837	2,321 10 10½		334 8 9	
1838	125,517 5 5	259,292 11 6¼	222,558 10 4	260,205 7 7¼
1839	147,254 0 4½	157,627 12 4¼	165,991 16 3¼	196,310 6 3½
1840	165,719 4 1½	‖ 221,862 10 7¼	151,362 7 0¾	§ 252,299 18 3¾
1841	§ 30,291 7 7¾		45,984 8 6	

* Sterling dollars at 4*s.* 6*d.* † Halifax currency. ‡ Amount of revenue not included for 1821, 1822, or previous half of 1823.
§ 1841 is to 9th February. ‖ Both periods, viz., 1840, and to the 10th February, 1841, included.

ABSTRACTS of ACCOUNTS laid before the Provincial Parliament of United Canada, at its 1st Session, 1841.

STATEMENT of DEBT of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, June, 1841.

	Currency. £. s. d.		Sterling. £. s. d.
Total outstanding Lower Canada	113,975 0 0		
,, Upper Canada	213,671 11 2½	and	869,650 0 0
Total of United Canada . .	327,646 11 2½	Cr.	869,650 0 0

£. s. d.		
Of which . . 5,500 0 0	currency is at	8 per cent.
228,206 11 2½	,,	6 ,,
5,000 0 0	,,	5⅞ ,,
4,700 0 0	,,	5¾ ,,
7,800 0 0	,,	5⅝ ,,
2,500 0 0	,,	5¼ ,,
73,940 0 0	,,	5 ,,
327,646 11 2½	payable in Canada, and	
869,650 0 0	sterling at 6 per cent., payable in England.	
Equal to . . 1,385,720 14 6½	the sterling being at 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* currency per £. sterling.	

REVENUE of UPPER CANADA for 1838, 1839, and 1840—GROSS.

Heads of Revenue.	1838 £. s. d.	1839 £. s. d.	1840 £. s. d.
Ordinary revenue .	80,966 13 1	105,525 6 9	108,015 12 8½
Incidental and loans	151,252 11 4¾	12,005 13 0¼	59,456 7 5¾
Lunatic asylum fund	. .	. .	693 4 8
Totals . .	232,219 4 5¾	117,530 19 9¼	168,165 4 10¼

EXPENDITURE of UPPER CANADA for 1838, 1839, and 1840.

Heads of Expenditure.	1838 £. s. d.	1839 £. s. d.	1840 £. s. d.
Expenses of collecting ordinary revenue . . .	3,819 17 5	4,643 16 1¾	5,672 0 3
Expenditure under warrant . . .	63,965 14 8¼	68,600 8 5¼	67,488 19 8
Interest on loans .	48,373 6 11¼	71,312 3 2	57,724 0 5½
Public works . .	147,572 0 6¾	25,248 12 6½	33,179 10 0
Lunatic asylum .	. .	. .	50 0 0
Totals . .	263,730 19 7¼	169,805 0 3½	164,114 10 4½

UPPER CANADA, proportion of DUTIES on Importations by Sea—1838, 1839, and 1840.

Years.	Gross. £. s. d.	Receiver-General's per Centage. £. s. d.	Net. £. s. d.
1838 . .	44,134 10 5	220 13 5¼	43,913 16 11¾
1839 . .	63,390 11 7	316 19 11	63,082 11 8
1840 . .	58,653 13 8	293 5 4	58,360 8 4

UPPER CANADA CUSTOMS DUTIES—1838, 1839, and 1840.

Years.	Gross. £. s. d.	Collector's Allowance. £. s. d.	Net. £. s. d.
1838	16,293 17 7	2,792 14 2	13,501 3 5
1839	20,755 2 3	3,181 0 0	17,574 2 3
1840	20,854 11 9	3,218 14 4	17,635 17 5

UPPER CANADA TONNAGE DUTIES—1838, 1839, and 1840.

Years.	Steamers. Number.	Steamers. Tons.	Schooners. Number.	Schooners. Tons.	Total Tons.	Duty. £. s. d.
1838	Not given separately.		..		4,505	225 5 0
1839	11	2,614	46	3,173	5,787	289 7 0
1840	14	3,023	81	5,606½	8,629½	431 9 6

UPPER CANADA AUCTION LICENCES and DUTIES on AUCTION SALES.

Years.	Licences. £. s. d.	Sales. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	Per centage. £. s. d.	Net. £. s. d.
1838	95 0 0	306 14 8	401 14 8	20 1 8	381 13 0
1839	120 0 0	473 15 1	593 15 1	29 13 8	564 1 5
1840	155 0 0	1,243 8 7	1,398 8 7	69 18 5	1,328 10 2

CANADA.

Upper Canada Various Licences, as under.

Heads.	1838 No.	1838 Duty.	1839 No.	1839 Duty.	1840 No.	1840 Duty.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Shops	274	1,945 10 0	361	2,545 0 0	473	3,434 10 0
Inns	855	4,881 0 0	1,114	6,355 5 0	1,446	7,926 0 0
Stills	..	816 11 3	104	1,062 13 9	152	2,787 19 2
Billiard tables	..	..	2	80 0 0	5	200 0 0
Hawkers	..	95 0 0	..	145 0 0	36	275 0 0
Steamers	..	..	9	60 0 0	22	165 0 0
Ale and beer houses	..	..	..	..	157	242 10 3

Revenue derived from the foregoing.

Years.	Gross.	Deductions.	Net.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1838	7,738 1 3	691 7 9	7,046 13 6
1839	11,247 18 9	1,017 10 10½	10,230 7 10½
1840	15,030 19 2	1,918 18 8½	13,112 0 5½

Revenue from Public Works—1838, 1839, and 1840.

Years.	Nature of Work.	Gross.	Deductions.	Net.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1838	Government Works	1,534 14 4	95 0 4	1,439 14 0
	Other Works	8,288 4 8	..	8,288 4 8
	Totals	9,822 19 0	95 0 4	9,727 18 8
1839	Government Works	1,583 15 4¾	98 11 7½	1,485 3 9¼
	Other Works	5,564 7 10¼	..	5,564 7 10¾
	Totals	7,148 3 3½	98 11 7½	7,049 11 8
1840	Government Works	2,203 19 7¾	171 5 5¼	2,032 16 2½
	Other Works	8,599 2 6	..	8,599 2 6
	Totals	10,803 2 1¾	171 3 5¼	10,631 18 8½

Upper Canada Receiver-General's Receipts and Expenditures—1838 and 1839.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance in hand 31st Dec., 1838	17,954 18 10	
„ Error in balance	600 0 0	
		18,554 18 10
By Warrants	3,000 0 0	
„ Corrections	6 10 8¾	
„ Corrected balance	15,548 8 1¼	
		18,554 18 10
To Corrected balance on hand	15,548 8 1¼	
„ Receipts	101,196 4 1¾	
„ Other receipts	*12,613 15 8¼	
		129,358 7 11¼
By Warrants	117,123 11 10	
„ Receiver-General's per centage	308 7 10½	
„ Balance in hand	†11,926 8 2¾	
		129,358 7 11¼

Recapitulation of Expenditure of Upper Canada, 1839.

Heads of Expenditure.	Currency. £. s. d.	Currency. £. s. d.
Civil Government	15,232 6 4	..
Administration of justice	27,368 17 5	..
Legislature	9,551 4 6½	..
Light-houses	2,272 13 2	..
Schools	8,847 10 5	..
Agricultural societies	1,080 3 6	..
Militia courts martial	21 1 4	..
Pensions	3,306 11 5¾	..
Special grants and services	920 0 3	..
Interest on public debt	23,274 10 10¼	..
		91,874 19 3½
Public works		25,248 12 6½
Total paid by Receiver-General		117,123 11 10
Interest and charges on debt paid by and due land agents		48,037 12 3¾
Charge of collecting the revenue		4,643 16 1¾
Total		169,805 0 3½

* Includes 10,988*l.* 17*s.* 9¾*d.* proceeds of debentures sold in Canada.
† Less the sum of 10,596*l.* 6*s.* 8¾*d.* currency, remitted to Messrs. Glynn and Co. in 1838, for 8,365*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* at 14 per cent.

Statements, Receipts, and Expenditure, 1840.

Heads of Expenditure.	Currency. £. s. d.	Currency. £. s. d.
Balance 31st December, 1839	..	11,926 8 2¾
Proportion of duties	..	58,881 19 9
Various ordinary sources	..	29,190 13 4
Militia	806 7 9½	..
Bank dividends	2,000 0 0	..
Public works	10,258 6 2	..
Sale of stock	33,309 0 0	..
Loans	26,000 0 0	..
Moneys refunded	147 7 5½	..
Lunatic asylum	693 4 8¾	..
		73,214 6 1½
Total receipts	..	173,213 7 5½
Warrants	158,442 10 1½	..
Receiver-General's allowance	294 8 2¼	..
Balance 31st December, 1840	14,476 9 1½	..
		173,213 7 5½

Upper Canada Public Debt and Charges.—10 February 1841.

		Currency. £. s. d.
Funded	Upper Canada	192,304 8 1
	London — Glynn	400,000 0 0
	London — Baring	438,850 0 0
	Total funded	1,031,154 8 1
Unfunded	Agents — Baring	7,807 4 3
	Agents — Glynn	23,788 6 7
	Loans to U. C. Banks	25,400 0 0
	Total unfunded	54,995 10 10

New Debt, 1841.

	Currency. £. s. d.	Currency. £. s. d.
Welland Canal	117,800 0 0	
Insurrection losses	40,000 0 0	
		142,020 0 0
Total debt, 10th February, 1841		1,228,169 18 11
Add ⅛th		1,364,633 5 6

Charges.

		Currency. £. s. d.
Funded	Upper Canada	12,199 12 10
	London	47,068 15 11
	Total on funded debt	59,268 8 9
Unfunded	Due London agent	1,755 6 1
	Upper Canada	1,560 0 0
	Total unfunded	3,315 6 1
New debt, 1841		1,589 0 0
Total charge on debt		64,172 14 10
Premium, 10 per cent.		4,982 4 9
		£69,154 19 7

Upper Canada Payments for the Year 1841.—Clergy.

	Sterling. £. s. d.
Church of England	2,500 0 0
,, Scotland	1,540 0 0
Presbyterian synod	700 0 0
Roman Catholic bishop	500 0 0
,, priests	1,000 0 0
Wesleyan Methodists	700 0 0
Total for year 1841	6,940 0 0
Proportion from 10th February to 31st December	6,179 9 0
Equal to currency	6,247 15 8

Various Items for 1841.—Consolidated Fund.

Heads.	Gross. £.	s.	d.	Net. £.	s.	d.
Customs	225,834	7	10½	214,438	14	0½
Excise	24,904	3	7	22,570	4	2
Auction licences	1,947	12	5½	1,850	4	9¼
Tonnage duties	543	0	11½	543	0	11½
Territorial	32,329	2	4	18,556	14	0
Payments by American Land Company	22,222	4	5½	22,222	4	5½
Public works	18,236	14	3¾	12,761	6	4
Fines and forfeitures	2,762	0	7	2,577	19	3¼
Rents of Seigniory of Lauzon	1,657	1	8	1,392	19	6
Militia fines	508	11	7	508	11	7
Bank imposts	568	1	8	568	1	8
Totals	331,513	1	5¾	297,990	0	9

	Sterling. £.	s.	d.
Warrants issued on Receiver-General for expenditure in Lower Canada under ordinance 4 Vict., cap. 9	60,425	4	3
Payments under Act 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 50, Lower Canada	8,251	17	8
Payments under Act 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 50, Upper Canada	20,055	13	0
Warrants under provincial enactment, Upper Canada	29,084	15	10
Warrants under Acts of 1st session	11,234	15	1
,, Civil List, Schedule A	40,839	13	3
,, ,, B	25,252	16	11
	£195,144	16	0

Statement of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, 31st December, 1841.

—	Currency. £.	s.	d.
Loans to Incorporated Companies and Commissioners of Roads	283,524	14	11½
Provincial works	1,159,306	16	3½
Thomas Wilson and Co., for this sum owing the province	66,040	1	0
Debts due by public accountants	103,204	8	3¼
Receiver-General Dunn, balance due him for special funds	40,019	5	11
Civil List, Schedule A, advance for 1842	191	15	6½
,, ,, 1841	856	17	6½
Territorial Revenue Special Account, being debt due to the Clergy Fund	15,661	8	11
Board of Works to be accounted for	1,337	2	5
Total	1,670,142	10	10¼

—	Currency. £.	s.	d.
Sterling debentures, interest payable at London £838,850 0 0	932,055	11	1
Due balances to London agents	39,964	19	7¼
Bank of Upper Canada and Gore Bank	26,000	0	0
Provincial debentures	413,219	1	2
Profit on exchange	45,844	19	1
Interest account	13,068	13	2
Balance due to public accountants	241	16	9¾
Special funds	61,513	5	2¾
Consolidated revenue fund for balance account	73,280	16	2¾
Civil List, Schedule B, for balance	1,621	13	1½
Receiver-General Dunn	63,331	15	4¼
Total	1,670,142	10	10¼

Statement of Consolidated Revenue Fund Account, 31st December, 1841.

—	Currency. £.	s.	d.
To sundry balances due to collectors of customs	72	5	9½
,, inspectors	779	15	9¼
Balance due Lunatic Asylum Fund	647	10	11
Per centage on wharfage dues 119 10 7			
Payments to collectors prior to February, 1841 592 4 1			
On account of services, 1840 23,683 7 7			
On account of services, 4 and 5 Vict., c. 50, and 5 Vict., c. 22 8,744 7 6			
£33,139 9 9	36,821	13	0½
Balance due Tonnage Duty Fund	1,206	11	3
,, Brought down	16,092	3	3¼
Total	55,620	0	0½

—	Currency. £.	s.	d.
By Balance on hand 10th February, 1841	17,273	10	8
Balance due by collectors of customs	621	2	10¼
,, ,, tolls	464	1	3¼
,, inspectors	36	17	9
Cash from Receiver-General, Lower Canada	5,362	13	5
,, treasurers for common schools, moneys unexpended	693	13	1
Balance due by collectors of Quebec and Montreal	26,244	2	5
Balance due by collectors of St. John's, Coteau and Beauce	1,501	4	9
Balance due for advance Quebec Trinity House	550	16	10
,, ,, Montreal ,,	231	17	0
,, by Receiver of Licences	2,640	0	0
Total	55,620	0	0½

	£.	s.	d.
To proportion Civil List, Schedule A, from 10th February to 31st December, 1841	44,520	10	6
Ditto Schedule B	29,680	7	6
Payment for services not provided for, sterling 16,947 11 1	18,830	12	3¾
Payment on account civil service, sterling 129,052 5 10			
Less amount charged special account 38,632 13 4			
90,419 12 6	100,466	5	0
Interest on public debt	47,303	12	5¾
Balance	73,280	16	2¾
Total	314,082	4	0½

	£.	s.	d.
By balance brought down	16,092	3	3½
Excise revenue, 1841	22,570	4	2
Light-house and tonnage duties	540	0	11½
Auction duty revenue	1,850	4	9½
Revenue from public works	12,761	6	4
Bank imposts	568	1	8
Militia fines	508	11	7
Cash from receiver for Seigniory of Lauzon	1,392	19	6
Fines and forfeitures	2,577	19	3¼
Customs revenue	214,438	14	0½
Territorial revenue	40,778	18	5½
Total	314,082	4	0½

CANADA.

TABLE showing the GROSS AMOUNT of EXPENDITURE in each of the Years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Interest on public debt	75,833 1 0	93,214 12 1¼	122,790 11 6½	141,287 13 1	145,249 9 3	148,264 7 3
Amount of Schedule A	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	*46,380 2 1
,, B	33,333 6 8	33,333 6 8	33,333 6 8	33,333 6 8	33,333 6 8	†30,587 13 6
Permanent charges provided by Legislative Acts, C. E.	18,807 7 6	11,334 14 1	4,239 0 6	5,627 11 3	6,613 5 8	6,347 19 5
Permanent charges provided by Legislative Acts, C. W.	11,231 19 4	12,314 9 11	12,772 13 6	11,051 3 3	9,839 9 4	8,746 15 3
Charges under Acts of the United Legislature.	31,345 9 4	18,489 10 9	86,706 9 5	94,521 19 5	75,024 1 9	82,648 8 5
Incidental payments, 1841	21,430 14 10	..	..	..	..	..
Sinking Fund	47,299 9 1	..	..	..	..	..
Charges under estimate of 1842	70,257 4 6	4,644 18 1	1,945 14 2	500 0 0	..	..
,, 1843	..	61,498 8 1¼	26,043 14 5	12 10 0	..	..
,, 1845	..	..	..	125,963 18 11	62,857 0 5	26,231 17 10
,, 1846	..	..	..	..	‡104,557 16 8	‖12,687 9 4
,, 1847	..	..	..	..	..	96,127 4 0
Incidental expenses, 1844	..	..	52,264 4 6	..	..	..
Indispensable expenses	..	..	..	38,091 15 9	17,754 2 8	..
Sinking Fund New Account Guaranteed Loan.	..	..	54,068 13 4	..	..	..
Amount expended on Public Works in 1843, and covered by Act 8 Vic., c. 71.	..	..	..	23,063 2 3	..	..
Unfunded balance debt	..	..	3,926 18 11¾	..	..	..
Totals of expenditure	359,538 12 3	284,829 19 8½	448,091 6 11¼	523,453 0 6	505,228 12 5	458,021 17 1
Balance at credit of Consolidated Fund.	79,347 8 11¾	115,505 2 10¾	183,197 5 5½	184,111 1 9	52,006 3 7	100,811 1 2
Totals	438,886 1 2¼	400,335 2 7¼	631,288 12 4¾	707,564 2 3	557,234 16 0	558,832 18 3

* Amount under Schedule A, Union Act . . £37,818 15 4
,, Provincial Act . 8,561 6 9
£46,380 2 1

† Amount under Schedule B, Union Act . . £20,589 14 9
,, Provincial Act . 9,997 18 9
£30,587 13 6

‡ The estimate for 1846 was £343,454 15 5
Less—Public Works charged to loan 238,896 18 9
£104,547 16 8

§ The estimate for 1847 was £173,063 18 4
Less—Public Works charged to loan 160,376 9 0
£12,687 9 4

TABLE showing the NET AMOUNT of REVENUE for the Years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance from previous year	73,280 16 2¾	79,347 8 11¼	115,505 2 10¾	183,197 5 5½	*44,240 17 4	52,006 3 7
Customs—cash	†265,386 11 10¾	†218,934 4 9¼	317,498 1 6½	331,721 11 11¾	302,878 7 11	276,546 0 8
,, bonds	..	..	112,224 9 10	87,279 15 9	88,292 13 4	104,517 11 2
Excise	31,925 0 5½	30,524 11 0	34,370 5 0	‡20,277 11 6½	18,640 8 0	28,820 14 8
Territorial	24,572 15 7¼	27,223 7 10½	5,180 18 6¾	22,871 5 10	23,536 0 1	25,757 15 6
Light-house and tonnage duties, Canada West.	560 15 8	596 5 2	C04 4 10	689 5 7	819 12 11	865 19 1
Bank imposts	10,277 3 1	7,600 16 11	10,492 15 5	13,020 17 1	15,899 1 1	16,006 7 2
Rents and profits of the Seigniory of Lauzon.	1,222 8 1	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue from Public Works	16,369 15 2	26,076 11 1¾	25,624 11 1½	§27,501 4 3½	48,480 7 4	‖42,557 8 5
Militia commissions, fines, and exemptions.	309 8 4½	102 5 0	48 15 0	53 15 0	48 10 0	43 8 3
Fines and forfeitures, including seizures.	2,938 6 4¾	3,016 0 9	3,214 18 10½	3,390 4 9¾	3,330 4 10	2,247 4 9
Casual revenues	2,454 11 0	6,851 8 1½	5,094 2 11½	11,480 11 0	8,552 16 9	8,455 10 2
Incidental statement	5,820 11 5¾	..	..	..	..	..
Saving on Schedule A, 1841	2,077 12 9	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1842	1,690 5 0	..	..	..	..	..
Cancelled warrants	..	62 2 10½	..	..	..	..
Interest on public deposits	..	..	1,430 6 5	6,080 13 11	2,525 16 5	1,008 14 10
Totals	438,886 1 2¼	400,335 2 7¼	631,288 12 4¾	707,564 2 3	557,234 16 0	558,832 18 3

* Credit from 1845 was £184,111 1 9
Less—amount expended Public Works, 1845 139,870 4 5
£44,240 17 4

† These sums include both cash and bonds separate from 1844.

‡ The gross Excise was £32,469 18 8
Less—per 8 Vic., c. 72:—
Tavern licences, Canada West £7,052 7 1½
,, East . 5,140 0 0
12,192 7 1½
Net £20,277 11 6½

§ The gross revenue was. £32,931 4 9½
Less—repairs Lachine Canal . £2,230 0 6
,, Welland Canal. 3,200 0 0
5,430 0 6
£27,501 4 3½

‖ Gross receipts £83,335 15 0

NOTE.—In this table, care must be taken to subtract from the gross amount the balances from previous years. Thus, the actual revenue for 1842 was £365,505 4*s.* 11½*d.*; for 1843, £320,987 14*s.* 8*d.*; for 1844, £515,783 9*s.* 6*d.*; for 1845, £524,366 16*s.* 9½*d.*; for 1846, £512,993 18*s.* 8*d.*; and for 1847, £506,826 14*s.* 8*d.*

ABSTRACTS of the GROSS AMOUNT of REVENUE of CUSTOMS, DEDUCTIONS, and NET REVENUE in each Year.

PORTS.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
QUEBEC.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gross	72,923 13 10	55,843 5 2	77,879 14 10	74,425 14 2	78,652 12 6	70,831 17 2
Deductions	4,836 2 8	5,907 5 3	5,164 18 5	5,534 1 3	7,090 9 6	7,283 10 5
Net	68,087 11 2	49,935 19 11	72,714 16 5	68,891 12 11	71,562 3 0	63,548 6 9
MONTREAL.						
Gross	152,403 14 10½	102,482 1 4	223,690 3 2	222,765 18 2	179,596 8 9	171,285 7 7
Deductions	2,912 8 4½	3,868 14 8	2,464 16 11	4,494 17 10	5,191 16 8	5,528 12 1
Net	149,491 6 6	98,613 6 8	221,225 6 3	218,271 0 4	174,404 12 1	165,756 15 6
ST. JOHN'S.						
Gross	17,759 16 2	22,350 1 4	36,016 14 2	41,165 10 8	40,422 1 3	45,411 11 6
Deductions	898 9 10	937 6 10	962 19 0	1,150 6 12	1,212 18 0	1,273 9 6
Net	16,861 6 4	21,412 14 6	35,053 15 2	40,015 3 9	39,209 3 3	44,138 2 0
HAMILTON.						
Gross	7,604 6 5	12,191 1 4	16,989 7 0	22,011 1 6	20,726 8 1	26,768 3 6
Deductions	340 17 6	302 5 5	301 9 4	561 17 2	911 1 5	1,080 6 6
Net	7,263 8 11	11,888 15 11	16,687 17 8	21,449 4 2	19,815 6 8	25,687 17 0
TORONTO.						
Gross	8,390 3 3	17,603 2 4	25,105 13 8	22,195 13 7	33,529 14 8	32,678 10 2
Deductions	336 19 2½	324 14 3	376 16 11	1,336 16 10	1,295 5 9	1,412 2 9
Net	8,053 4 0½	17,278 8 1	24,728 16 9	20,858 16 9	32,234 8 11	31,266 7 5
KINGSTON.						
Gross	6,826 10 4	9,278 4 11	18,527 6 3	19,924 3 6	19,273 15 11	17,584 19 6
Deductions	316 3 1½	300 0 0	376 0 0	751 3 10½	1,145 12 1	1,145 16 5
Net	6,510 7 2½	8,978 4 11	18,151 6 3	19,172 19 7½	18,128 3 10	16,439 3 1
LOWER CANADA INLAND PORTS.						
Gross	2,278 12 11	3,771 13 9¾	8,368 7 2½	10,857 3 10	11,512 0 11	9,765 9 6
Deductions	1,077 2 2¾	1,178 19 10	1,724 9 0	3,131 8 4¾	3,364 3 4	3,077 19 11½
Net	1,221 10 8¼	2,592 13 9¾	6,643 18 2½	7,725 15 5¼	8,147 17 7	6,687 9 6½
UPPER CANADA INLAND PORTS.						
Gross	10,723 9 6	18,052 18 11¾	34,754 8 10	36,614 12 11¾	38,602 14 7½	40,309 6 7¼
Deductions	2,824 12 5½	3,384 4 11¾	4,291 15 8	5,510 7 2¼	7,122 13 0¾	7,274 7 7¾
Net	7,898 17 0½	14,668 13 11½	30,462 13 2	31,104 8 9½	31,480 1 6¾	33,034 18 11½
Total Gross Revenue	278,930 7 3½	241,572 9 0	441,331 15 1½	449,460 1 7½	422,215 16 8¾	414,633 5 6¼
Total Reductions of all kinds	13,543 15 4¾	*22,638 4 2¼	17,675 10 7	22,471 2 8¼	27,233 19 9	28,074 5 2¾
Total Net Customs' Revenue	265,386 11 10¾	218,934 4 9¾	†423,656 4 6½	‡427,488 18 11¼	§394,981 16 11¾	‖386,559 0 3½

* This deduction includes £6,484 12*s.* 11½*d.* outstanding 31st January, 1844.

	£.	*s*	*d.*
† To this sum of	423,656	4	6½
Add outstanding 1st Jan. 1844 £6,484 12 11½			
Less 418 6 1½	6,066	6	10
Net Revenue 1844	429,722	11	4½

‡ Net as given by Gross Returns	427,488	18	11¼
Deduct differences £53 6*s.* 8*d.* Management, and £3,873 5 8			
Expenses at Quebec and Montreal 4,600 2 1	8,526	14	5
	418,962	4	6¼
Add Balance outstanding	39	3	2½
Actual Net	£419,001	7	8¾

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
§ To this Net add Interest by A. Manahan £4,844 0 0	395,030	1	3¾
Deduct expenses at certain Ports 451 7 3½			
Deduct Management Branch, &c. 3,595 14 6	4,047	1	9½
	390,982	19	6¼
Add Balance on outstanding	188	1	9
Total Net	391,171	1	3¼
‖ From this Net	386,559	0	3½
Deduct expenses at certain Ports £ 785 19 7			
Deduct Management Branch, &c. 3,325 2 10	4,111	2	5
	382,447	17	10½
Difference, Balance on outstanding	1,384	6	0½
	£ 381,063	11	10

CANADA.

RETURN of EXCISE REVENUE from the following Sources, viz.: Shops, Inns, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steam Boats, Ale and Beer Houses, Auction Licences, and Auction Duties on Sales, 1842 to 1847.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1842		1843		1844	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Shops.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	780 } 1,210	..	499 } 897	..	570 } 959	..
Upper ,,	430 }	..	398 }	..	389 }	..
Gross and Duties:—						
Lower Canada	..	3,120 0 0	..	1,996 0 0	..	2,280 0 0
Upper ,,	..	3,225 0 0	..	2,992 10 0	..	2,910 0 0
Inns.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	1,145 } 3,229	..	1,089 } 2,700	..	1,145 } 2,909	..
Upper ,,	1,984 }	..	1,611 }	..	1,764 }	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	4,980 0 0	..	4,356 0 0	..	4,580 0 0
Upper ,,	..	6,576 5 0	..	9,238 11 3	..	10,793 10 2
Stills.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	34 } 150	..	23 } 157	..	26 } 167	..
Upper ,,	116 }	..	134 }	..	141 }	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	4,341 17 2	..	2,502 16 7	..	1,378 12 5
Upper ,,	..	2,472 6 5½	..	2,349 7 10½	..	2,564 15 5½
Billiard Tables.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	1 } 4	..	1 } 4	..	..	..
Upper ,,	3 }	..	3 }	..	3	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	12 10 0	..	12 10 0	..	..
Upper ,,	..	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	..	120 0 0
Hawkers and Pedlars.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	187 } 275	..	87 } 154	..	89 } 158	..
Upper ,,	88 }	..	67 }	..	69 }	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	374 0 0	..	174 0 0	..	178 0 0
Upper ,,	..	681 5 0	..	540 0 0	..	573 5 0
Steam Boats.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper ,,	22	..	23	..	20	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper ,,	..	165 0 0	..	172 10 0	..	150 0 0
Ale and Beer Houses.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper ,,	163	..	174	..	147	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper ,,	..	327 5 0	..	277 10 0	..	273 5 0
Auction Licences.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	38 } 89	..	32 } 79	..	31 } 79	..
Upper ,,	51 }	..	47 }	..	48 }	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	190 0 0	..	160 0 0	..	155 0 0
Upper ,,	..	255 0 0	..	235 0 0	..	240 0 0
Amount of Duty on Auction Sales.						
Lower Canada	..	6,572 11 1	..	4,887 11 7¼	..	6,849 12 3½
Upper ,,	..	578 7 0¾	..	726 16 2¾	..	800 18 8¾
Total Amount of Duties from the above	..	33,991 6 9¼	..	30,741 3 6¾	..	33,846 19 0¾
Deductions	..	2,066 6 3¾	..	2,612 18 7¾	..	2,521 8 6¼
Net Revenue	..	31,925 0 5½	..	28,128 4 11	..	31,325 10 6½
Amounts brought from following years	..	..	..	2,396 6 1	..	3,044 14 5½
Total Net Revenues returned	..	31,925 0 5½	..	30,524 11 0	..	34,370 5 0

Return of Excise Revenue from the following Sources, &c.—*continued.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1845		1846		1847	
Shops.						
Number:—		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Lower Canada	548 } 995	..	557 } 1,056	..	695 } 1,243	..
Upper ,,	447 }	..	499 }	..	548 }	..
Gross and Duties:—						
Lower Canada	..	2,192 0 0	..	2,328 0 0	..	2,780 0 0
Upper ,,	..	3,352 10 0	..	3,742 10 0	..	4,110 0 0
Inns.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	11 } 1,628	..	By Acts passed in 8 Victoria, these duties in Lower Canada are applied to local purposes; and in Upper Canada to payment of rebellion losses.			
Upper Canada	1,617 }	..				
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	44 0 0				
Upper ,,	..	9,439 7 8				
Stills.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	29 } 189	..	13 } 166	..	15 } 171	..
Upper ,,	160 }	..	153 }	..	156 }	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	2,475 19 8½	..	1,362 7 1½	..	5,528 4 4
Upper ,,	..	2,964 16 5½	..	3,124 13 2	..	13,971 2 7
Billiard Tables.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper ,,	2	..	3	..	3	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper ,,	..	80 0 0	..	120 0 0	..	120 0 0
Hawkers and Pedlars.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	117 } 186	..	123 } 186	..	110 } 194	..
Upper ,,	69 }	..	63 }	..	84 }	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	234 0 0	..	246 0 0	..	220 0 0
Upper ,,	..	595 0 0	..	475 0 0	..	600 0 0
Steam Boats.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper ,,	21	..	25	..	25	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper ,,	..	157 10 0	..	187 10 0	..	187 10 0
Ale and Beer Housee.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper ,,	140	..	128	..	87	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper ,,	..	252 5 0	..	202 8 10	..	123 10 0
Auction Licences.						
Number:—						
Lower Canada	31 } 83	..	37 } 110	..	43 } 124	..
Upper ,,	52 }	..	73 }	..	81 }	..
Amount of Revenue:—						
Lower Canada	..	155 0 0	..	185 0 0	..	215 0 0
Upper ,,	..	260 0 0	..	365 0 9	..	405 0 0
Amount of Duty on Auction Sales.						
Lower Canada	..	7,027 1 10½	..	5,621 6 6½	..	3,800 4 8½
Upper ,,	..	853 2 10	..	842 19 7½	..	996 3 1
Total Amount of Duties from the above	..	30,082 13 6½	..	18,702 15 3½	..	33,056 14 1½
Deductions	..	2,465 11 7	..	1,384 3 4½	..	3,307 5 10
Net Revenue	..	27,617 1 11½	..	17,318 11 11	..	29,749 8 3½
Amounts brought from following years	..	7,339 10 5	..	1,321 16 1	..	928 13 7½
Total Net Revenue returned	..	20,277 11 6½	..	18,640 8 0	..	28,820 14 8

Statement of Receipts constituting the Territorial Revenue.

Heads of Receipts.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Rent of King's Posts	1,200 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
Rent of Beach and Water Lots, Quebec	238 14 5	617 9 2	116 3 0	595 7 6	356 7 4	157 9 7
Rent of King's Wharf	..	..	79 13 0	..	..	..
Rent of Ferries	206 0 0	93 0 0	85 10 0	125 0 0	376 10 0	874 17 0
Mutation Fines	25 10 0	..	642 18 6	1,188 12 0	645 0 0	943 19 5
Droits d'Amortissements	32 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
Quints	59 0 0	135 2 9	220 5 1	3,476 4 10	165 14 8	..
Lods et Ventes	2,000 17 2	2,340 6 1½	2,512 14 1	742 18 4	863 8 10	1,377 19 0
Receipts from Commissioner of Crown Lands	21,740 16 0	89,960 11 5	..	13,150 2 11	19,217 15 6	22,330 9 0
Receipts from Commissioner of Woods and Forests	15,090 7 6	4,116 7 6	..	5,000 0 0	..	..
Forges at St. Maurice	..	..	1,275 0 0	850 0 0	425 0 0	..
Seigniory of Lauzon	..	..	..	..	1,135 8 9	..
Fees on Grants of Land and Leases	70 10 11	..	..	..	..	..
Instalment paid by Canada Company	11,111 2 3	..	..	..	..	..
Sundry small payments	..	..	38 0 7	54 18 3	..	..
Payment on account of old Suit	..	..	..	..	121 12 8	..
Total Receipts	51,775 8 3	97,862 16 11½	5,570 4 3	25,783 3 10	23,906 15 9	26,284 14 0
Deductions:						
By Commissioner of Crown Lands	25,332 0 10	66,068 19 1	..	..	..	..
On account of Woods and Forests	1,596 0 10	4,116 7 6	..	..	..	..
Payments by Warrant in deduction	274 11 0	454 2 6	389 5 9	2,911 18 0	380 15 8	526 18 6
Total Deductions	27,202 12 8	70,639 9 1	389 5 9	2,911 18 0	380 15 8	526 18 6
Net Territorial Revenue	24,572 15 7	27,223 7 10½	5,180 18 6	22,871 5 10	23,526 0 1	25,757 15 6

Revenues arising from Public Works.

Works.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Canals.						
Welland	..	16,159 6 0	26,134 12 11¼	19,886 10 5½	27,410 1 6	30,549 17 8
Lachine	16,322 3 9	7,322 2 1½	8,937 4 11	5,717 3 9	6,015 16 6	7,122 1 3
Burlington Bay	2,142 2 10	1,918 5 3	2,933 0 2	3,062 7 3	3,273 8 6	3,729 5 3
Beauharnois	..	..	..	64 8 3¼	1,329 16 7	3,959 2 0
Chambly	71 10 4	352 5 2	342 2 0½	175 8 4½	238 8 0	476 18 8
Cornwall	..	..	..	51 12 5	1,072 17 0	3,336 8 11
Williamsburgh	..	..	..	..	..	958 2 4
Total Gross Revenue from Canals	18,535 16 11	25,751 18 6½	38,347 0 0¾	28,957 10 6¼	39,340 8 1	50,131 16 1
Harbours.						
Cobourg	120 0 0	1,690 1 5	1,259 13 8	1,126 13 0½	1,114 15 6	719 6 5
Colborne	..	..	..	9 6 8	..	..
Dunnville	..	..	..	3 8 3	34 1 8	57 1 9
Kettle Creek	624 11 0½	904 4 6½	1,077 1 11¼	747 17 11½	656 10 7	1,104 13 7
Oakville	291 5 7	384 1 4½	473 12 8	659 4 1	601 16 7	556 13 4
Port Dalhousie	..	..	..	30 18 5	42 14 9	44 4 3
Port Dover	..	..	..	1 7 4½	196 11 4	261 5 4
Port Hope	..	600 0 0	300 0 0	687 10 0	387 10 0	600 0 0
Rond Eau	..	..	..	..	14 4 10	25 8 7
Toronto	629 2 6	571 15 0	712 3 8	916 0 11	886 17 5	802 13 7
Windsor	..	..	..	178 2 6	405 6 1½	472 3 5
Total Gross Revenue from Harbours	1,664 19 1½	4,450 2 4	3,822 11 11¼	4,360 9 2½	4,340 8 9½	4,643 10 4
Bridges.						
Batiscan	..	..	..	..	53 5 0	20 0 0
Brantford	..	344 8 3	..	..	154 0 8	127 18 4
Chatham	67 6 10	88 10 0	..	50 0 0	..	..
Chateauguay	..	..	..	..	..	12 3 1
Chaudière	..	..	..	186 5 2	94 14 5	89 11 7
Delaware	..	..	..	121 9 5	157 12 6	65 0 1
Dunnville	..	..	5 0 0	27 10 0	45 15 0	57 15 0
Narrows at Lake Simcoe	..	..	..	4 5 6	21 19 11	22 15 0
Paris	143 6 5	..	46 17 2	117 10 0	20 3 9	..
Ste. Anne de la Perade	..	..	..	50 5 0	..	40 0 0
St. Maurice	..	..	..	56 2 6	132 12 6	114 6 6
Trent	..	130 18 1½	177 10 0	53 2 6	137 7 9	20 16 6
Union	..	..	..	766 6 0	517 6 9	524 5 3
Total Gross Revenue from Bridges	210 13 3	563 16 4½	229 7 2	1,432 15 7	1,334 18 3	1,094 11 4

Revenues arising from Public Works—*continued.*

Works.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Lock.						
At Ste. Anne's	..	618 16 0½	1,560 15 6½	1,526 7 11½	1,493 19 9	956 12 9½
Slides.						
Ottawa	..	..	..	946 1 5	6,054 13 1	3,583 4 3
Trent	..	..	..	6 0 0	1,751 19 4	1,162 18 0
Total Gross Revenue from Locks and Slides	..	618 16 0½	1,560 15 6½	2,478 9 4½	9,300 12 2	5,702 15 0½
Roads.						
Cascades						
Hamilton and Port Dover	..	..	..	..	589 11 1	496 16 1
London and Brantford	..	..	..	442 10 0	1,499 11 8	2,405 10 6
Hamilton and Brantford	..	..	..	1,077 6 0	1,412 0 3	2,085 16 8
London and Port Stanley	..	..	..	..	..	6,401 13 10
Port Hope and Rice Lake	..	..	..	996 9 1	933 8 4	2,139 3 2
Kingston and Napanee	..	..	..	..	..	315 0 0
Queenston and Grimsby	1,230 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	..	618 17 3	1,325 4 1
West Gwilliamsbury	..	..	..	..	..	61 2 11
Brockville and St. Francis	188 10 0	120 0 0	..	..	68 5 0	67 0 0
Gore District Turnpike Trusts	305 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Young Street	..	1,000 0 0	..	..	..	..
East York	700 0 0	..	..	1,000 0 0	1,014 11 3	..
West York	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	..	..	669 8 8	..
Lake Shore	397 14 5½	600 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	140 0 0	..
North Toronto	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	..
Toronto Roads, comprehending the five foregoing	..	..	..	..	217 13 4	..
	..	..	..	..	..	6.465 14 11
Total Gross Revenue from Roads	3,821 4 5½	3,520 0 0	300 0 0	3,816 5 1	7,170 6 10	21,763 2 2
Total Gross Revenue from Public Works	24,232 13 9	34,604 13 3½	44,259 14 8½	41,039 9 9¼	61,486 14 1½	83,335 15 0
Deductions.						
Ordinary Expenses of Management	1,282 15 2	2,320 18 10½	3,524 0 2¾	6,339 13 11½	10,614 7 8	9,470 13 11¾
Repairs and other Expenses	6,580 3 5	*6,207 3 3¾	19,292 3 5	7,198 11 6¼	2,391 19 1½	31,307 12 7¼
Total Deductions	7,862 18 7	8,527 2 1¾	22,816 3 7¾	13,538 5 5¾	13,006 6 9½	40,778 6 7
Total Net Revenue from Public Works £	16,369 15 2	26,076 11 1¾	†21,443 11 0¾	27,501 4 3½	48,480 7 4	42,557 8 5

* This includes a balance outstanding of 5,134*l.* 15*s.* 11¼*d.*

† To this must be added balance on outstanding, 4,181*l.* 0*s.* 0½*d.*, making the net revenue 25,624*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*

Abstract of Payments under the Civil List attached to Union Act.—Schedule A.

Heads.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Governor-General	7,708 10 3	7,777 15 7	7,777 15 7	7,397 6 8	6,978 7 8	7,777 15 4
Judges, Canada West	6,916 13 4	6,916 13 4	6,916 13 4	6,916 13 4	6,916 13 4	6,839 14 10
Judges, Canada East	10,490 2 6	11,000 0 0	10,938 2 0	11,016 11 9	10,999 19 8	10,908 10 3
Pensions to Judges	1,855 18 5	2,222 4 4	2,222 4 4	2,222 4 0	2,222 4 0	2,222 4 0
Salaries of Attorneys and Solicitors General	4,457 9 1	4,868 5 9	1,065 4 4	3,516 16 11	3,900 0 0	3,573 3 8
Circuits, East	472 4 5	666 13 4	249 19 7	..	..	175 0 0
Circuits, West	825 0 0	1,000 0 0	950 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	650 0 0
Criminal Prosecutions, East	1,091 17 7	920 13 7	1,181 16 0	1,730 5 4	561 5 8	199 0 0
Criminal Prosecutions, West	1,253 0 0	1,853 17 2	2,279 17 7	837 10 0	1,292 10 6	342 10 0
Vice-Admiralty, East	472 4 5	472 4 5	472 4 4	472 4 4	472 4 4	472 4 4
Sheriffs, East	8,448 10 5	7,590 13 3	7,256 8 3	8,207 18 8	10,381 9 10	5,377 18 3
Coroners, East	1,246 14 11	1,050 14 3	1,824 13 0	1,278 6 2	2,566 6 10	1,249 1 10
Clerks of the Crown, East	414 3 7	253 13 4	811 12 8	384 17 0	615 9 0	346 10 10
Court of Appeals, East	170 0 0	171 13 4	163 6 8	176 13 4	165 4 7	129 3 4
Interpreters, East	116 13 4	116 13 4	116 13 2	116 12 8	116 12 8	87 9 6
High Constables, East	650 18 10	286 2 10	1,196 14 8	974 17 5	1,559 18 2	1,064 17 4
Crier and Tipstaffs, East	112 4 4	112 4 4	112 4 4	112 4 0	112 4 0	84 3 0
Court Housekeepers, East	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	284 6 4	263 5 7	256 9 7
Keepers of Gaols, East	648 17 9	648 17 9	648 17 9	648 17 0	656 7 0	494 2 9
Physicians to Gaols, East	499 10 11	444 8 10	555 10 11	499 19 8	517 9 8	404 19 9
Prothonotaries, East	1,237 14 4	772 12 2	1,479 0 9	1,748 3 9	1,315 2 11	1,015 6 1
Clerks of the Peace, East	1,443 16 3	161 2 8	1,371 16 0	1,495 0 0	1,946 16 3	815 5 6
Clerks of Assize, West	412 13 8	525 7 8	534 5 5	666 3 1	774 7 0	482 19 7
Miscellaneous Items	980 12 6	484 17 11	501 5 11	1,381 10 1	864 18 5	810 5 9
Circuit Courts, East	..	..	672 1 7	704 8 2	548 16 3	526 6 11
Certain Items of Expense for the administration of Justice, formerly provided for in Civil List, Schedule A.	..	..	..	..	..	9,474 7 9
	52,205 3 7	50,930 16 5	*51,578 8 2	53,589 9 8	56,547 13 4	55,854 9 10

Fractional differences in conversion.

* To this add warrants outstanding in 1843, paid in 1844, 522*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

ABSTRACTS of PAYMENTS under the CIVIL LIST attached to Union Act.—SCHEDULE B.

HEADS.	*1842	*1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Chief Secretary's Office	3,163 4 0	2,712 15 8	..	..	..	..
Private Secretary's Office	..	360 0 0	..	..	..	..
Civil Secretary's Office	..	..	1,883 14 4	1,915 15 4	1,269 13 4	1,176 17 5
Governor's Secretary's Office	..	..	..	..	..	481 7 1
Provincial Secretary and Office, West	2,585 13 3	2,692 7 2	1,398 12 2	1,477 15 4	1,617 15 4	1,518 8 2
Provincial Secretary and Office, East	2,429 17 2	2,864 2 6	2,936 19 5	2,913 16 7	3,001 18 4	2,946 8 3
Registrar and Office	1,129 1 6	1,138 17 9	1,111 2 1	1,083 6 6	1,083 6 4	1,123 5 4
Contingency of Secretary's Office	5,016 1 3	..	..	..	..	..
Receiver-General's Department	2,152 15 6	2,152 15 6	1,668 1 3	2,144 8 8	2,155 10 9	2,437 4 6
Inspector-General's Department	2,571 4 3	2,846 16 11	1,939 16 0	3,101 10 4	3,155 0 3	3,625 7 7
Executive Council and Office	3,093 19 8	3,620 10 11	2,092 0 5	2,902 19 7	2,411 10 0	2,495 11 4
Board of Works Department	2,094 8 10	2,094 8 10	2,094 8 9	2,046 18 6	1,898 17 0	2,024 7 1
Emigrant Agent	444 8 10	444 8 10	444 8 10	444 8 8	748 17 6	909 8 7
Pensions	5,407 14 10	5,368 9 2	5,327 0 7	4,638 19 1	4,790 11 1	4,484 6 4
Contingencies	2,662 2 9	7,156 8 1	6,489 17 4	7,448 18 4	7,044 19 1	7,809 10 6
Items heretofore chargeable to Schedule B	..	..	..	..	..	85 18 11
	See Note.	See Note.	†27,386 1 2	30,118 16 11	29,177 19 0	31,118 1 1

* The items in 1842 and 1843 are given in Currency to facilitate comparison; the payments under B, in 1842, were . . . . . £. s. d. 29,565 15 3

Leaving balance unappropriated 434 4 9

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sterling	30,000 0 0	
Currency	33,333 6 8	
In 1843 the warrants issued were . . . . . Sterling		29,856 17 7
Warrants outstanding		816 18 9
Actual payments, Sterling		29,039 18 10
Balance at credit from 1842	434 4 9	
Civil List, Schedule B	30,000 0 0	30,434 4 9
Leaving a saving Sterling		1,394 5 11
or Currency		1,549 4 8¼

† To this sum are to be added the Warrants outstanding from 1843 and paid in 1844, viz., 310*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* = 27,696*l.* 11*s.*

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS as prepared for the BLUE BOOK in each Year, the Amount being in Sterling.

HEADS.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs	238,784 11 11½	196,807 0 2	386,750 6 3	377,101 4 11½	352,053 19 2	342,957 4 8
Excise Duties	27,617 2 1½	28,007 18 0	30,933 4 6	18,249 16 5	16,776 7 2	25,938 13 3
Tonnage and Light House Duties	492 3 11½	544 6 6½	543 16 4	620 7 0	737 13 7	779 7 2
Territorial	31,645 15 3½	24,501 1 1	4,662 16 8	20,584 3 3	21,173 8 1	23,182 0 0
Payment by Land Company	10,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
From Public Works	11,160 6 0½	23,585 7 6	23,062 2 0	24,751 1 10½	43,632 15 7	38,301 13 6
Fines and Forfeitures	2,027 8 1½	2,971 0 5	2,893 9 0	3,051 4 4	2,997 4 5	2,022 10 3
Rents and Profits of Seigniory of Lauzon	1,100 3 3	..	..	..	..	..
Militia Fees, Fines, and Exemptions	278 9 6½	..	43 17 6	48 7 6	43 13 0	39 1 5
Bank Imposts	9,249 8 9	6,840 15 2½	9,443 11	11,718 15 4½	14,309 3 6	14,405 14 5
Casual Revenue	2,006 3 1	5,760 10 4	4,584 14 8	10,332 9 11	7,697 11 1	7,609 19 2
Jesuits' Estates	2,775 1 2	2,864 6 7	5,224 11 6	10,738 6 7	3,404 4 0	6,925 5 1
Immigrant Tax	7,739 16 3	3,826 15 3	3,585 15 0	4,558 18 3	6,056 11 9	17,100 8 3
Receipts from Imperial Treasury in aid of Immigration	1,488 6 5	7,117 10 0	7,932 3 7	2,737 10 0	2,737 10 0	52,560 0 0
Tonnage Duty	1,131 15 8	1,631 11 8	1,679 12 3	2,082 18 10	2,249 3 4	1,742 12 2
Duties on Shipping	863 1 4	2,200 16 6	1,720 11 2	1,728 9 0	2,023 4 9	2,189 9 11
School Land Fund	1,122 13 10	1,183 10 11	1,455 17 7	1,400 6 11	1,866 14 4	1,501 17 0
Produce of Bills of Exchange on London	115,658 17 5	587,353 19 1½	617,868 7 5	337,280 3 11	151,774 4 5½	158,740 16 3
Tavern Licences, Canada West	..	..	..	6,347 2 5	10,681 17 2	8,398 9 5
Tavern Licences, Canada East	..	..	..	4,628 0 0	..	9,914 8 0
Interest on Public Deposits	..	..	1,287 5 9	5,472 12 6	2,273 4 9	907 17 4
Lunatic Asylum Fund, Canada West	..	..	4,402 11 5	2,464 19 7	2,445 6 10	2,343 2 10
Marriage Licences, Canada East	..	..	..	..	..	357 3 3
Marriage Licences, Canada West	..	..	..	..	..	1,978 3 7
Total Sterling	465,141 4 2½	895,196 9 3½	1,108,134 12 6½	845,894 18 7½	644,933 17 4	719,895 16 11
Currency	516,823 11 3	994,662 14 9¼	231,260 13 11¼	939,883 5 1½	716,593 3 8	799,884 5 5

ABSTRACT of PAYMENTS as prepared for the BLUE BOOK in each Year, the Amounts being Sterling.

HEADS.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Payments under Schedule A, Union Act	45,320 11 7	45,837 14 9	46,420 11 4	48,230 10 9½	50,892 18 0	41,742 1 11
Payments under Schedule B, Union Act	29,246 7 7	29,856 17 7	24,647 9 1	27,106 19 7	26,260 3 1	27,528 18 2
Expenses of Legislature	14,423 19 8	21,018 12 8	12,521 0 6	36,001 0 11	37,225 8 0	33,198 11 3
Indemnity to Members of Assembly	2,884 9 1	5,389 15 3	216 16 10	..	..	..
Returning Allowances to Officers late Legislature	1,172 0 2	993 18 8	986 11 0	1,112 2 0	932 19 1	798 6 0
Militia Staff	1,803 1 3	1,803 1 3	1,803 13 6	1,890 11 7	2,645 1 7	2,694 7 10
Printing the Laws	5,870 18 5	..	3,719 2 1	4,034 11 3	6,052 2 2	7,569 11 8
Various other Printing	3,717 8 11	2,348 14 11	3,700 17 11	4,924 17 10	2,384 19 1	2,963 11 5
Support of Hospitals and Charities	11,064 18 6	6,634 7 0	7,185 4 10	1,316 3 4	13,112 17 7	14,766 8 0
Encouragement of Education	20,478 9 6	17,903 8 11	59,669 17 10	71,515 0 4	52,276 7 5	55,661 6 5
Encouragement of Agriculture	2,251 7 0	2,385 11 4	3,014 16 0	6,779 9 4	8,021 16 3	7,602 1 3
Expenses of Quarantine	2,054 6 4	1,512 7 9	1,611 15 0	1,665 13 4	2,014 19 3	See Emigration.
Pensions to Wounded Militia-men	3,702 0 3	5,505 18 4	3,337 15 0	3,684 14 9	3,354 19 9	2,980 8 1
Roads and Bridges	10,999 18 4	243 2 0	1,763 12 2	46,964 19 3	43,507 10 2	23,439 8 2
Expenses of Rural Police	4,917 6 8	..	..	..	..	..
Expenses of City Police	858 6 8	1,043 6 9	746 10 2	794 12 7	1,105 16 2	1,004 2 5
Expense of Elections	317 9 5	64 19 2	4,852 13 3	1,040 15 2	395 15 8	1,620 8 6
Expenses of Provincial Penitentiary	3,150 0 0	5,873 1 4	9,811 5 6	11,700 0 0	13,815 0 0	11,485 17 6
Improving the Navigation	11,029 15 10	16,909 19 9	6,966 3 10	149,383 1 5	47,701 5 11	18,445 9 6
Interest on Loans	68,554 18 7	91,989 6 3½	111,277 9 5	129,360 0 3	133,156 12 10	136,030 17 5
Inquiry Seignioral Tenure	1,042 2 9	257 16 2	206 1 7	1,321 5 10	..	..
Repairs to Public Buildings	1,967 17 8	603 2 0	3,288 13 10	2,525 1 10	3,865 4 4	4,813 14 4
To make up deficiency of Fee Fund	6,339 13 8	2,611 11 4	5,536 14 11	3,486 8 7	3,487 1 11	2,331 19 0
School Land Fund	228 13 4	652 9 11	863 1 6	862 2 7	684 16 9	867 12 0
Expense of Trinity Board, Montreal	1,507 10 0	1,754 18 5	1,798 12 1	1,867 10 0	1,638 3 9	1,867 10 0
Jesuits' Estates	..	157 10 0	..	..	..	..
Medical Treatment to Sick Mariners	1,485 0 0	2,028 16 2	1,434 3 0	2,160 2 6	1,753 5 1	2,153 6 10
Expenses of Emigration	12,388 2 9	7,585 9 3	9,372 10 7	6,223 4 11	11,306 18 1½	114,087 15 0
Expenditure of Board of Works	179,291 7 2	192,114 6 6	601,880 12 8	294,466 3 3	245,997 6 3	140,747 9 9
Repayment of Loan, 1840, Public Works	23,400 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Erection of Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	..	..	450 0 0	2,700 0 0	11,700 0 0	2,596 9 0
Expenses of taking the Census, Canada East	..	..	3,851 5 5	..	..	..
Removal of Seat of Government	..	..	13,271 13 10	666 9 4	..	..
Expenses of Geological Survey	..	..	987 7 4	1,715 5 4	1,592 10 0	1,718 14 1
Expenses of Registration	..	..	1,511 18 11	597 10 11	1,468 5 6	1,002 19 8
Salaries to Circuit Judges	..	..	2,492 5 7	3,493 12 3	3,189 1 11	3,001 12 10
Authorized payments on Sale of the Seigniory of Lauzon	..	..	..	6,782 13 1	..	..
Relief to Sufferers by Fires	..	..	..	6,300 0 0	2,573 19 1	..
Payments from Jesuits' Estates to Education, Canada East	..	..	..	..	4,669 2 11½	3,764 6 11
Administration of Justice	..	..	..	..	2,723 8 10	17,097 9 6
Tavern Licences, Canada West Rebellion Claims	..	..	..	..	11,004 1 6	9,182 2 0
Tavern Licences, Canada East, for Municipal Purposes	..	..	..	..	2,493 0 0	6,197 4 0
Marriage Licences, Fee Fund, Canada West	..	..	..	..	..	2,006 4 2
Marriage Licences, Fee Fund, Canada East	..	..	..	..	..	393 9 3
Miscellaneous	4,836 10 10	5,659 4 4	6,270 11 9	11,094 10 11	14,892 15 8	12,697 7 5
Total Expenditure Sterling	476,304 11 11	770,869 7 9½	957,473 4 7	905,607 18 1½	769,893 6 6½	716,052 19 0
Equal to Currency	529,227 6 7	856,521 10 10½	1,063,859 2 11	1,006,231 0 1½	855,437 0 7½	795,614 7 9

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the Province of CANADA on the 31st December, 1842.

	£. s. d.
Thomas Wilson and Co., London	66,040 1 0
Loans to Incorporated Companies	354,692 8 9
Provincial Works	1,141,685 14 0
New Works	186,137 11 8
Works unprovided	14,943 17 3
Special Funds	261,774 3 11¾
Miscellaneous	14,594 9 7¼
Balances due by Public Accountants	136,973 13 11¾
Total	2,176,842 0 2¾

	£. s. d.
Sterling Debentures and Balances	970,204 14 5¾
Provincial Debentures	499,069 1 2
Exchange Account	45,844 19 1
Sinking Fund	47,299 9 0¼
New English Debt	118,939 3 4
New Exchange Account	9,570 13 9
Wesleyan Methodists' Fund	1,555 11 1
Clergy Revenue, East: £5,299 1 11½	
Clergy Revenue Reserve, Canada East: 53,277 7 3	58,576 9 2½
Clergy Revenue, West: 1,299 8 0¼	
Clergy Revenue Reserve, Canada West: 51,465 6 11	52,764 14 11¼
Jesuits' Estates and School Funds	48,877 8 9
Miscellaneous	223,563 14 0¾
Due to Public Accountants	576 1 4¼
Total	2,176,842 0 2¾

CANADA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Province of Canada on the 31st January, 1844, including 1843.

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson and Co., London	66,040	1	0
Loans to Incorporated Companies	354,692	8	9
Provincial Works	1,563,293	3	9
New Works under 4 and 5 Vict. c. 28	717,484	15	1
Board of Works	7,611	1	7¼
Works unprovided	23,063	2	3
Special Funds	225,247	7	7¾
Cash Account	119,542	14	7½
Outstanding Bonds	62,451	19	6
Miscellaneous	4,981	14	2½
Balance due by Public Accountants	7,135	13	8
Total	2,730,811	12	4

	£.	s.	d.
Sterling Debentures, Glynn and Co.	444,444	8	10
Sterling Debentures, Baring and Co.	521,833	6	8
Provincial Debentures	499,944	1	2
Glynn, Mills, Halifax, and Co.	65	3	7
Exchange Account, Old	45,844	19	1
Sinking Fund	47,299	9	0¼
New English Loan	712,829	3	0
New Exchange Account	68,296	3	10½
Clergy Reserve, West, 148,895*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; East. £53,261 7 6 =	202,157	4	1
Clergy Revenue, 5,041*l.* 7*s.* 11½*d.*; Jesuits' Estates =	34,634	6	10½
School Land Investment 22,381 2 8			
School Land Distributive 1,803 0 7½	25,739	14	4½
Wesleyan Methodists' Fund. 1,555 11 1			
Consolidated Revenue Fund	115,505	2	10¾
Miscellaneous	12,218	8	10½
Total	2,730,811	12	4

Statement of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st January, 1845, in which 1844 is included.

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson and Co.	66,040	1	0
Loans to Incorporated Companies	354,692	8	9
Provincial Works	1,164,417	7	9
New Works under 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 28	1,414,840	7	0¼
Works unprovided	23,063	2	3
Special Funds	229,198	5	4¾
Cash Account	161,753	18	3
Bank of England Investment	53,533	6	8
Outstanding Bonds	112,224	9	10
Miscellaneous	18,494	15	6½
Total	3,598,258	2	5½

	£.	s.	d.
Sterling Debentutes	966,277	15	6
Provincial Debentures	444,770	11	2
Redemption of Public Debt.	51,226	8	0
Sterling Debentures, Welland Canal	77,030	3	9
Exchange Account, Old Account	45,844	19	1
New English Loan	1,455,925	18	10
New Exchange Account	11,719	16	6½
Special Funds	290,995	15	2
Miscellaneous	254,466	14	5
Total	3,598,258	2	5½

Statement of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st January, 1846, in which 1845 is included.

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson and Co.	66,040	1	0
Loans to Incorporated Companies	366,942	8	9
Provincial Works	1,180,531	16	7
New Works under 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 28	1,742,024	19	6¼
Unprovided Expenses incurred on Works under 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 28	123,775	10	11
Unprovided Expenses incurred on Works under 8 Vict., cap. 69	5,383	9	4
Sundry unprovided Works	10,711	4	2
Special Funds	253,889	1	6
Cash Account	140,019	4	4
Bank of England, Investment Account.	53,533	1	8
Outstanding Bonds	87,279	15	9
Miscellaneous	21,414	15	5¼
Total	4,051,545	13	11½

				£.	s.	d.
Sterling Debentures				966,277	15	6
Provincial Debentures				456,420	11	2
Redemption of Public Debt.				51,226	8	0
Sterling Debentures, Welland Canal				93,744	12	7
Exchange, Old Account				45,844	19	1
New English Loan				1,824,730	1	9
New Exchange Account				17,671	9	0½
Clergy Reserve Fund, West.	173,288	8	1			
,, ,, New Sales	4,000	0	0			
,, ,, East	53,261	7	6			
Clergy Revenue Fund, West	5,813	2	7¼			
,, ,, East	8,232	5	6½			
School Land Fund Special	25,474	0	0			
Distributive	2,941	18	10			
Jesuits' Estates	45,193	13	4			
Wesleyan Methodists' Fund	3,772	19	9			
Lunatic Asylum Fund	12,369	14	8½			
Rebellion Claims, C. W.	7,052	7	1½			
Royal Institution	1,242	6	1			
				342,642	3	6¾
Miscellaneous				252,987	13	3¼
Total				4,051,545	13	11½

Statement of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st January, 1847, including 1846.

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson and Co.	66,040	1	0
Loans to Incorporated Companies.	366,942	8	9
Provincial Works	1,182,753	1	7
New Works under 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 28	1,800,225	1	4¼
New Works commenced under 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 28	214,688	15	5
Works commenced under 8 Vict., cap. 69	21,697	14	10
Other Public Works	2,510	8	6
Rebellion Claims	27,976	12	5
Special Fund	354,486	19	3¼
Cash Accounts	20,047	6	1
Bank of England Investment	53,533	6	8
Outstanding Bonds	88,292	13	11
Miscellaneous	49,395	5	9½
Total	4,248,689	15	6¾

				£.	s.	d.
Sterling Debentures				966,277	15	6
Provincial Debentures.				457,820	11	2
Redemption of Public Debt				51,226	8	0
Sterling Debentures, Welland Canal				94,565	17	7
Exchange Account, Old Account				45,844	19	1
English Loan, 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 28				1,824,730	1	9
English Exchange Account, 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 28				17,671	9	0½
English Loan, 9 Vict., cap. 66				168,638	0	6
Exchange Account, 9 Vict., cap. 66				227	13	11
Provincial Debentures, 9 Vict., cap. 66				83,400	0	0
Provincial Debentures under Act				27,976	12	5
Clergy Reserves Fund, Canada West				186,837	8	1
,, ,,	New Sales			43,724	16	11
,, ,,	East			55,038	18	5
,, ,,	New Sales			780	0	0
Clergy Revenue Fund, Canada West				569	11	4¼
,, ,,	New Sales			353	6	9
,, ,,	East			368	11	6¾
,, ,,	New Sales			776	13	4
Wesleyan Methodists' Fund.				4,744	15	4
Jesuits' Estates				43,942	0	0
School Lands Funds Special				26,525	7	11
,, Distributive				4,255	2	10
Lunatic Asylum Fund				2,086	15	7½
Tavern Licences, Canada West				6,694	6	9½
,, ,, East				2,370	0	0
Marriage Licences, Canada West				1,469	15	1
,, ,, East				247	11	8
Law Fees, 9 Vict., cap. 33				415	16	6
Miscellaneous				129,109	8	5¼
Total				4,248,689	15	6¾

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCE of CANADA on the 31st January, 1848, 1847 included. CANADA.

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson & Co.	66,040	1	0
Loans to Incorporated Companies	366,942	8	9
Provincial Works	1,182,753	1	7
New Works under 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 28	1,816,227	5	11¼
Continuation of ditto	346,557	1	11
Works commenced under 8 Vict., cap. 69	49,429	8	4
Other Public Works	3,286	17	6
Rebellion Claims	28,438	12	4
Quebec Loan	52,935	0	0
Lunatic Asylum Fund	22,750	0	0
Law Society, Upper Canada	600	0	0
Special Funds for Investments:—			
Clergy Reserve Fund West, 5 per cent., Provincial Debentures, England	167,247	0	2
,, Provincial Debentures within the Province	31,614	11	1¼
,, New Sales.	73,100	0	0
,, East, 5 per cent., Provincial Debentures, England	58,301	6	3
,, Provincial Debentures within the Province	1,900	0	0
,, New Sales	2,300	0	0
Wesleyan Methodists' Fund	3,880	0	0
Grammar School Fund with Interest	29,752	6	8
Jusuits' Estates Fund	41,915	0	0
Cullers' Fund, Quebec	4,750	0	0
Cash Account	8,035	10	7
Bank of England Investment Account	53,533	6	8
Outstanding Bonds	104,517	11	2
Miscellaneous	126,694	16	3¼
Total	£4,648,901	6	2¾

	£	s.	d.
Sterling Debentures	9,662,277	15	6
Provincial ,,	457,820	11	2
Redemption of Public Debt	51,226	8	0
Sterling Debentures, Welland Canal	94,565	17	7
Exchange Account, Old Account	45,844	19	1
English Loan, 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 28	1,824,730	1	9
Exchange Account ,,	17,671	9	0½
English Loan, 9 Vict., cap. 66	168,638	0	6
Exchange Account ,,	227	13	11
Provincial Debentures ,, England	86,086	1	11
,, ,, Provinces	153,700	0	0
Provincial Debentures:—			
Under Act 8 Vict., cap. 92	20,000	0	0
,, 9 ,, 65	8,438	12	4
,, 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 62 and 35	52,935	0	0
,, ,, 61	22,750	0	0
,, ,, 33	6,000	0	0
Special Funds:—			
Clergy Reserve Funds, Canada West	202,665	1	8
,, ,, ,, New Sales	83,390	18	10
,, ,, East	53,392	12	1
,, ,, ,, New Sales	5,016	3	0
Clergy Reserve Fund, West	15,103	16	4¼
,, ,, New Sales	3,440	8	0
,, East	2,778	6	9¾
,, ,, New Sales	120	13	8
Wesleyan Methodists' Fund	4,666	13	4
School Land Fund, Special	28,844	5	0
,, Distributive	4,959	17	3
Jesuits' Estates Fund	47,454	2	4
Cullers' Fund, Quebec	4,972	16	8
Tavern Licences, West	5,823	12	9½
,, East	6,278	0	0
Marriage Licences, Canada West	1,453	17	10
,, Canada East	207	5	0
Lunatic Asylum	1,812	2	5½
Law Fees	1,325	10	9
Miscellaneous	198,282	11	7¼
Total	£4,648,901	6	2¾

CRIME AND PRISONS.

Accompanying, I have the honour to lay before the Board of Registration and Statistics, a set of tables exhibiting the state of crime since 1841; and I regret very much my inability to make them more comprehensive by reason of the want of sufficient information. To the most casual observer it must be apparent what little attention has been paid to prison discipline either by the Executive, the Parliament, or the officers entrusted with the administration of the law. It was quite sufficient to have caught the perpetrator of a crime, and having tried and found him guilty, to have consigned him to gaol for a certain number of days, months, or years, during which he spent his time in idleness, or planning new schemes to be put in practice at the expiration of his sentence. The youth whose first crime, committed perhaps from ignorance or coercion, placed him in prison, associated in the same hall, fed at the same table, and slept in the same bed with the most abandoned villains, to whom every gaol in the province was familiar. Evil as the effect of such associations must naturally have been upon boys, on girls they were much more dangerous. I take the liberty of stating to the Board an instance which came under my own observation, as one of a case too numerous, I fear. E. D., a girl of about 15 years of age, the daughter of a very respectable farmer, hired as a servant in a gentleman's family; she was accused of having stolen some trifling article, to the value of 3*s.* 6*d.*, as laid in the indictment; and the evidence being very strong against her, she was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Many exertions were used to obtain a mitigation of the sentence, but owing to the obstinacy of the prosecutor they proved in vain. She remained the period of her sentence in the ward with two depraved characters, and came out one of the worst persons I ever met with, addicted to every species of vice and infamy: she had lost all self-respect, and her parents had cast her off. She met every attempt to reason with her by the expression that "she had been sent innocent to gaol, and that the law had forced her to become a vagabond;" and, true enough, innocent she was, for the very articles she had been convicted of stealing were found. I can have no hesitation in asserting my belief that such cases are too common; and yet, with the knowledge of such facts, no effort has been made to introduce a system of classification in our district gaols. The Sheriff of Quebec, who has paid much attention to this subject, and whose long experience, united to an anxious desire to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners, gives weight to his opinions, attributes the majority of re-commitments among younger offenders to the want of such a classification: nor did it require the concurring testimony of the Sheriffs of Montreal; so far as the prison of that district is concerned, a visit is quite sufficient. The Sheriffs in Western Canada reiterate the same opinion, with one exception, and he says, "the juvenile offenders come, for the most part, from that section of the city where vice abounds, and are generally so bad that corruption is impossible."

Wanting a system of classification, our gaols are little better than nurseries of crime; old offenders are kept, as it were, to instruct the younger ones how they may best succeed in their profession; and the life of indolence they lead makes them apt pupils, while the idleness they enjoy offers no slight inducement to crime, and many, for the sake of such lodgings for the winter months, commit petty depredations.

The question arises whether imprisonment is intended as a punishment for crimes committed, or as a preventative by example. In either case our present gaol system is equally ineffectual; in the former totally so, the only appearance of punishment being a degree of constraint, varied according to the whim or disposition of the gaoler; in the latter it is even worse if possible, the prisoner learns habits of idleness, he lounges all day about the yard or halls, amuses himself by games of all kinds, becomes a proficient at cards and dice, and goes forth upon the world finished in all those branches in which he was before deficient; and when we consider that in all these games and debaucheries the youth take part, and greedily receive instruction, the effect cannot be doubted.

The first object of confinement should be the reformation.

CANADA.

of the culprit; criminal law cannot be vindictive, it seeks only the general safety and protection, and it fails to perform that high and responsible duty when, instead of reformation, it inculcates the contrary, and provides example and instruction for the rising generation of thieves. If a system could be adopted which would have the effect intended, much good would be achieved; but the question strikes us: is our present gaol system qualified to act as such an agent? Certainly not, and the best proof is found in the number of re-commitments. We must agree with Paley when he asserts that half the vices of low life arise from aversion to labour; and he then recommends two plans of remedying this: one by solitary confinement and hard labour, which will make industry a new habit; the other, solitary confinement with nothing to do, which shall render idleness intolerable. The former is the plan adopted in the the Provincial Penitentiary, and has thus far been found to answer, notwithstanding the ratio of re-commitments which the tables exhibit. I most respectfully suggest to the Board whether it might not, even to a certain extent, be adopted in our common gaols. This idea has been met with an argument, that the periods of confinement in the common gaols are generally so limited as to render such a system difficult of adoption. It is undeniably the first duty of the State to insure, if possible, the reformation of offenders, and in this it matters not whether the period be seven months or seven years: in one case equally with the other, men should be made to feel that they had violated the laws of the country; whereas in most cases, indeed I may say in the case of every gaol in Canada, the violators of the law fare better, and have more liberty than those whom inability to liquidate a trifling debt places at the mercy of a relentless creditor, and whose period of confinement is unlimited. I know of prisons in Upper Canada in which, while the criminals of all shades have extensive yards for exercise, the unfortunate debtors are never allowed beyond the grated door.

In this country, where honest exertion is sure of meeting its reward, and where no line of industry is adequately filled, the inducement to petty crimes are few indeed, and their occurrence should be visited with a comparatively heavy punishment. It is to be regretted that Mr. Black, in his revision of the criminal code, did not provide for cases of a second or third re-commitment; at all events it is absolutely necessary, now that our population is rapidly increasing, and our towns becoming populous and large, that something should be done in the matter, by the introduction of a better system of gaol discipline than that now in existence. I am fully aware that in prisons, the average number of whose inmates seldom reach 20, it would be difficult to introduce any system of productive industry; but even in those cases such a system might be adopted as would ensure the constant employment of every prisoner, and his total alienation during the hours of rest from his fellows; but to cause such a system to work well, the first step is a definite classification of the prisoners: the tried and the untried, the child and the man, he sentenced to the Penitentiary and only waiting his removal, from him who for some trifling crime or slight assault, has been sentenced to a few days' imprisonment; above all things care in the separation of the different classes of females should be taken.

From all the observations I have been enabled to make, and nearly all those who have given attention to the subject have come to the same opinion, I am forced to the conclusion that a serious error was committed when personal chastisement in the case of young offenders was abolished: wherever I have had an opportunity of making a comparison, the results have been strongly on the side of this opinion. Fear of bodily punishment would be found not only a great preventive of crimes of a petty nature, such as are generally committed by boys, but would materially diminish the number of re-commitments in such cases.

Unfortunately our gaol registers have been so imperfectly kept, and without any regard to uniformity, that they afford not any sufficiently correct data on which to ground any calculation as to crime, the only returns hitherto required being those in reply to certain questions from the Blue Book, totally unappropriate to the colony; and after the most industrious attempt at compilation, I was forced to abandon the task, or present the Board with a patched-up table far from the truth. The only resource left me were the Penitentiary Returns annually laid before Parliament, and from these the following abstract is compiled.

I cannot close these remarks without expressing to the Board the readiness evinced by the several sheriffs, clerks of the peace, and others, to give the fullest information within their reach, and have no doubt but that by the adoption of an uniform system of gaol registers, much valuable information with regard to this branch of statistics will be procured.

All which I have the honour to submit,

WALTER C. CROFTON,
Secretary of Registration.

CRIME.

THE FOLLOWING ARE TAKEN FROM THE PENITENTIARY RETURNS.

COMMITMENTS, DISCHARGES, and CRIMES, Years ending 30th September, 1841 to 1847.*

Classification.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Number in prison on 1st October in each year	150	164	256	384	478	480	468
Received during the year:—							
Males	53	87	254	259	290	259	248
Females	6	6	10	6	13	10	6
Discharged:—							
Expiration of sentence	49	76	163	102	149	223	204
Pardon	10	3	5	31	26	14	22
Death	2	1	4	3	9	12	8
Removed by military order	..	..	..	..	25	16	32
Removed to lunatic asylum	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Escaped	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Of those received during the year there were:—							
For military offences	..	22	129	116	146	134	147
Other offences	59	71	135	149	157	135	107
Of the last class there were for:—							
Murder	1	1	8	1	..	3	4
Manslaughter	1	4	6	3	2	2	4
Rape	2	..	2	4	3	2	2
Rape and horse stealing	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Shooting, malicious	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
,, to disable	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, with intent to kill	..	..	..	1	..	1	..

Commitments, Discharges, and Crimes—*continued.*

Classification.	1841	1842	1843	844	1845	1846	1847
Intent to kill	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, and manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stabbing	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
,, to kill	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Assault	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
,, to murder	..	1	2	..	2	..	..
,, to maim	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,, of rape	..	..	4	2	1	..	..
,, on a child under 12 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stealing from the person, with violence	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Total offences against the person	4	6	29	13	11	14	14
Bestiality	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Perjury	..	..	1	1	4	..	..
Conspiracy	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Treason	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bigamy	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Sodomy	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Enticing soldiers to desert	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Assisting soldiers to desert	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Escape	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total crimes unclassed	2	1	5	4	6	2	2

Commitments, Discharges, and Crimes—*continued.*

Classification.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Larceny	34/6 40	32/5 37	56/9 65	76/5 81	82/10 92	62/8 68	47/5 52
,, and forgery	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
,, burglary	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
,, felony	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,, escape	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,, horse stealing	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Horse stealing	4	3	11	8	12	14	12
,, with saddle	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Felony	4	9	5	11	6	4	6/1 7
,, and arson	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Forgery	1	..	1	6	3	2	4
Misdemeanor	2	3	..	2	2	1	3
Robbery	..	3	3	4	2/1 3	2	1
Burglary	2	2	3	3	8	4	5
,, and robbery	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Obtaining money falsely	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, goods falsely	..	1	..	1	2	2	..
Receiving stolen goods	..	..	3	1	1	3	..
Stealing from warehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,, from shops	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, from church	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
,, cattle	..	2	..	5	2	6	..
,, watches	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, sheep	..	1	..	4	1	..	..
,, a waggon	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Arson	..	..	3	3	3	3/4	3
Highway robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
House-breaking	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Embezzlement	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Killing swine	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, cattle	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Breaking into a shop	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Uttering forged notes	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,, base coin	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Total offences against property	53	64	101	132	140	119	93

NOTE.—The denominators of fractions show the females.
* Returns for 1848 not received in time to perfect the lists.

DISTRICTS from which the PRISONERS (exclusive of the Military) were sent to the PENITENTIARY.* CANADA.

Districts.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Bathurst	1	1	..	1	..	2	..
Brock	..	..	..	3	8	2	3
Colborne	..	1	2	2	..	1	1
Dalhousie	..	..	3	2	..	2	1
Eastern	..	2	3	1	1	..	..
Gore	4	5	11	18	5	13	9
Home	15	9	20	16	19	30	13
Huron	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Johnstown	1	..	3	5	2	4	11
London	2	10	5	12	12	7	3
Midland	13	16	23	18	19	7	9
Newcastle	3	5	8	7	7	3	2
Niagara	7	3	19	18	21	6	7
Ottawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prince Edward	2	2	..	3	..	1	1
Simcoe	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Talbot	1	1	..	2	1	4	1
Victoria	..	1	..	1	1	1	1
Wellington	..	..	..	5	..	1	1
Western	10	..	6	3	9	4	4
Total Upper Canada	59	56	105	118	105	88	69
Gaspé	†	..	2	..	..	..	..
Quebec		..	3	8	8	4	9
Montreal		15	23	22	42	41	27
Three-Rivers		..	1	..	1	2	1
St. Francis		..	1	1	1	..	1
Total Lower Canada	..	15	30	31	52	47	38
Grand Total	59	71	135	149	157	135	107

* Returns for 1848 not received in time to perfect the lists.
† Prisoners from Lower Canada not sent to the Penitentiary.

In 1841 there were discharged 62, of whom 20 men and 3 women, or 37·09 per cent., were under 25.
1842 ,, 80 ,, 35 ,, 4 ,, 50·00 ,,
1843 ,, 172 ,, 94 ,, 3 ,, 56·39 ,,
1844 ,, 137 ,, 38 ,, 3 ,, 30·00 ,,
1845 ,, 209 ,, 76 ,, 1 ,, 36·84 ,,
1846 ,, 267 ,, 110 ,, 4 ,, 42·60 ,,
1847 ,, 266 ,, 86 ,, 4 ,, 33·83 ,,

This Table of Discharges includes military.

SENTENCES under which PRISONERS (exclusive of Military) were committed to the Penitentiary.*

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
During pleasure of Governor	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentence for life	..	1	6	2	2	6	6
,, 14 years	2	..	5	4	2	5	2
,, 10 ,,	..	2	2	..	..	3	1
,, 9 ,,	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
,, 8 ,,	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
,, 7 ,,	..	33	17	10	10	6	2
,, 6 8/12 ,,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,, 6 ,,	..	1	1	5	13	..	1
,, 5 ,,	2	1	7	18	20	13	11
,, 4 ,,	2	..	6	4	6	7	4
,, 3 ,,	9	2	85	93	97	92	74
,, 2 ,,	16	20	4	8	5	..	4
,, 1½ ,,	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
,, 1 ,,	20	7	1	2	..	1	1
Periods less than 1 year	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	59	71	135	149	157	137	107

* Returns for 1848 not received in time to perfect the lists.

BIRTH-PLACES of all PRISONERS in Confinement on the 1st day of October in each year, Military included.*

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Number in prison 1st Oct.	150	164	256	384	478	480	468
Natives of England	26	29	36	61	72	62	73
,, Ireland	37	47	94	138	165	150	147
,, Scotland	6	10	18	22	26	24	16
,, Canada West	21	22	33	52	66	78	71
,, Canada East	10	12	32	44	57	64	69
,, United States	45	36	33	51	69	77	70
,, Jersey	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,, Malta	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Guernsey	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, Wales	..	1	1	..	4	3	1
,, Nova Scotia	..	1	1	2	2	2	3
,, Newfoundland	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
,, New Brunswick	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
,, Other Places	..	3	6	9	11	14	12
Born at sea	2	2	1	1	2	1	..
Country unknown	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
Unaccounted for	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Totals	150	164	256	384	478	480	468

* Returns for 1848 not received in time to perfect the lists.

CANADA.

AGES of PRISONERS (including Military) in Confinement 1st of October each year.*

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Under 15 years of age	4	3	6	3	8	16	13
15 to 20 „	31	25	38	47	81	75	82
21 to 30 „	74	94	146	211	255	239	230
31 to 40 „	23	29	45	83	84	85	84
41 to 50 „	11	8	15	20	30	43	39
51 to 60 „	7	5	3	15	13	15	12
61 to 70 „	..	..	2	3	6	6	7
71 to 80 „	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ages unknown	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	150	164	256	384	478	480	468

* Returns for 1848 not received in time to perfect the lists.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of PRISONERS.*

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Church of England	51				161	165	167
„ Rome	28				184	175	178
Methodists	21				67	80	72
Presbyterians	13	No return for			7	8	9
Church of Scotland	6	these 3 years			32	35	18
Baptists	5	appears in the			12	11	9
Christians	1	printed returns			..	..	..
Quakers	1	of the Legisla-			..	..	..
Lutherans	1	tive Assembly.			..	..	..
Congregationalists	..				1	1	1
Unitarians	..				1	1	1
Protestant	..				..	1	1
Given in as not belonging to any church	23				13	13	12
Totals	150	164	256	384	478	480	468

* Returns for 1848 not received in time to perfect the lists.

RECOMMITMENTS.*

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Second time	12	..	..	..	..	..	25
Third „	4	..	..	..	..	..	9
Fourth „	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fifth „	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sixth „	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Not classed, but stated generally as being recommitments	..	22	14	15	36	24	..

* Returns for 1848 not received in time to perfect the lists.

The Return for 1841 does not include Lower Canada, an the population of Upper Canada in that year was 465,357, an the commitments 59, or one to every 7,887. In 1847 th population was about 680,000, and the commitments 69, o one in 10,000 nearly. In 1844 the population of Lowe Canada was 691,000, and the commitments 31, or one t 22,290. In 1847 the population was 730,000, and the com mitments 38, or one in every 19,158. Taking the whol population of 1847 at 1,410,000, and the commitments bein 107, or one to about 13,200.

In the following Tables, Military are not included.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	184
Crimes against the person	4	6	29	13	11	12	12
„ not classed	2	1	5	4	6	4	2
„ against property	53	64	101	132	140	119	93
Totals	59	71	135	149	157	135	107

PER CENTAGE of each CLASS.

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	184
Crimes against the person	6·78	8·45	21·48	8·72	7·00	10·37	11·2
„ not classed	3·39	1·40	3·70	2·68	3·80	1·48	1·8
Larcenies	67·80	52·10	48·16	54·36	58·61	50·37	48·5
Other crimes against property	22·03	38·05	26·66	34·24	30·59	37·78	38·3
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100	10

Average commitments for crimes against the person	10·58 per cent.
„ „ not classed	2·62 „
„ for larceny	54·28 „
„ for other crimes against property	32·52 „
Total commitments in the 7 years ending 1st October, 1847	813
Of whom were women	57 or 7 per cen

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—This being the first attempt to classify the Inquests, the Return is not so perfect as could have been wished.

		Montreal.	Quebec.	Three-Rivers.	St. Francis.	Gaspé.	Bathurst.	Brock.	Colborne.	Dalhousie.	Eastern.	Gore.	Home.	Huron.	Johnstown.	London.	Midland.	Newcastle.	Niagara.	Ottawa.	Prince Edwards.	Simcoe.	Talbot.	Victoria.	Wellington.	Western.	Totals.
Total number of Inquests.		323	168	38	7	10	14	10	18	22	25	51	72	7	35	29	55	38	37	2	4	4	10	7	22	13	1,021
Of whom	Males	265	127	30	7	8	8	7	16	17	21	39	57	5	31	24	43	31	34	2	3	3	9	7	18	11	823
	Females	58	41	8	..	2	6	3	2	5	4	12	15	2	4	5	12	7	3	..	1	1	1	..	4	2	191
Ages: Infants	Males	5	3	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	3	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	Females	9	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26
Under 10	Males		4	6	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	3	7	..	8	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	42
	Females		5	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	18
Between 10 and 20	Males		11	5	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	5	..	2	1	2	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	5	1	47
	Females		1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9
,, 20 and 30	Males		18	4	4	3	2	1	5	6	4	4	6	..	5	4	4	4	6	..	1	..	1	..	3	3	88
	Females		8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2		..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	18
,, 30 and 40	Males		34	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	6	12	2	7	2	12	4	5	1	1	..	3	3	2	1	105
	Females		7	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
,, 40 and 50	Males		26	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	4	1	10	..	4	4	9	1	8	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	79
	Females		10	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	2	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	31
,, 50 and 60	Males		21	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	3	3	..	1	1	6	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	51
	Females		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	11
,, 60 and 70	Males		6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	4	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	26
	Females		5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Above 70	Males		3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	14
	Females		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ages unknown	Males		1	6	..	1	1	..	4	1	3	17	6	..	..	1	4	19	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	328
	Females		..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Lunatics		..	11	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	20
VERDICTS.																											
Accidental Death		29	15	6	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	12	17	3	2	6	4	8	3	..	..	..	4	1	7	3	132
Apoplexy		9	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Age		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Burnt		8	1	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	29
Convulsions		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Drowned		136	60	14	6	2	1	2	2	6	19	5	9	..	11	..	11	14	14	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	329
Exposure		..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15
Exhaustion		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
Found Dead		9	12	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	37
Intemperance		8	11	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	9	10	1	5	1	16	3	7	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	81
Kick of a Horse		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Manslaughter		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Murder		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	22
,, Child		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Natural Causes		..	3	1	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	2	6	..	3	5	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	39
Poisoning		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suicide		15	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Suffocation		1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	12
Still-born		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Strangulation		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Shot, Accident		..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Sudden Death		..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Scalded		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Struck by Lightning		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Want of Food		1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
Visitation of God		94	37	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	1	16	7	..	7	8	3	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	196
Neglect		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Unknown		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Debility		..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

CANADA. DISTRICT RETURNS of CONVICTIONS before MAGISTRATES in QUARTER SESSIONS, and also before individual Magistrate under Petty Tresspass Act, for the Year 1847.

A Classification of the Crimes is not deemed necessary as the majority were Petty Larcenies, Assaults, an Trespasses.

DISTRICTS.	Persons tried before Quarter Sessions.			Persons tried under the Petty Trespass Act.		Remarks.
	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Number.	Amount of Fines.	
					£. s. d.	
Bathurst	9	4	5	39	21 10 10	6 Assaults.
Brock	19	14	5	115	81 7 9	9 Assaults.
Colborne	10	8	2	63	29 5 1	
Dalhousie	14	12	2	99	63 19 3	Chiefly Riots.
Eastern	25	16	9	26	46 0 0	
Gore	20	12	8	270	250 11 1	
Home	45	12	33	179	208 15 0	20 Riots.
Huron	7	..	7	89	54 8 1	
Johnstown	11	9	2	309	217 7 4	5 Larcenies.
London	37	22	15	151	200 5 0	22 Assaults.
Midland	39	30	9	101	72 18 6	30 Larcenies.
Newcastle	36	4	32	145	104 1 6	38 Trespasses.
Niagara	15	12	3	364	476 12 3	Riots and Assaults.
Ottawa	5	..	5	26	22 6 3	
Prince Edward	13	4	9	49	25 5 6	9 Larcenies,
Simcoe	16	2	14	100	56 9 3	8 Assaults.
Talbot	15	10	5	89	86 19 6	7 Larcenies.
Victoria	17	10	7	89	67 17 6	8 Larcenies.
Wellington	11	4	7	75	86 9 6	4 Larcenies.
Western	11	10	1	138	145 17 2	8 Assaults.
Total Upper Canada	375	195	180	2,526	2,316 7 4	
Gaspé	10	3	7	20	4 15 5	10 Assaults.
Montreal	215	142	73	142	353 6 11	127 Larcenies.
Quebec	62	46	16	16	11 13 7	38 Larcenies.
St. Francis	14	14	..	25	25 0 0	
Three-Rivers	65	39	26	62	1 12 2	31 Larcenies.
Total Lower Canada	366	244	122	265	396 8 1	
Grand Total	741	439	302	2,791	2,712 15 5	

The arrival in town of Mr. Sheriff Thomas of the Gore District, who, it is generally known, has paid great attention to this subject, afforded the Secretary of the Commission an opportunity of obtaining his views upon the subject of crime and prison discipline: he accordingly addressed a note to Mr. Thomas, requesting he would favour the Board with his opinions; the following is the reply:—

" SIR, Montreal, March 9, 1849.

" I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting that I would furnish you with my opinions generally on the state of crime in the province of Canada, and that I would make such suggestions, in relation to the subject, as should appear to me to be calculated to amend the social condition of the people.

" I have to state in reply that the subject is of such extreme importance, and of so extensive a nature, that it would be futile to attempt to investigate it, in all its ramifications, within the compass of an ordinary letter; nor will the time at my command, or my present avocations, admit of more than a very general outline of my views.

" My personal opportunities of witnessing the state of crime in this province have been very limited, being almost wholly confined to the district with which I am immediately connected; I am warranted, however, in laying it down as an incontrovertible fact, that crime is, in this portion of the globe, almost entirely engendered by dissolute habits.

" In this respect the origin of crime here differs greatly from that of European countries, and more particularly from that of the United Kingdom. The statistics of crime in England would undoubtedly show that the difficulty of procuring honest employment, at a sufficient remuneration for the support of a family, has been the principal cause of dishonest practices or the more violent infractions of the law—that, in fact, the dissolute habit has been, for the most part, the sequence of previous guilt rather than its forerunner; and it is from this cause, more than from any other, that the proportion of crime to the amount of the population will be found so much greater in England than upon this continent. The important fact, then, that the strongest of all possible inducements, temptation to crime, does not exist here, furnishes us with most satisfactory ground to hope that, b an amendment of our social habits, by a well-regulated polic and by an efficient system of prison discipline, this provinc may be morally improved to an extent unparalleled in th history of the world, since in no portion of the globe do th facilities for promoting social happiness exist to so unbounde an extent. I will comment very briefly upon the several remc dies which I have proposed; and—

" 1st. Of an amendment of our social habits:—

" Four-fifths, I might perhaps correctly say nine-tenths, c the cases which call for the interference of our criminal court are connected directly or indirectly with drunken habits, an any improvements which could be suggested tending t diminish this great evil would operate largely in the mor amelioration of the condition of the community. Publ opinion, the labour of the divine, and the increase of religiou habits among society generally, must constitute the principa sources of success in this matter; nevertheless, the legis lator may do much, and to him I would look with confidenc for a remedy. The labourer in this country readily obtain employment at a remuneration which makes him compara tively rich; and if he be of indolent habits, he may support h family by the labour of a few days in each week: the facilitie which are afforded him for a congregation with similar cha racters at the village tavern or city 'Grocery,' soon trans form the idler into the drunkard; his moral condition be comes deteriorated, and his follies soon degenerate into vices he becomes at length unfit and unwilling to labour, and the or lawless violence soon bring him into contact with th Courts of Justice. Every system of prison discipline mus necessarily be imperfect until some measures are adopted fo the discouragement of drunken habits; and of such measure none would be so effectual, or are so readily to be obtained as the diminution in number, and the proper regulation c taverns.

The Legislature has already provided many useful check to the licensing of those houses; but, in the hands of the Ma gistracy, these checks are found to be wholly inoperative Local interests, the disinclination to disoblige a neighbour, c less worthy causes, render the refusal of a licence under an circumstances, and in spite of a general absence of the re

quirements of the law, an almost unprecedented occurrence, and readily explains the cause of the number and low character of the miserable tippling-houses which abound throughout the country. To remedy this evil, it is desirable that the power of licensing should be transferred from the magistracy to such persons as may occupy a more responsible and independent position; they should, if possible, be functionary servants of the Crown, in order to secure their attention to the duties required of them, and because such persons could be readily controlled, if induced to practise partiality or to be guilty of corruption; and perhaps for this purpose, no better persons could be suggested than the sheriff, the judge of the District Court (who is also chairman of quarter sessions), and the stipendiary police magistrate. The duty entrusted to them should be, not only that of licensing the house, but also to provide stringent regulations for its conduct, among which the refusal on the part of the landlord to harbour the bar-room idler would form a prominent feature; thus diminishing his opportunities of becoming tainted by the society of those who may be further advanced than himself in immoral pursuits.

"It would, of course, be the duty of the local magistrate and the township constables to see that the regulations were duly enforced: and in order to obtain the annual renewal of the licence, a certificate from a township petty sessions should be required, setting forth that the house had been well conducted, and was still required in the neighbourhood for public accommodation. The most effectual check, however, would be in the hands of the licensers; since any important infraction of the law would most generally have come under the notice of one or other of these functionaries in their several capacities of sheriff, chairman of quarter sessions, or police magistrate.

"I believe that a very extensive amendment of the social habits of society would be obtained from the adopting the above suggestions.

"2ndly. By a well-regulated police.

"By this term, it is not meant to suggest that an organized police force should be generally adopted; the condition of this country is not at present suited for such an establishment in our rural districts, although extensive benefit would be obtained from it in our incorporated towns and cities; but what I would more particularly seek, as a preventive to the growth of crime, would be the erection of houses of industry, both in towns and villages. To these should be consigned all vagrants, idiots, and those who are otherwise burdensome to their neighbourhood. The local magistrates should have power to commit drunkards, brawlers, vagrants, and such like persons, to such local establishments: they should be wholly under local management, subject to a general provision.

"There is no doubt that the value of the labour of the inmates would render the institution self-supporting, and that such labour would yield sufficient to enable the managers to provide for the families of those who might be rendered destitute by reason of the committal of such inmates.

"3rdly. An efficient system of prison discipline.

"Having endeavoured by the preceding observations to express, as far as possible, the tendency to crime, I have now to express my views relative to the treatment of those who, in despite of the proposed restrictions, have come under the cognizance and jurisdiction of our law courts. Whatever differences of opinion may exist upon matters of detail, the writers upon the subject of prison discipline, with few exceptions, have agreed that, to prevent a repetition of the crime, and to reform the offender, form the only sound motives for the legal restraint of the criminal. With such views, so generally admitted, it is a matter of astonishment that so little has been done, as a measure of reform, in our prisons. In this province, especially, it may emphatically be said that the discipline of our gaols is as bad as possible. CANADA.

"There is no hope of amendment until an uniform system of prison discipline shall be adopted; and, to this end, it is necessary that the Government should take this matter into its own hands.

"At present, the erection and repair of the several gaols are under the jurisdiction of the several district Councils, while their maintenance is provided for out of the general Revenue: it is only necessary then that the latter fund should provide for the necessary buildings also, to bring the whole condition of the gaols under the management of the provincial Government. This desirable end being obtained, I would suggest that a department be formed for the management and discipline of prisons; that an uniform system be adopted for the restraint and correction of the criminal; and that Inspectors (not exceeding three in number) should be appointed to enforce the regulations. There would be great difficulty at present in framing a suitable system of management, from the inefficient condition of the several provincial gaols; but the department, nevertheless, would be of the highest utility, as forming a starting point from whence improvements would emanate, from time to time, as opportunity were afforded for the purpose.

"Among the most essential features of prison discipline would be the means of classification, the opportunity for occasional solitary confinement, and the enforcement of profitable labour: these requisites might, in a certain extent, be immediately obtained; and thus, the district jail might be made for slight offences what the Provincial Penitentiary is intended to provide for crimes of a graver nature.

"I have thus briefly sketched what has appeared to me to be the causes of crime; I have proposed means for its partial prevention; and I have recommended a course which seems to me to be calculated to amend the criminal. I trust that neither the Government nor the Legislature will be deterred from a careful attention to the present subject on the ground of the expensiveness of the project. I am convinced that it is now, in the almost infant state of our colony, that institutions of an ameliorating character can be best established—it is by sapping the immoral condition of society while it is yet in its bud that permanent future good may be best obtained. It should be remembered that vice begets vice, and therefore in a pecuniary view alone, while the direct expense may appear to have increased, the economy of a well-considered and efficient code of ethics recommends itself strongly to the notice of the patriot and the statesman.

"I remain, &c.

"E. C. Thomas."

TRADE AND CONSUMPTION.

With regard to the Trade of the Province, the Annual Returns sent down to Parliament furnish all that can be collected on that subject; to insert them here would only occupy space to little purpose. I shall content myself, therefore, with giving,—

VALUE of IMPORTS at the PORT of QUEBEC in each Year, from 1841 to 1848 inclusive, Sterling.

Years.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States.	Other Foreign States.	Totals.	
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			Sterling.	Currency at 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1841	74,457 6 9	775 16 0	57,922 8 6	..	282,610 5 1	17,343 16 2	179,109 12 6	217,916 14 3
1842	75,701 18 0	1,016 1 11	28,745 11 0	..	16,275 3 0	56,363 19 9	178,084 13 8	216,669 13 11
1843	234,449 11 8	1,039 10 0	42,390 10 5	72 15 1	27,997 10 3	24,647 17 5	330,597 14 10	402,227 5 0
1844	396,196 10 2	994 6 9	48,310 3 7	123 8 2	59,646 19 6	33,798 16 6	539,070 4 8	655,868 15 8
1845	486,047 16 6	5,321 5 4	26,982 8 3	64 10 0	52,970 13 1	16,145 13 10	585,533 1 0	712,398 10 10
1846	496,099 18 4	..	38,361 16 7	1,481 8 8	52,448 14 2	28,854 2 1	617,245 19 0	750,982 11 5
1847	473,417 7 9	624 0 0	42,078 5 0	813 10 9	109,082 2 2	28,985 7 5	655,000 13 1	796,917 9 2
1848	381,625 3 9	1,585 10 0	54,056 13 1	3,020 4 7	50,803 3 5	23,302 10 7	514,393 5 5	625,845 2 11

VALUE of IMPORTS at the PORT of MONTREAL in each Year, from 1841 to 1848 inclusive, Sterling.

Years.	Great Britain.	British Possessions.			United States.	Other Foreign States.	Totals.	
		West Indies.	North America.	Jersey.			Sterling.	Currency at 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1841	1,632,480 17 10	..	38,615 5 0	..	10,763 7 2	17,978 4 5	1,699,837 14 5	2,068,135 17 10
1842	1,614,981 7 4	1,072 0 0	32,686 3 4	..	558 9 8	12,570 8 7	1,661,868 8 11	2,021,106 12 1
1843	911,828 10 9	1,255 0 0	54,576 16 7	..	58,509 15 0	33,751 8 1	1,059,921 8 5	1,289,571 1 5
1844	1,803,226 12 0	367 15 2	55,578 11 11	..	143,219 18 8	30,922 19 0	2,034,315 16 9	2,475,084 5 8
1845	1,990,864 11 2	8,329 16 0	33,876 0 0	..	100,114 16 10	20,446 14 3	2,153,631 18 3	2,620,252 3 2
1846	1,734,760 9 8	31 12 6	37,111 15 0	..	90,513 18 9	31,205 15 0	1,893,623 10 11	2,303,908 12 11
1847	1,491,877 13 8	270 2 0	49,487 8 2	..	126,557 19 7	27,785 8 0	1,695,978 11 5	2,063,440 11 11
1848	1,062,948 3 4	..	29,522 4 4	122 9 0	107,873 3 2	17,138 11 6	1,217,604 11 4	1,481,418 17 9

VALUE of EXPORTS from the PORT of MONTREAL in each Year, from 1841 to 1848 inclusive, Sterling.

Years.	Great Britain.	Ireland.	British Colonies.			United States.	Other Foreign States.	Totals.	
			West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			Sterling.	Currency at 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1841	526,064 1 9	Not separated.	11,782 0 0	35,543 19 0	2,028 1 6	..	..	575,400 2 3	700,070 2
1842	565,681 5 8	..	5,137 0 0	28,137 13 4	..	..	..	598,955 19 0	728,729 14
1843	285,876 17 0	..	5,720 0 0	27,470 3 6	..	..	..	319,067 0 6	388,199 1
1844	597,276 0 0	..	3,444 0 0	16,766 0 0	..	..	450 0 0	617,916 0 0	754,231 2
1845	571,096 15 1	..	..	21,339 9 0	..	..	..	592,436 4 1	720,797 7
1846	506,697 19 9	10,324 10 0	..	18,784 8 0	..	5,293 2 3	..	541,100 0 0	658,338 6
1847	616,563 5 0	25,364 15 0	..	32,878 10 0	..	22,587 13 11	400 0 0	697,794 3 11	848,982 18 1
1848	283,104 8 8	..	..	27,474 13 2	..	11,124 4 1	358 0 0	322,061 5 11	391,841 5

VALUE of EXPORTS from the PORT of QUEBEC in each Year, from 1841 to 1848 inclusive, Sterling.

Years.	Great Britain.	Ireland.	British Colonies.			United States.	Other Foreign States.	Totals.	
			West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			Sterling.	Currency at 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*
	£. s. d.	The Exports to Irish Ports are included in the previous column.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1841	1,102,542 6 4		31,337 17 5	78,946 18 3	191,952 1 5	417 0 0	14,853 4 4	1,420,049 7 9	1,727,726 15
1842	592,107 6 4		24,187 0 3	56,578 10 2	127,593 9 9	..	14,456 10 0	814,922 16 6	991,489 8
1843	1,068,288 18 10		11,133 15 1	33,706 6 4	..	..	10,968 15 2	1,124,097 15 5	1,367,651 17
1844	1,178,326 5 3		3,381 5 0	34,899 10 0	1,025 0 0	467 10 0	3,968 1 4	1,222,067 11 7	1,486,848 17
1845	1,649,702 14 7		1,450 10 0	33,788 5 1	..	750 0 0	4,871 0 7	1,690,562 10 3	2,056,851 1
1846	1,478,573 15 4		989 10 0	54,394 18 4	..	..	116 0 0	1,534,074 3 8	1,866,456 18
1847	1,413,599 8 0		..	88,551 1 10	1,859 10 0	921 0 0	329 0 0	1,505,259 19 10	1,831,399 13
1848	1,034,121 1 5		..	79,456 0 0	..	1,618 0 0	415 11 10	1,115,610 13 3	1,357,326 6

TOTAL VALUE of EXPORTS from QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

Years.	Quebec.			Montreal.			Total Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1841	1,727,726	15	1	700,070	2	9	2,427,796	17	10
1842	991,489	8	9	728,729	14	9	1,720,219	3	6
1843	1,367,651	17	5	388,199	1	0	1,755,850	18	5
1844	1,486,848	17	9	754,231	2	8	2,241,080	0	5
1845	2,056,851	1	1	720,797	7	8	2,777,648	8	9
1846	1,866,456	18	5	658,338	6	8	2,524,795	5	1
1847	1,831,399	13	0	848,982	18	10	2,680,382	11	10
1848	1,357,326	6	1	391,841	5	0	1,749,167	11	1

TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS at QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

Years.	Quebec.			Montreal.			Total Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1841	217,916	14	3	2,068,135	17	10	2,286,052	12	1
1842	216,669	13	11	2,021,106	12	1	2,237,776	6	0
1843	402,227	5	0	1,289,571	1	5	1,691,798	6	5
1844	655,868	15	8	2,475,084	5	8	3,130,953	1	4
1845	712,398	10	10	2,620,252	3	2	3,332,650	14	0
1846	750,982	11	5	2,303,908	12	11	3,054,891	4	4
1847	796,917	9	2	2,063,440	11	11	2,860,357	1	1
1848	625,845	2	11	1,481,418	17	9	2,107,264	0	8

The above tables would show that Canada had been over-rading to a large amount; but it must be kept in mind that he values given are those declared at the various custom-ouses, and a very large export has taken place to the States, which trade is steadily increasing; but from the fact of no learances being required, and the tables being drawn up rom vague reports, it is difficult to arrive at any real fact of he case, except in regard to the two ports Quebec and Mon-real.

The minutest calculations show that the value of goods mported by the inland ports (which are generally from the United States) give 9½ per cent. on the values in the gross; hus we may arrive very nearly at the values at the inland orts for the several years embraced in the report.

	£.	s.	d.
1841 . . .	606,441	9	0
1842 . . .	544,241	8	1
1843 . . .	876,285	10	6
1844 . . .	1,471,177	9	1
1845 . . .	1,608,089	1	11
1846 . . .	1,725,966	1	1
1847 . . .	1,688,583	5	3

This indicates the value of imports into Canada for the ear 1847 to have been 3,795,847*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, and with the ddition of free goods, about 4,000,000*l.*, or very nearly 3*l.* o each inhabitant, or 15*l.* for each family of five persons con-ributing towards the revenue of the country 1*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Of he large amount of imports in 1847, we find that Great Britain and her colonies furnish 2,677,260*l.*, exclusive of the mports by sea into the ports of Western Canada, and goods assing through the States under the Drawback Act.

When we come to consider the consumption of articles, we hall see how capable even this large trade is capable of ex-ension, and how adequate the resources of the country are to neet it. The real wealth of the country is but little known, nd till within a few years, when the regular towns of the ustoms were rendered more stringent and efficient, there was o information whatever in the hands of the Government as o the trade carried on by the inland ports. To the introduc-ion of the present system we owe much, and if the same heck could be placed on the export trade, we would soon be ble to arrive at a definite knowledge of our trade, which nowledge would cause a greater energy in all our efforts to ring forward the resources of the colony.

Let us now turn our attention for a few moments to the xport trade, and endeavour to make available the scattered nformation we possess on the subject. With regard to the orts of Montreal and Quebec, no difficulty arises: we find he exports from these ports to have amounted, in 1848, to 1,749,167*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, to which adding for the fisheries not ncluded 91,252*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, we have for the exports by sea 1,840,420*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, the great portion of which was to England and her colonies. As to the exports by the United States, we have only partial returns from some ports, and at vidently under-rated values, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
Produce of the forest . . .	159,551	6	5
Agricultural production . .	454,350	0	9
Live stock	54,243	7	6
Other articles	104,287	10	8
Total	£772,432	5	4

And to this we might add a very liberal per centage; for, on the most minute inquiry among persons capable of forming an estimate on such matters, it has been universally asserted that many of the articles, particularly lumber, is far under-rated, pine lumber especially. We have certain returns from several saw-mills in Upper Canada, by which it appears that even in those which have given in the quantity manufactured, the produce was upwards of 200 millions of feet, and as the consumption does not equal one-half of that amount, we have nearly double the quantity stated for export, that is allowing the produce of the Lower Canada saw-mills to balance the quantities exported by sea.

As the official returns from the United States on goods imported from Canada merely gave the declared values with-out the quantities, we can only institute a comparison, so far between that year and 1848. The following are the leading articles:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Flour in 1847 . .	24,722	9	3	In 1848 . .	310,965	9	3
Butter ,, . .	1,016	16	0	,, . .	8,722	6	0
Ashes ,, . .	6,052	0	0	,, . .	43,000	0	0
Wool ,, . .	5,654	0	0	,, . .	5,324	16	1
Horses ,, . .	15,723	15	0	,, . .	33,451	15	0
Wheat ,, . .	9,421	15	0	,, . .	63,127	5	6

CONSUMPTION.

There is not any branch of statistics which more plainly indicates the state of prosperity of a country than the consumption of articles of import, in relation to the population: the consumption of articles of home produce can scarcely be traced otherwise than from a general observance of the habits of the people. The object of the Commission being mainly to establish some starting point for future examination and comparison, every means was had recourse to in order to arrive at such a series of results as would prove satisfactory and least liable to objection. To any one at all conversant with the Canadian people, it must be evident that the general comfort is far more extensive than in most other countries: abject poverty is comparatively little known, and the class constituting what were in a former census designated as "persons living upon alms," consisted chiefly of the old and infirm, who could not labour for their sustenance; and even in that class in the western section of the Province were very many who were far removed from the corresponding class in other countries. Taken as a whole, it may be safely asserted, that in no country do the agricultural classes enjoy a greater degree of comfort or are liable to fewer deprivations.

We first present the result of investigation as to the consumption of those articles which by reason of the payment of customs' duties are easily ascertained.

SUGAR.

From the tables given by Mr. Porter, in his Progress of the Nation, we find that on the average of years, from 1830 to 1841, the consumption of sugar and molasses in Great Britain to have been minimum in 1840, 15·28 lbs. per head; maximum 1830—19·94 lbs., or on the average 17·61 lbs., exactly the consumption of 1841.

In Canada, for the year 1847, we have the following:—

	Lbs.
Refined sugar	1,067,767
Raw ,, ...	10,586,893
Bastard ,, ...	3,559,110
Molasses	5,459,619
Being 20,673,389 lbs. of sugar, paying a duty of	108,774*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*
To this quantity we must, however, add . . .	20,673,389
Maple sugar, Lower Canada, 1844,	2,272,457
Add 1/10	227,245=2,499,602
,, Upper Canada, 1847. . . .	3,764,243=6,463,845
	27,137,234

The export of maple sugar being a mere trifle, more as an article of curiosity than of trade, amounting in the whole to less than 5,000 lbs., we may take the above quantity as the

CANADA. consumption, which gives, according to the census for 1847, (of 1,491,667 souls), an average consumption of 18·20 lbs. per head, or 91 lbs. to each family of five persons. It has been asserted that a large quantity of contraband sugar is annually brought in from the States to the western parts of the Upper Province, but whether sufficient to affect the consumption to any extent there is no means of ascertaining. The annual tax per head on the average of years previous to the alteration of the sugar duties in England was 3*s.* 9*d.* In Canada, for the year 1847, it was 1*s.* 5¾*d.*

During the year ending the 5th January, 1847, we find the total sugar imported into England and entered for consumption to have been—of

	Cwt.
Raw sugar	5,231,848
Refined	18,401
Molasses in proportion to sugar as 24 to 9 .	215,166
	5,465,415

Or 612,126,480 lbs. being about 18 lbs. to each individual, inclusive of the quantity used in distillation.

In the Royal Navy, the allowance is 1½ oz. per diem, or 34 lbs. 3 ozs. yearly per man, while the allowance to aged paupers in union houses, is 1 oz. per day, or 23¾ lbs. per annum. Taking these points into consideration, it materially reduces the average consumption.

In the year 1848, there was a decrease to a large amount in the quantity of sugar which paid duty; but the yield of maple sugar for 1847, was far below the average produce, whereas that of 1848 was particularly large. The quantity of foreign sugar which paid duty in 1848, was 14,300,000 lbs., which with the maple sugar, generally averaged as a most abundant crop, we have an average of not more than 16 lbs. per head; but in taking 1848, we must bear in mind that it was the most unfavourable year that we have had for a long time; there was a great stagnation in trade, and a great scarcity of money, and the merchants limited their importations to the lowest possible scale.

Coffee.

This being considered comparatively a luxury, will afford a good idea of the position we have assumed, and consequently very great care was taken to obtain all possible information on the subject. The heavy duty on ground coffee under the old tariff had a bad effect in two ways: 1st, it induced smuggling to a very large amount; and 2nd, it encouraged the manufacture of a very deleterous article. Information to be relied on, states that in one town in Upper Canada, during the year 1847, no less than 1500 boxes of 25 lbs. each were ground, nine-tenths of which were nothing more than peas and chicory. In England, the consumption of coffee in 1801, was 1 oz. per head; in 1841 it had increased to 1 lb. 7 ozs., the quantity being 27,298,322 lbs., and the population taken at 18,532,335. At the former period the duty was 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., at the latter 6*d.* In 1846, the quantity entered for consumption amounted to 36,781,391 lbs., or about 1 lb. 8 ozs. per head. In Canada, during the year 1847, 1,101,621 lbs. paid duty for consumption; and in 1848, 1,018,803 lbs., making the average consumption of about 11 ozs., exclusive of the large quantities of adulterated coffee consumed in the country parts. The average of the duty on coffees of all kind under the old Act was within a small fraction of 2*d.* per lb. The quantity of foreign coffee imported into the United States during the year ending 30th June, 1848, was 8,200,000.

Tea.

The alterations which have taken place in the duties on tea have not materially affected the consumption. In 1833 the quantity imported direct from England was, of Hyson paying 6*d.* per lb., 62,813; of common green, paying 4*d.* 917,331 lbs.; and of Bohea, paying 2*d.*, 88,251 lbs., making a total of 1,058,395 lbs. This was far beyond the actual consumption, as large quantities remained in the warehouse on the conclusion of the year. In 1834, under the provisions of the 3 and 4 Will. IV., cap. 101, tea was imported direct from China, by the East India Company, when the quantity imported was very large, being no less than 2,164,500, but this covered a consumption of three years, and much of it was reshipped to England. In 1843, under the New Trade Act paying 4*d.* per lb. sterling, the quantity which paid duty at Montreal, and constituting the largest portion of the consumption, was 1,716,008 lbs. In 1847, 3,375,585 lbs. paid duty and in 1848, 2,259,294; but as the import of 1847 was beyond the consumption, and the new Act of that year provided for the warehousing of tea, we may take the sum of the two years, or 5,634,879, *i. e.* 2,817,440 lbs. yearly as the actual consumption. To this we must add a large quantity smuggled which will make the annual consumption about 3,250,000 lbs. or 2 lbs. 4 ozs. per head. In England, the consumption

	lbs.	lb.	ozs.	
In 1801 was	20,237,753 or	1	3	per head.
1811 ,,	20,702,809 ,,	1	1	,,
1821 ,,	22,892,913 ,,	1	0	,,
1831 ,,	29,997,101 ,,	1	3	,,
1841 ,,	36,675,667 ,,	1	5	,,
1846 ,,	46,728,208 about	1	8	,,

The whole importation into the United States, of teas, for the year ending 30th June, 1847, was 4,278,463 lbs., and for the year ending 30th June, 1848, 6,217,111 lbs.; see Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Wine and Spirits.

The total quantity of wine and spirits which paid duty in

1847 was 553,849 gallons.
1848 ,, 392,580 ,,

The deficiency in rum being 71,806 gallons, and in wine 94,817 gallons, leaving an increase of 5,354 gallons on other spirits. The quantity manufactured in Canada, in 1847, was 2,134,721 gallons, and in 1848, 1,905,150 gallons. This however, must not be taken as criterion of consumption, as at the beginning of 1848 there was a large supply on hand.

Tobacco.

The quantity of tobacco which paid duty in 1847 was 2,643,552 lbs., and in 1848, 1,840,158 lbs. It is to be regretted that from the western district, where a large quantity of tobacco is grown, no returns have been made for the year 1848.

The other items of trade will appear more fully on reference to Appendix XX.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(No. 147.) No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir John Harvey K.C.B., to Earl Grey.

Government House, Halifax, Oct. 31, 1849.
(Received November 14, 1849.)

My Lord,

Having, in 1848, furnished to Her Majesty's Government a detailed Report upon the resources and condition of this province, I need not (in forwarding the Blue Book for last year) trouble your Lordship with many observations.

The agitation of the public mind, which preceded and immediately followed the introduction of responsible government into this colony has greatly subsided. The new system is now firmly established; and, however parties may fluctuate, the people understand it too well and prize it too highly, to permit either to overturn it. The practical results may be seen—

1st. In the decrease of correspondence with the Colonial Office, arising from the almost entire cessation of personal and public references and complaints to that department.

2nd. In the improved tone of feeling and courteous intercourse between many of those whom past conflicts had estranged either from the head of the Government, or from each other.

3rd. In the more rapid and satisfactory despatch of the ordinary business of administration.

4th. In the growing conviction which leading men on all sides feel, that now (theoretical discussions about the principles of government having been disposed of) they must stand or fall in public estimation by the intelligence and activity with which they devote themselves to the development of the resources of the province and the advancement of the intellectual, moral, and material interests of the population.

Your Lordship will perceive, by the statement which follows, that not only have all the departments of Government been arranged without pressure upon the public funds, but that these have been immediately relieved to the extent of 8,670*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* per annum; which amount will be further increased on the falling in of the pensions deemed indispensable.

Until recently remodelled and consolidated, the principal executive departments of this Government cost—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Two Land Departments	2,010	17	3
Two Revenue Departments	12,610	8	7
The Treasury	891	10	8
The Secretary's Office	2,012	10	0
	£17,525	6	6

There being no inspection of accounts provided for. As now arranged, the entire expense will be—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The Land Department	850	0	0
The Receiver General's Department	891	10	8
The Financial Secretary's Department	800	0	0
The Provincial Secretary's Department	1,400	0	0
The Revenue Department	5,401	1	0
	£9,342	11	8

NOVA SCOTIA.

Former expense of Departments	£17,525 6 6		
Present, as above .	9,342 11 8		
Making a reduction of expenditure on these branches of the public service of . .		8,182 14 10	
To which may be added other savings, effected under the Civil List Bill, amounting to		1,412 10 0	
		9,595 4 10	
Deducting three pensions from the above, amounting to		925 0 0	
		£8,670 4 10	

Your Lordship will, I am sure, be gratified by the contemplation of these results; and be no less pleased to learn that, of the six officers only, whom it has been found necessary to remove, three have been provided with pensions, one has found employment in the service of the Assembly, while but two have suffered in its full extent the usual penalty of party fluctuations.

The failure of its crops for four successive years, occasioned by weevil in the wheat, and disease among the potatoes, pressed heavily upon the resources of Nova Scotia. I am happy to be able to report a favourable change. Though the hay crop is light, the agricultural districts are more abundantly provided with potatoes and bread-stuffs of all descriptions.

With a view to afford some relief to the farmer and grazier, I have, with the advice of my Council, removed, for the remainder of the season, the duty of 20 per cent. on hay, which, while it was wholly unproductive as a source of revenue, would, it was represented to me, be felt as a boon *pro tanto*, by that class, by averting the necessity of killing the greater part of their stock during the ensuing winter.

The line of electric telegraph has been nearly complcted; and in about ten days Halifax will enjoy the advantage of instantaneous communication with all the principal cities of this continent.

The Blue Book has not been materially improved. The general census has been delayed, that it may, in conformity with your Lordship's suggestion, be taken in 1851, uniform with the rest of the empire.

I cannot close this Despatch without recording the satisfaction which is felt in this colony (which, from its insular position, is eminently commercial) at the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and at the opening prospects which are presented in consequence, for the more active employment and rapid expansion of its mercantile marine.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(No. 61.) No. 3. No. 3.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart., to Earl Grey.

Government House, Fredericton, June 27, 1849.
(Received July 16, 1849.)

My Lord,

I regret to say that, in forwarding the Blue Book and duplicate for the present year, I cannot send with it any very cheering account of the condition of this colony.

The disturbed state of Europe has necessarily acted upon us; whilst the relative duties on foreign and colonial timber in England are no longer such as to give the spruce and deals of this province a sure and steady sale at remunerating prices: accordingly, the merchants occupied in this trade have found great difficulty in meeting their engagements; and the various persons employed by those merchants feel the combined effects of commercial depression and reduced protection.

2. Spruce timber and deals have principally suffered. The following table will give an approximation to the quantity of these articles on hand at the beginning of the current year in the different ports of the province. I need not say that white pine stands on a footing totally different, as being a description of wood with reference to which there cannot be the same competition:—

Estimate of Logs and Sawn Lumber on hand at Sundry Out-bays in New Brunswick on 31st December, 1848.

Name of Out-bay.	Logs.	Spruce Deals and Boards.
	Feet.	Feet.
Dalhousie. . . .	30,000	250,000
Bathurst	600,000	670,000
Shippegan . . .	2,500,000	1,302,000
Miramichi* . . .	10,000,000	12,000,000
Richibucto . . .	6,000,000	6,800,000
Shediac . . .	2,150,000	2,600,000
St. Andrew's . . .	660,000	3,632,000
St. Stephen's . . .	2,000,000	20,000,000
St. George . . .	2,300,000	2,800,000

* This quantity was given in gross as 22,000,000 feet of logs, deals, and boards.

3. At the same moment with this depression in trade the potato crop has failed partially for two successive years throughout a large portion of the province, and the potatoes actually stored last year for seed this spring have, in many instances, been injured by the unusual severity of the winter just ended. Oats, which rarely fail, were generally abundant; but wheat was injured locally both by rust and weevil. On the river St. John an unusual quantity of Indian corn was planted last season, I believe, with tolerable success. It is obvious that the power of substituting this crop, even partially, for the potato is an advantage of the highest value. Peas and haricot beans are also grown, and it is most desirable to encourage their cultivation.

4. It is worth while to observe that the potato crop in New Brunswick is one of the very greatest importance. Singularly enough it is so for reasons analogous to those which gave it its value in Ireland, although resting on a state of things apparently diametrically opposite.

In Ireland labour was abundant, but land was scarce,—so scarce as to be an object of the fiercest competition. The crop, therefore, which on a given space of ground produced the greatest bulk of produce fit for human food was the crop on which the peasantry most relied. In New Brunswick land is abundant and labour is scarce; but then it is uncleared land, which requires a large

NEW BRUNSWICK.

previous expenditure of the scarce element of labour before it is fit for cultivation. This labour must in most cases be the work of the one pair of hands belonging to the solitary settler, who has to be fed in the meanwhile. His great object will be, therefore, to get into the ground between the stumps potatoes enough to feed him and his family through the next winter and spring. To fit the land for the cereal crops is a more advanced stage in his progress, and the potato in good seasons is especially productive in fresh cleared land. Thus your Lordship will understand that here, as in Ireland, the problem is for the most part to raise the largest possible bulk of food on the least ground; and you will not wonder that a failure of the potato crop implies considerable suffering, and has been one of the principal causes which have driven many of our settlers to the United States to seek for work.

5. The French population form perhaps a sixth of the whole of that of the province: they are not for the most part active or enterprizing, but, like the Canadian habitans, live as their fathers lived before them—without any great aptitude for prudent anticipation or readiness to meet unexpected difficulties. They are, however, in the habit of planting pulse, and especially peas, more than the English settlers.

The embarrassment now existing is not of a kind that a Government can deal with without incurring the risk of gross abuse, or without fostering what is already a besetting sin—the disposition to look to the Assembly and the Executive Government for help in every emergency. The grant for the bye-roads this year is necessarily a small one; but, by a joint resolution, the Legislative Council and Assembly have authorized the Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council to advance a sum not exceeding one-half of the amount applicable to each locality in aid of districts suffering from peculiar distress, taking such guarantees as may best secure the performance of work on the roads by the parties receiving the money. I myself, and the members of my Council, feel that this is a power to be exercised with extreme caution.

6. With regard to the lumbering business, a good deal has gone on this winter in the county of Charlotte, near the river St. Croix, for reasons which your Lordship will easily understand. In some other parts of the province too the preparations which had been made beforehand compelled the merchants to follow up their operations, and take advantage of a favourable winter, although the actual profit to be obtained on the commodity hardly warranted such a course. The inhabitants generally begin to feel that lumbering has led many thriving and industrious farmers into speculations which have proved ruinous, whilst it has distracted the attention of the humbler settlers to a sort of tempting lottery instead of the dull routine of agricultural work.

7. So far as the province is concerned, our timber licences have been sold at prices merely nominal, and our best timber has been picked and culled at pleasure, with very little profit to the revenue. The capital of the colony has thus been wasted; and there is no greater mistake than to suppose that, because timber has been cut, therefore the land is so much nearer being fit for settlement. In general, the lumberer picks only the best trees; but, at all events, the brush and after-growth in a very short time encumber the soil in a manner which makes it more difficult to deal with by a settler than it would have been in its original condition of wild forest.

8. If, therefore, protection has brought money and men into the country, it has, in my opinion, done quite as much to injure the colony in another form. New Brunswick with a fertile soil cannot, at the present moment, grow its own food, and staggers under the reaction consequent on the mere withdrawal of the artificial stimulus which caused its apparent prosperity. It is, I venture to think, a mistake to suppose, as many men in this province now do, that the Legislature here can advantageously encourage native manufactures by protecting duties. The one manufacture to which we ought first to look is that of food: we have the machinery for producing it in unlimited abundance; and in no other way can the little capital which the colony possesses be turned to so good an account as in working this machinery. We want nothing so much as money and hands to till the soil and make roads to transport its produce: the less money we have the less can we afford to waste it by buying dear what can be had cheap. I have so lately addressed your Lordship on the subject of our communications that I will not digress further in that direction; but I will only add, that no extensive immigration can possibly be well disposed of in this

colony at present unless in connection with some large outlay of money on public works.

9. With all this, I do not despair of great future prosperity to this province. I look forward with deep anxiety to the harvest and the potato crop of this year. I believe that if they are good on the whole, all will yet be well; and I am satisfied that the introduction of fresh capital, in connexion with a railroad, would at once rouse the energies of those who now seem sinking under the general embarrassment. The prospects of the timber trade are somewhat better; and it is very gratifying to state that the iron works established last year at Woodstock, on this river, promise to furnish a large supply of an article of excellent quality, smelted with charcoal.

10. As is usually the case at a time of commercial pressure, the local papers have been exclaiming against the expense of the Government in this and other colonies, and contrasting those expenses with the outlay for similar purposes in the neighbouring states of the American Union. It may be worth while to direct attention to these points for a few moments, not in order to urge arguments against judicious economy, but with a view of showing the real amount of burthens imposed on the population of this province, as compared with that borne by their neighbours in the United States.

The state of Maine resembles New Brunswick in climate, in productions, and in the character of its population. Your Lordship will find a detailed account in the annexed paper, marked (A), (which contains an extract from a letter addressed to a gentleman in this colony), describing the condition of an actual township in Maine. I think this statement will be read with interest.

Our revenue in New Brunswick consists mainly of the sums produced by Customs' duties, and by the sale of lands and timber, which last resembles the return from an estate rather than a tax. There are no direct taxes whatever, except the statute labour for the roads, and a trifling county assessment for the poor, and other local purposes. There are no tolls on the bridges or on the roads.

11. The revenue of the state of Maine is derived principally from direct taxation, amounting to about 1 per cent. on *all* property; that is to say, on real estates, ships, farming stock, money at interest, whether on bond or on land, goods in store, and furniture if above the value of 300 dollars. Besides this 1 per cent. there is a highway tax, which may be paid in labour on the roads, and reckoned at about 0·75 per cent. more. The revenue derived from these sources is spent in and for the state of Maine, but the enormous Customs duties levied in the ports of that state are far higher than those levied under our tariff. The whole produce of these duties goes, as your Lordship knows, into the federal treasury, and is applied to defray the share of the federal expenses borne by Maine.

12. Our principal revenue, therefore, so far as it is a burthen on the colonists, is derived from a source which in Maine is wholly diverted to Washington. Nothing can be easier than to make out a contrast of economy and extravagance by exhibiting the relative expenditure of one of these colonies and one state of the United States, omitting, at the same time, all that portion of the Government of the latter which is of a federal character. This latter portion, in fact, absorbs the whole of the class of taxes which constitute our principal burthen, leaving the mere local expenses of Maine to be borne from direct taxation. Of this direct taxation for state purposes, the inhabitant of New Brunswick has no knowledge. As compared, therefore, with the inhabitant of Maine, he is literally free from state taxation altogether; he does not pay the only class of taxes which are there paid to the treasury of the individual state; and the indirect taxes which he does pay are far lower and less oppressive than those imposed by the American tariff. England provides the diplomatic and military expenditure absolutely necessary, and the main charge of roads, bridges, and schools is, unfortunately, defrayed from the general revenue. I say unfortunately, because I believe it would be far better spent and better checked if levied and expended under local control. But to this I shall return.

13. Now, I do not wish your Lordship to suppose that I put forward these facts as justifying extravagance, or as asserting the superiority of our financial system as a whole over that of our neighbours. One thing, at any rate, is clear, and that is, the burthen borne by the farmer or tradesman in New Brunswick

NEW BRUNSWICK.

is absolutely nothing when compared with the heavy direct taxes, of a somewhat inquisitorial character, levied on the citizens of Maine. Reform and economy are to be pursued for their own sakes, but there is nothing in the contrast between the burthen of taxation here and in the United States to place the British colonist in a disadvantageous condition.

There are many men who will at once ask, "How do you account for the "comparative prosperity of the state of Maine? Is it not owing to their high "tariff and protecting duties, which would thus appear to be rather in their "favour than against them."

14. I am conscious that in discussing this subject I am speaking with very imperfect knowledge and information on many points, but I have little hesitation in expressing my conviction that the superior prosperity of Maine, so far as it goes, is attributable principally to two causes.

(1.) Not to their protecting duties, but to the practical enjoyment of free trade, notwithstanding those duties protecting them from European competition. They have the open ports and unrestricted coasting trade of the whole Union at their command, and they thrive in spite of the more-favoured climate and soil with which they have to contend. So far as it goes, therefore, in my opinion, their condition and that of the other states vying and struggling with each other, and turning to the best account the advantages respectively offered by every variety of climate and every variety of produce, affords a practical argument in favour of free trade rather than in favour of protection.

(2.) To the township organization, and the habit of managing their own local affairs, which have generated and foistered, both in England and in the New England States, habits of self-reliance and self-government.

15. It is in these two points, and in these alone, that the people of the state of Maine enjoy more true freedom than the people of the British provinces. They offer unrestricted access to the industry of the rest of the Union, and they have the benefit of this extended market for their own produce. Each man has moreover his own faculties and his own capacity for economical management, constantly exercised in the control of the affairs of his own township; they look after their own roads, and their own schools, and exercise those municipal rights which fit a man for sound and prudent action on a large scale, by developing his political intelligence in matters which he readily understands and appreciates.

16. The people of this province on the other hand are shrewd and sharp enough, but they have habitually relied on the Government for the management of their schools and roads, and have looked to the Executive Council or the Legislature for help in every emergency. My predecessor, Sir W. Colebrooke, clearly saw these defects, and he urged the adoption of municipal institutions throughout the province as the appropriate remedy. The general feeling, however, then was, and I dare say still is, adverse to any change which would throw the inhabitants more on their own resources. Public opinion may alter, and I think it my duty to state explicitly that, in my opinion, Sir W. Colebrooke's views were founded on a just appreciation of the real difficulties of the case. At any rate, let it not be supposed that these elements of real political liberty have been withheld by the influence of the Crown or its representatives. In this, as in most other things, the true interests of the Government and of the people completely coincide. The population of these colonies is made up of the same materials as those in the northern states of the American Union, and they are in nowise inferior to their neighbours in native energy, shrewdness, and industry, though, from a want of self-reliance and other causes to which I have adverted, they do not always employ these qualities with equal success.

17. One of the best illustrations of the enterprize of the New England States, as compared with that of these provinces, is to be found in the facts relating to the ice trade.

American Almanac for 1849.

The shipments of ice from Boston coastwise, in the year ending December 31, 1847, amounted to 51,887 tons, and employed 258 vessels. The ice shipped to foreign ports in the same year amounted to 22,591 tons, and employed 95 vessels. A large portion of this latter quantity went to English colonies, to the East and West Indies, the Mauritius, and England.

One does not see why vessels belonging to this province might not enjoy the same advantages in obtaining freights from the colonies or from England home,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

as vessels from the United States possess. We have an abundance of ice of the finest quality; the lakes adjoining the River St. John, about 30 miles up that stream, would afford an inexhaustible supply: sawdust, which is used for packing the ice, is so plentiful as to be a nuisance. An Act has just been passed to prevent throwing it into the harbour at St. John, in consequence of the damage done to that port. The shippers of ice at Boston actually bring their sawdust from the State of Maine at an average expense of 2 dollars 50 cents a cord, and, in the year 1847, 4,600 cords were thus delivered at Boston. Our ships are cheaper than the ships built in the States, and I believe there is no one good reason adverse to this branch of trade, unless it be that undivided attention which the protecting duties have formerly caused to be given to lumbering, and the fact that now the market is preoccupied, so that a speculation of the kind from this colony would have to commence under great disadvantages.

Your Lordship will, I am sure, join with me in regretting that a trade with Great Britain and her colonies, for which this province was peculiarly fitted by nature should thus have passed wholly into the hands of foreigners.

18. I now pass on to consider the expenditure and revenue of this colony for the year just expired, and for that which has commenced.

With reference to the Act passed in the session of the Provincial Legislature just ended, for the purpose of raising a revenue, your Lordship will find the principle of differential duties has been avoided in compliance with your Despatch of March 22, 1848, (No. 6). The duties on some of the articles are higher than is perhaps consistent with sound policy, especially in a province which has a frontier so much exposed to smuggling. Upon the whole, however, I hope that the Act will be sufficient for its purpose. I cannot but think that commerce would gain very much if it were possible for the merchants to know beforehand, with tolerable certainty, what the duties to be paid are likely to be when a vessel arrives. As it is, the session of the Legislature is not usually closed at the time when the spring goods are shipped from England, and at the time the vessel arrives the importers may find the articles shipped subject to a much higher duty than they expected. Such is said to have been the case this year. A ship which had sailed very early in the season for the purpose of arriving before the 1st April, when the old Revenue Act expired, had an unfavourable passage, and reached St. John just too late to enter her cargo under the tariff of the previous year; so that, whilst the provincial revenue gained a considerable sum, the importers found their goods saddled with a higher charge than they expected.

19. It may be worth while for the Legislature to consider the policy of making the Revenue Acts of another year expire on the 1st June instead of the 1st April. All uncertainty of this kind operates as an impediment to commercial enterprize in a degree which is out of proportion with any advantage to the revenue and the risk incurred when the voyage is a long one, as from England, is evidently greater than when the vessel clears from Boston, so that the system acts as a sort of differential duty in favour of the United States.

20. In your Despatch of May 16, 1848, No. 25, your Lordship expressed your regret that the appropriations made by the House of Assembly had been such as to exceed the revenue. The account for the year just expired shows the justice of your Lordship's apprehensions.

The total net revenue for the year was 81,947*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* sterling, whilst the expenditure was 119,322*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* sterling.

In the last session I especially directed the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of economy, and in some degree the votes were framed on a scale more in accordance with the probable income of the province.

The following statement of the appropriations of 1848 and 1849 will show what reductions were made, whilst the House has endeavoured at the same time to provide a somewhat larger revenue. I am in hopes, therefore, that if the harvest is good and trade revives, the means of the colony will not be so much out of proportion with its expenditure as they have occasionally been, but that the revenue will be sufficient to meet the appropriations and to support the credit of the province, by paying off the proper instalments of our debt. Enclosure No. 1.

I annex to this Despatch a more detailed statement of the revenue and expenditure. Enclosure No. 2.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c., &c., &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Encl. 1 in No. 3.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the actual Amount of Expenditure for the Year 1848, with a Comparative Statement of the Appropriations for the Years 1848 and 1849.

	Actual Expenditure in Sterling, as returned by the Treasurer, 1848.	Appropriations, 1848, N.B. Currency.	Appropriations, 1849, N.B. Currency.	Increase Currency.	Decrease Currency.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Civil List	12,083 6 8	14,500 0 0	14,500 0 0	. .	. .
Pay, &c., of the Legislature	6,576 3 4	7,890 11 4	7,562 4 4	. .	328 7 0
Judicial Establishment	1,987 10 0	2,410 0 0	2,658 6 8	248 6 8	. .
Collection, &c., of the Revenue	5,354 19 8	6,544 14 2	4,664 11 0	. .	1,880 3 2
Printing Laws, Journals, &c.	1,823 11 0	2,188 5 3	2,037 15 9	. .	150 9 6
Provincial Contingencies	540 15 0	648 18 0	450 14 2	. .	198 3 10
College and Grammar Schools	1,968 6 8	2,300 0 0	2,250 0 0	. .	50 0 0
Parish and Madras Schools	11,568 18 5	15,451 13 4	12,407 19 2	. .	3,043 14 2
Great Roads, &c.	20,518 16 0	23,773 12 5	6,570 10 0	. .	17,203 2 5
Bye-Roads, &c.	11,461 4 3	13,550 0 0	13,545 0 0	. .	5 0 0
Navigation of Rivers	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,100 0 0	. .
Public Buildings	816 6 6	1,819 14 2	1,315 1 7	. .	504 12 7
Wharves and Landings	575 0 0	190 0 0	. .	. .	190 0 0
Packets and Couriers	1,337 10 0	1,690 0 0	100 0 0	. .	1,590 0 0
Lunatic Asylum	1,360 14 1	1,632 16 11	3,353 13 0	1,720 16 1	. .
Provincial Penitentiary	1,250 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,082 12 8	. .	117 7 4
Bear and Wolf Bounty	320 16 8	385 0 0	400 0 0	15 0 0	. .
Bounty for erection of Oat-mills	41 13 4	50 0 0	125 0 0	75 0 0	. .
Agricultural Societies, including 4250*l.* currency, amount of Grant for Seed Potatoes	5,125 0 0	6,150 0 0	1,800 0 0	. .	4,350 0 0
Relief of Emigrants	12,122 12 7	15,016 14 8	1,606 19 0	. .	13,409 15 8
Charitable Purposes	2,621 14 1	2,497 5 4	1,911 0 0	. .	586 5 4
Indians	333 6 8	400 0 0	300 0 0	. .	100 0 0
Return Duties	455 1 8	513 9 2	655 13 1	142 3 11	. .
Miscellaneous	2,656 7 6	3,736 7 8	1,034 9 7	. .	2,701 18 1
Interest on Sums borrowed, including Interest on Loan, payable by Instalments	5,106 13 3	6,127 19 8	5,550 0 0	. .	577 19 8
Support of Light-houses	3,890 7 9	3,553 0 10	3,337 0 0	. .	216 0 10
Support of Sick and Disabled Seamen	1,426 2 3	1,711 4 5	1,700 0 0	. .	11 4 5
Military—Ordinary	754 3 4	235 0 0	235 0 0	. .	. .
Contingent	76 0 0	121 0 0	142 0 0	21 0 0	. .
Instalment on Funded Debt, due 1st September.	5,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	. .	. .
Total	120,153 8 3	143,187 7 4	99,295 10 0	3,322 6 8	47,214 4 0

Encl. 2 in No. 3.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

STATEMENT of the FINANCES of NEW BRUNSWICK, 31st December, 1848.

Debts.	£. s. d.	Currency Dollars at 5*s.* each. £. s. d.
Unpaid appropriations	. . .	2,560 10 6
St. John Savings' Bank deposits, interest at 6 per cent.	29,991 12 8	
St. Andrew's Savings' Bank deposits, interest at 5 per cent.	232 0 0	
Northumberland Indian Fund, interest at 6 per cent.	250 0 0	
Debentures issued for re-building burnt district, St. John, with interest	9,766 0 0	
		40,239 12 8
Balance of Province Loan created in 1844, 70,000*l.* sterling payable by instalments of 5000*l.* sterling per annum; dollars at 4*s.* 2*d.*, bearing interest at 5½ per cent.; five instalments already paid, and the next due 1st September, 45,000*l.* sterling is currency		54,000 0 0
Balance of cash credit account Bank of New Brunswick		14,801 6 9
Amount borrowed on Bye Road Warrant for 1848, at 6 per cent. interest		19,496 0 0
Due the surplus Civil List Fund, at the credit of the Receiver-General		6,000 0 0
Due Canadian Disputed Territory Fund, same credit		£612 3 4
Total dollars at 5*s.*	£	137,709 13 3

Assets.	£.	s.	d.	Currency Dollars at 5s. each. £.	s.	d.
Bonds for loans burnt district, St. John, and interest 138*l.* due	6,438	0	0			
St. John Water Company bond	5,000	0	0			
Bridge Company bond	6,000	0	0			
Balances at Out-Bays	1,871	19	1			
Copper coin in vaults	204	1	7			
Refunded by the Imperial Government, balance of advances to distressed emigrants, 1847	7,108	9	8			
Crown bonds, including balance due from the late Attorney-General	3,000	0	0			
				29,622	10	4
Currency dollars at 5s.				108,087	2	11
Deduct one-sixth to bring it into sterling				18,014	10	6
Due by the province in sterling dollars, at 4s. 2d. each				90,072	12	5

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1848.

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue from all sources (net) in sterling money, dollars at 4s. 2d. each	69,848	15	2
Repaid by the Imperial Government advances made in 1847 by the province towards the support and relief of sick and distressed emigrants	12,098	14	9
Sterling dollars at 4s. 2d.	81,947	9	11

Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.			
Appropriations of 1848, including payment of instalment on funded debt, dollars at 5s.	143,187	7	4			
Deduct one-sixth for sterling	23,864	11	2			
				119,322	16	2
Excess of expenditure over income, in 1848, in sterling money, dollars at 4s. 2d. each				£37,375	6	3

(A.)

TAXES in the STATE of MAINE.

FOR your information as to the amount of taxes paid by a common farmer in the state of Maine, I subjoin the following:—The Constitution of the state of Maine enacts—"That all taxes assessed upon real estate shall be according to the just value thereof."

I copy from the assessor's book for 1835 taxes levied in that year.

	Dols.	Cents.
For the support of schools	614	
For the support of the poor	300	
Contingent expenses	250	
State tax	115	83
County tax	186	42
	1,466	25
Amount of the assessor's list of property taxed, 140,970 dollars, or at 87 cents per 100 dollars	1,226	44
333 polls at 75 cents. each	249	75
This tax is a money tax	1,476	19
The highway tax was the same year 75 cents on each 100 dollars, and 50 cents on each poll; this tax is paid in labour on the roads working for 1 dollar per day or 12½ cents per hour	1,200	

Formerly one-sixth of the amount taxes raised could be assessed on the polls, and the remaining five-sixths must be on property, but lately it has been enacted that the money poll-tax shall in no case exceed one dollar.

Towns must raise and pay the state tax, the county tax, and 40 cents on each inhabitant of the town for schools, and as much more for schools and other purposes as they choose to vote. Whatever roads the County Commissioners lay out must be built and the old roads kept in repair. If this is not done the town is indicted and fined in such a sum as will do it. Once in 10 years there is made a state valuation, and on this valuation is assessed by the Secretary

NEW BRUNSWICK.

of State. Each town's proportion of the state tax goes to pay the salaries of the state officers, that is, the Governor, Attorney-General, Judges, Legislature, state buildings, and costs in criminal prosecutions.

The County Commissioners make an estimate of the county expenses, and forward to the Legislature, and the county taxes are apportioned on the same list as the state taxes.

County expenses are sheriff and coroners while attending Court; county buildings; county treasurer; jury fees; County Commissioners pay books for records and stationery.

All property is subject to taxation, that is—real estate, ships, farmer's stock, money at interest, money on land, goods in store, furniture, if above 300 dollars in amount. The object of our tax laws is to get at what a man's property is really worth, and tax him on that amount. I copy from the assessor's book of 1835 to show you how property was valued in this town:—

		Dollars.
A.	78 acres of land	650
	2 oxen at 50 dollars; 3 cows at 14 dollars	92
	2 three-years old at 14 dollars; 1 two-years old at 8 dollars	36
	2 one-year old at 6 dollars; 1 swine at 3 dollars	15
B.	Farms	600
	2 oxen at 40 dollars; 4 cows at 14 dollars	96
	1 two-years old at 14 dollars; 1 swine at 3 dollars; boat at 15 dollars	32
C.	66 acres of land	400
	2 oxen at 40 dollars; 3 cows at 14 dollars; 2 two-year olds at 8 dollars	170
	1 swine at 3 dollars; 1 horse at 50 dollars; 1 colt at 30 dollars	83
D.	(Non resident). 450 acres of land	500
E.	100 acres of land	250
	2 oxen at 40 dollars; 4 cows at 14 dollars; 2 two-year olds at 8 dollars; swine at 3 dollars	115

The foregoing was property out of the village. The difference in valuations arises mostly from the difference in value of the buildings on the land.

What follows is property in the village.

		Dollars.
A.	Dwelling-house and lot	450
	Money at interest	500
	Lot bought of B	125
C.	Homestead house and lot	550
	Wharf and store you occupy	250
	House occupied by D	300
	Store occupied by E	300
	Farm and store house	1,200
	House occupied by F	200
	" G	200
	" H	200
	" J	200
	" K	200
	" L	500
	2 oxen at 50 dollars; 2 cows at 14 dollars; swine at 3 dollars	81
M.	House and lot	550
	1¾ acres of land	100
	Farming lot, 40 acres	300
	Company lot, 100 acres	200
	Horse at 50 dollars; chaise at 50 dollars	100
	4 oxen at 50 dollars per pair; barn at 50 dollars	150
	Grindstone on wharf	750
N.	Stock in trade	6,000
	Store and wharf	450

		Dollars.
O.	Lot and wharf	100
P.	½ acre of land, 15 dollars; 1 acre of land at 15 dollars	30
	Schooner	4,000
	Brig	1,500
	Schooner	200
	White store and wharf	600
	Pease store and wharf	150
	Ship yard	100
	4 oxen at 100 dollars; 1 cow at 14 dollars; Brig (new)	6,000

Add to these lists 75 cents for a poll tax, and then 87 cents on every 100 dollars will be the amount of money tax paid.

And 75 cents on each 100 dollars with 50 cents for each poll will be the highway tax which is paid in labour.

Our assessors, in making these lists, put the valuation low, but it makes no difference whether valued high or low, if all are valued high or low alike.

The taxes in 1835 were as there stated, 87 cents on 100 dollors.

They are the present year 142 cents on 100 dollars.

This arises from paying a much heavier state tax now than then. The state in 1835 was out of debt, it now owes nearly one and a half million; but is reducing it very fast and will soon be clear; and in 1835 we raised no money for schools except what the law obliged us to raise. We now vote as much more which doubles our school tax. Our taxes generally, that is one year with another, are about 1 dollar on 100 dollars cash tax, and 75 cents on 100 dollars, highway to work out.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(No. 24.) No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir DONALD CAMPBELL, Bart., to Earl GREY.

Government House, Prince Edward Island,
May 22, 1849.

(Received June 12, 1849.)

MY LORD,

WHEN I transmitted the Annual Blue Book for 1847 I requested that your Lordship would be pleased to dispense with my offering any remark upon its contents, as I assumed the government of this colony only a few days before the close of that year. I have now the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1848, accompanied by observations on those subjects that appear to me to be most material to the interests of the island, and calculated to furnish such general information as will be useful to those who may desire to settle, or to invest their capital, in this colony.

General description of the Island.

Prince Edward Island is the smallest of those colonies which fell into the hands of the English upon the conquest of Canada, and which were finally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris in 1763. It is situated on the south side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the continental provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by a strait of from 9 to 30 miles in width. Its length is about 140 miles, and it varies from 10 to 30 miles in breadth, containing an area of 2,134 square miles. Cape Breton lies within 27 miles of the east point of the island, and Cape Ray, the nearest point of Newfoundland, is 125 miles distant.

The appearance of the country from the water is extremely prepossessing. With the exception of some ridges of sand wastes, which front the bays on the north side, the island is entirely surrounded with red cliffs, varying from 20 to 100 feet in height. The scenery on approaching the coast presents all the varieties of cultivated and forest land, with villages and cleared farms scattered along the shore, and by the sides of the bays and rivers.

The coast of the island is on every side indented with fine harbours, and owing to the manner in which it is intersected by various branches of the sea, there is no part of it at a greater distance than eight miles from the ebbing and flowing of the tide.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It abounds with streams and springs of the purest water, and in digging wells no instance of disappointment in meeting with good water has occurred. There are no mountains in the island, but a chain of hills intersects the country between De Sable and Grenville Bay; and in different places the land rises to a moderate height, but, in general, the surface of the island may be considered as deviating no more from the level than could be wished for the purpose of agriculture.

The island is divided into three counties, these again into electoral districts, and the whole subdivided into 67 townships, containing about 20,000 acres of land each. The plot of a town has been reserved in each county, namely, Charlotte Town, in Queen's County; George Town, in King's County; and Prince Town, in Prince County.

Queen's County.

Queen's County is the central division of the island, and contains 23 townships. Near the centre of this county and of the island is situated Hillsborough Bay, which is capacious and safe for ships of any burden At the head of this bay lies an inner harbour, which is a well sheltered basin of about three miles in breadth, formed by the junction of the Hillsborough, York, and Elliot rivers, which empty their waters by the same channel of about half a mile in width into the outer harbour. At the confluence of the rivers Hillsborough and York, upon a point of gradually rising ground, is situated Charlotte Town.

Charlotte Town is the seat of Government, and including the royalty, contains nearly 5,000 inhabitants. The town is laid out on a regular plan, with broad streets intersecting each other at right angles, and several spacious squares. It is divided into hundreds, and subdivided into town lots, to each of which is attached a pasture lot of 12 acres. The public buildings consist of the Colonial Building, a handsome stone edifice recently erected, containing accommodation for the different branches of the Legislature and the public officers of the colony, and in which the Courts of Chancery and the Supreme Court of Judicature are held, the Old Court-house, and an asylum for lunatics and indigent persons. There is an Episcopalian Church, a Scotch Church, a Methodist and a Baptist Chapel. A handsome and spacious church has been recently completed by the Roman Catholics. The houses are generally constructed of wood, but several brick buildings have lately been erected, which give a more substantial and English appearance to the town, and contribute to its security from fire.

On entering and sailing up the harbour, Charlotte Town appears to much advantage, with a clean and cheerful aspect. Around the town the country is perfectly cleared for many miles. The principal roads are the St. Peter's and the Malpeque or Prince Town Road. The St. Peter's Road stretching towards the east point of the island, connects the most distant settlement of King's County with the capital; and the Prince Town Road, running to the westward, leads to the most remote settlements of Prince County. The next in importance is the George Town Road, which commences opposite Charlotte Town and leads to George Town, and all the settlements in that quarter. Besides these there are numerous branch roads, with new ones yearly opening in all directions, as the settlements increase in number and importance. The total extent of roads throughout the island is little short of 2,000 miles.

Besides the Hillsborough Harbour, this county possesses three safe but less capacious havens on the north shore. The largest of these is Grenville Bay, or New London. This harbour admits vessels drawing about 12 feet of water.

King's County.

King's County is the eastern division of the island, and contains 21 townships. The bay of Three rivers, or George Town, is formed by the junction of the Montague, Cardigan, and Brudenell rivers. Between the islands of Panmure and Boughton there is a safe, deep, and broad passage, admitting ships of any burden. Upon a conveniently situated point of land, between the Cardigan and the united waters of the Brudenell and Montague, is placed George Town.

George Town is laid out in the same manner as the capital, and, including the royalty, contains about 700 inhabitants. Its excellent harbour, and its desirable situation for the cod, herring, and mackarel fisheries, will probably,

at no very distant period, make it a place of considerable importance. It is well calculated for the centre of any trade carried on within the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its harbour is not frozen over for some time after all the other harbour in the Gulf, and it opens earlier in the spring. A few hours will carry a vessel from it to the Atlantic, through the Gut of Canso, and sailing vessels can lay their course from thence to Three Rivers with a south-west wind (which prevails in the summer), which they cannot do to Charlotte Town. This harbour lies also more in the track to Quebec and other places up the Gulf.

There are, in this county, several other harbours navigable for the smaller class of vessels adapted to the trade of Halifax and Newfoundland. Of these, Murray Harbour is the principal.

Prince County.

Prince County is the western division of the island, and contains 23 townships. The most remarkable natural feature of this county is the extensive harbour of Richmond Bay, or Malpeque. Richmond Bay is a broad and deep indent of the sea, completely fortified from external danger by a long range of sand hills, with two entrances at its south-eastern extremity. It contains some fine islands, and has several rivers, of which Ellis or Grand River is the principal. This bay is conveniently situated for the cod and herring fisheries.

Near the entrance of Richmond Bay is situated the county town, called Prince Town. It is laid out on a peninsula, formed by Darnley Basin and the March Water. It has at present so few inhabitants as not to be worthy of notice on that account, but the vicinity is well settled with an industrious population. Prince Town is not so well situated, with respect to its harbour, as are Charlotte Town and George Town, as small vessels only can approach the shore, and there is but indifferent shelter.

Near the head of Richmond Bay is the thriving village of St. Eleanor's, containing the county gaol and Court-house, with an Episcopalian Church.

There are, in this county, several other good harbours, of which Bedeque and Cascumpeque are the largest. Bedeque is on the south side of the island, and to the westward, on the north shore, lies Cascumpeque. This fine bay is defended from the sea by a range of sand hills. There is a bar at the entrance, but it admits vessels drawing 15 feet of water, and possesses all the essentials of a safe and convenient haven.

Population.

According to the census taken this year the population of the island amounts to 62,678, being an increase of 15,644 since the year 1841.

This population is composed of a mixed race, about three-fourths of the whole number being natives of the island, chiefly descendants of the French Acadians, who remained after the cession of the colony in 1763, of settlers from the highlands of Scotland, who were introduced by the proprietors of townships subsequently to 1770, and of American loyalists, to whom lands were granted at the close of the revolutionary war. About 16,000 are immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, the Scotch and Irish numbering nearly 7,000 each, with about 3,000 English.

There are only about 300 Indians remaining in the island, a remnant of the once numerous Mic Mac tribe.

The English settlers, though fewer in number than any others, are found from almost every county in England. They are in general steady and industrious, and thriving well; and they are much more attentive to in-door comfort and cleanliness than most other new settlers.

The Highland Scotch are, generally speaking, by no means in such good circumstances as the English settlers, although they are, at the same time, much better off than they would be in their native country. There appears to be a want of energy about the Highlanders which induces them to rest contented with the mere clearing of a few acres of wilderness land, instead of persevering in the improvement of their farms, so that in unfavourable seasons, such as the last two or three years, they are, in too many instances, reduced to absolute want. The Lowland Scotch, on the contrary, make probably the best settlers, and many of the Perthshire Highlanders may also be classed among the most thriving part of the population.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Irish emigrants soon better their condition in this colony, but they are certainly, for some time, a less steady class of settlers than any other. The greater number of domestic servants and agricultural labourers employed in the island are Irish, and they are well adapted for these purposes, being hard-working and anxious to please their employers.

The descendants of the French Acadians amount to upwards of 5,000. These people are not generally in such easy circumstances as the other inhabitants; they are not an industrious race, and have strong prejudices against change, deeming every improvement to be useless innovation. They are, in fact, a careless and light-hearted people, with much of the improvidence of Indians; but however we may regret their peculiarities, or compassionate their backward condition, it is impossible not to admire their cheerful manners, and their contented disposition.

Religion.

The religious divisions are the same as those of the North American colonies generally. The churches or sects which predominate among the English and their descendants are the Church of England and the Methodists; and those which are in the ascendant among the natives, or descendants of natives of Scotland, are the Presbyterians and Seceders. The Irish, the French Acadians, and some of the Highlanders, profess the Romish faith. To the credit of the settlers, it may be added, that great good-will subsists between those of the most adverse creeds. Antagonism of race and religious animosities are happily unknown, and the people of different persuasions live in harmony with each other. The clergy are generally estimable and enlightened men, and well disposed to encourage those feelings which all who profess Christianity are bound to entertain.

The proportions of the separate denominations, as shown by the census of 1848, are as follows:—

Church of England . . .	6,530
Presbyterians	20,402
Roman Catholics	27,147
Methodists	3,659
Baptists	2,900
Other denominations . .	1,710

The total number of churches throughout the island is 109.

Education.

There is an academy in Charlotte Town, established under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and endowed with 200*l.* a-year out of the public revenue; the head master receiving 100*l.* a-year, the second master 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the third master 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year, in addition to the tuition money paid by the students. There are apartments in the academy for the first and second masters. This establishment has a charter, and in it are taught all branches sufficient to qualify for matriculation at a university. The appointment of masters and general supervision are vested in a Board of Trustees. No religious test is imposed. There is also a National School in Charlotte Town, the master of which receives 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually from the Colonial Government. This school is under the supervision of the Church of England, but children of all sects are admissible.

Besides the foregoing establishments, there are grammar schools in George Town, and in Prince Town royalty, 98 district schools, and 8 Acadian schools in different sections of the island, the masters of which are examined and licensed by the Board of Education, and receive an annual allowance from the Colonial Government, varying from 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, according to the qualification of the teacher, and the locality of the school. The sum thus expended in 1848 is 834*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* In these schools are taught reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, and geography; and in the grammar schools Latin, geometry, and trigonometry form part of the course.

Three visitors of schools, at a salary of 22*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* each, are appointed to superintend the district schools, visiting them periodically, and they are required to lay reports of their proceedings, including the description of the schools and the progress of the scholars, before the Board of Education, by

whom they are submitted to the two Houses of Legislature, at their annual meeting.

There are five glebe schools, under the superintendence of the clergy of the Established Church, which are supported partly by the interest of monies realized by the sale of glebe lands in 1836, appropriated by the Bishop of Nova Scotia and the Lieutenant-Governor. There are also 17 preparatory and female schools.

According to the census of 1848 there are 182 school-houses in the island, and the total number of scholars is about 4,700.

Climate.

The climate of Prince Edward Island is highly favourable to the pursuits of agriculture and to the health of the inhabitants. The cold is certainly much more severe, and lasts for a longer period than in England, but the damp and unwholesome chills of an English winter are unknown, and the diseases which a moist atmosphere originates are uncommon in the island.

The weather generally becomes unsteady in the early part of November, and sometimes sharp frosts with showers of snow take place before the middle of that month, the frost gradually increasing until the ground resists the plough, which is ordinarily about the second week in December. The cold then increases rapidly, and the ground is covered with snow, During the months of January and February the weather is usually steady, with the thermometer occasionally from 10° to 20° below zero of Fahrenheit; but sometimes a thaw takes place, and by laying the ground bare of its winter covering, occasions great inconvenience. Travelling is suspended or becomes difficult, and the hauling of firewood, which is usually accomplished at that period, is prevented. March, as in England, is a windy month, and is throughout very changeable. About the close of this month the snow rapidly melts, and the ice in the rivers and bays becomes rotten and dangerous to pass, and wholly disappears, except in late seasons, about the middle of April. Strong southerly winds now commence, and the last vestiges of frost speedily vanish.

The spring is short, and in the beginning of June the summer bursts forth, and from this time until the end of September the climate resembles that of the southern coast of England. The thermometer, however, during calm weather, indicates a greater degree of heat, but the sea breeze seldom fails to lower the temperature before the sun reaches the zenith, so that little inconvenience thence arises. About the middle of September the evenings get cool, and the autumn properly commences.

In Lower Canada the winter is nearly two months longer than in this island, the frosts more severe, and the snows deeper, while the temperature, during summer is equally hot. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton the frosts are equally severe, the transitions from one extreme of temperature to another more sudden, with frequent fogs along those parts that border on the Atlantic and the Bay of Fundy.

Prince Edward Island is almost entirely free from those fogs to which the surrounding countries are subject. This remarkable exemption is accounted for when we consider that the waters which wash the shores of the island do not come in immediate contact with those of a different temperature; and that Cape Breton and Newfoundland, both of which are high and mountainous, lying between it and the Atlantic, arrest the fogs which would otherwise be driven from the banks to Prince Edward Island.

The air is clear and salubrious, and the climate at all seasons is much more healthy than that of the greater part of Upper Canada or the United States, the intermittent fevers of which countries are here of very rare occurrence. The diseases at present known are usually the result of colds or intemperance, excepting, perhaps, consumptions, which are in most cases constitutional. The absence of damp weather and noxious exhalations, those certain generators of disease, and the island having no lakes or few ponds of fresh water, while it is at the same time surrounded by the sea, will satisfactorily account for the excellence of its climate.

I have to thank Dr. Kelly, R.N., for the following accurate table of mean temperature, and range of the thermometer, at Charlotte Town, from October to May, being the result of a continued series of observations from 1841 to

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1848. Dr. Kelly's absence from the island upon duty, during the other months of the year, has prevented him from completing his observations. There is a close approximation in the mean temperatures of October and May; of November and April; of December and March; and of January and February.

Months.	Thermometer.		
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
	°	°	°
October . . .	46·78	67	23
November . .	36·63	61·5	5
December . .	25·57	57	— 5
January . . .	18·64	48	—15
February . .	18·34	48·5	—20
March . . .	26·74	49	—13
April . . .	36·40	68	— 5
May	47	78·5	25

Soil.

The fertility of the soil of Prince Edward Island is sufficiently indicated by its natural productions. The whole face of the country is, or was originally, covered with forest-trees of great variety. The general structure of the soil is, first, a thin layer of black or brown mould composed of decayed vegetable substances; then, to the depth of a foot, or more, a light loam prevails, inclining in some places to a sandy, in others to a clayey character; below which a stiff clay resting on sandstone predominates. The prevaling colour of both soil and stone is red. To this general character of the soil there are but few exceptions; these are the bogs or swamps, which consist either of a soft spongy turf, or a deep layer of wet black mould, resting on white clay or sand. The mouths of almost all the rivers and creeks are skirted by small tracts of salt marsh, deposits of marine alluvium, shells, and sand.

In its natural state, the quality of the soil may be readily ascertained by the description of wood growing on it; it being richest where the maple, beech, black birch, and a mixture of other trees grow, and less fertile where the pine, spruce, larch, and other varieties of the fir tribe are most numerous.

There is very little limestone or gypsum, nor has coal yet been discovered. Red clay, of superior quality for bricks, abounds in many parts of the island; and a strong white clay, fit for potters' use, is met with, but not in great quantities.

Some of the bogs or swamps are rather dry, and scarcely produce anything but moss. Others, again, are wet, spongy, and deep, producing dwarf alders, long grass, and a variety of shrubs. Such portions of these lands as have been drained, form excellent meadows.

There are other tracts called barrens, some of which, in a natural state, produce nothing but dry moss, or a few shrubs. Both swamps and barrens, however, bear but a small proportion to the whole surface of the island; and as they all may, with judicious management, be improved advantageously, it cannot be said that there is an acre of the whole incapable of cultivation.

Agriculture.

The excellence of its soil, its climate, and the configuration of its surface adapt the lands of Prince Edward Island more particularly for agriculture than for any other purpose, and as a general principle it may be confidently stated, that in no instance where skill and industry have been exerted has the farmer failed to receive an ample reward for his labour. In every district well cultivated farms may be seen, producing wheat, barley, oats, green crops, clover and grasses, all of excellent quality. It cannot, however, be denied, that the system generally pursued in carrying on agricultural operations is very defective, although in this respect the island is by no means behind the neighbouring provinces. For the last three seasons the wheat and potato crops have proved to be deficient both in bulk and quality.

Without attempting to account for the deficiency of these crops, it may be remarked, that owing to the great fertility of the virgin soil, the rudest culture suffices to procure from it abundant harvests; but as each crop detracts from

the natural richness of the land, it must be evident that each year demands the application of increased skill from the husbandman to prevent his returns being yearly less, and without that be given, the time must (in every new country) arrive, when a serious deficiency in the crops will occur.

The advancement of the farmers in agricultural knowledge has not kept pace with their encroachments on the forest; and the lands have therefore, for a long period, been undergoing a process of exhaustion. So long as each farmer was yearly adding to his fields by clearing up new lands, the diminished return from those which had been overcropped was not felt; but many have ceased to clear, and are now thrown entirely on those lands which, by long tillage under the worst possible system, have become so exhausted that vegetation on them is slow and stunted, and the plants thereby rendered very liable to disease. When to this is added the fact, that a large portion of the agricultural population place their entire dependence on the cultivation of the potato, and two or three kinds of cereals, the wonder is, not that there should be a deficiency, but rather that it should not be much greater than it really is.

All kinds of grain and vegetables raised in England, ripen in perfection in this island. Summer wheat, whether red or white, is at present the great object of the farmers' attention; and with good management, in favourable seasons, it has yielded a bountiful return. Wheat, however, is here an uncertain crop, having been of late years very liable to rust; and it may be doubted whether, taking the average of seasons, it may not be better for the farmer to depend more upon barley and oats, both of which grow luxuriantly, especially the latter, the average produce of which, on well-managed farms, may be estimated at 45 bushels of 40 lbs. weight per acre. Barley probably averages about 35 bushels. The average produce of barley, oats, and potatoes in Prince Edward Island, very much exceeds that of the best lands in the United States.

Potatoes have suffered from the same disease which has prevailed to such a lamentable extent in Great Britain and Ireland, and the crop for the last two years has been a failure. Formerly they yielded abundantly under very indifferent cultivation; they were of excellent quality, and commanded the highest price in the neighbouring provinces.

Beans of all kinds, and peas, yield plentiful returns. Rye and buckwheat produce good crops, but they are not much grown.

Indian corn has been cultivated to a larger extent this year than formerly, and the crop has been in general good. A return of 90 bushels has, in one instance, been received from one bushel of seed.

Turnips, carrots, and parsnips yield excellent crops, and their cultivation is rapidly extending. The soil and climate appear to be particularly well adapted for the culture of these roots, and there is good reason to hope that, ere long, an improved system of turnip husbandry will be generally adopted; leading to a large increase in the bulk of agricultural produce, and also to a considerable export trade in salt provisions, beef, and pork.

The principal grasses are timothy, red and white clover, and a kind of soft indigenous upland grass, of which sheep are very fond; also marsh grasses, on which cattle are fed during the winter months.

As a few cold days and wet weather frequently occur in the latter end of April, or the first week in May, wheat or oats are seldom sown until the first of the latter month. Barley will ripen if sown before the 20th of June, although it is generally sown earlier. Potatoes are planted about the end of May, or beginning of June, and often later. Turnip-seed is sown about the middle of June, though some prefer sowing it as late as the first week in July.

Hay-making begins in the latter end of July, and as the weather is commonly very dry at this time, it is attended with very little trouble in curing. Barley is reaped in August, and the wheat and oat harvest commences sometimes before, but generally after the 1st of September.

Milch cows, and such horses and cattle as require most care, are housed in November; but December is the usual month for housing cattle regularly. Sheep thrive better by being left out all winter; but they require to be fed, and it is necessary to have a covered shed to guard them against the cold winds and snow drift.

The horses of the island are in general small but strong, hardy, docile, and patient of fatigue. Lieut.-Governor Ready brought a thorough-bred horse and

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

a mare to the colony, and several others have since been imported; so that the breed both of farm and road-horses is greatly improved.

The horned cattle of the island are smaller than those of England. The ordinary weight of an ox bred in the more cultivated districts, may be about 800 weight, without hide or tallow. A great improvement upon the island breed has taken place since the introduction of Durham and Ayrshire bulls.

The breed of sheep has also been much improved by the importation of Leicester and Southdown stock from England, and the farmers of the adjacent provinces frequently come to the island for the purpose of purchasing rams and ewes.

The swine of the country are suffered to run too much at large to thrive well. Some farmers have, however, attended to breeding from the best varieties of English pigs, and pork may be obtained in Charlotte Town market of as good quality as in most parts of England.

Domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, &c., are reared with great ease, and are plentiful.

The principal disadvantage, in an agricultural point of view, connected with this island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton, and, in fact, the only one of any importance, is the length of the winter, which renders it necessary to have a large store of hay for supporting live stock; and which also, from the abrupt opening of spring and summer, abridges the season for field-work. These disadvantages are, however, felt with equal severity in Prussia, and over a great part of Germany, where the people employed in agricultural pursuits form the majority of the inhabitants. About a ton of hay, with straw for each, taking large and small together, is requisite to winter black cattle properly.

The winter season has also many advantages. Wood and fence-holes are easily brought from the forests over the smooth slippery roads made by the frosts and snows, and distances are shortened by the bays and rivers being frozen over. The ground is also fertilized by deep snows; and when we consider that the autumn and fall are much finer, and of longer duration than in Europe, and the winter setting in generally so much later, the farmers have in reality little cause to complain of the seasons, as they have abundant time to plough all the grounds in the fall, which is, at the same time, considered to be the most proper season for American tillage.

There is no country where the manures not dependent upon the husbandman's economy are (with the exception of lime) more abundant, or more easily obtained; and this is a matter of especial importance to new settlers who begin their labours upon wilderness land. The richest and most endurable of the marine manures is the muscle-mud. It consists of decayed muscles and shells, mixed with mud, and is found in many of the rivers. Many of the settlements possess the advantage of an annual deposit of kelp, which the sea every spring throws up in great abundance. Within all the bays and rivers there are large deposits of a sea-weed, known by the name of eel-grass. This is inferior to kelp or muscle-mud; but if made into a compost, or spread a foot deep over the farm yards in the autumn, it will become a tolerably good manure for either the white or green crops of the following season.

Limestone is usually imported from Nova Scotia, which makes it too expensive for general consumption; but the beneficial effect of even a small quantity applied to the land is so evident, that many farmers are beginning to use it freely.

The first substantial effort towards the improvement of husbandry in this island was the establishment of an agricultural society, which was founded under the auspices of Lieutenant-Governor Ready in 1826. This was speedily followed by the institution of branch societies, and through their means stock of various descriptions, new seeds, and improved implements were imported; trials of skill in ploughing, and in the cultivation of the different crops, were encouraged, and prizes given for the best samples of grain. Strenuous efforts are now being made to extend the operations of the Royal Agricultural Society upon a larger scale; and from the spirit of improvement which has been awakened, and the liberal support afforded by the Legislature, there is good reason to hope that a better system of agriculture will be established, the results of which cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the colony.

The number of acres of arable land in the island appears to be 215,389; of which there were under crop in 1848,—

Wheat	21,091 acres.
Barley	5,894 „
Oats	43,520 „
Potatoes	11,597 „
Turnips	2,420 „

The number of farming stock were—

Horses	12,845
Neat cattle	49,310
Sheep	92,785
Hogs	19,863

The number of horses seems excessive in proportion to the other descriptions of stock, but it includes horses of all kinds besides those exclusively employed in agricultural work. In 1841, the number of hogs was 35,522, being 15,659 more than in 1848. This remarkable falling off is to be attributed entirely to the failure of the potato crop for the two previous years.

Horticulture.

The soil of the island is peculiarly well adapted to the purposes of the horticulturist. Being composed chiefly of sand and clay, without any obstruction from stones other than the soft red sandstone on which it is based, it may be trenched to any depth, and is of course favourable to the production of the carrot, beet, radish, or other fusiform roots, which are raised in as great if not greater perfection than in any of the surrounding colonies. Brocoli, cauliflower, and all the Brassica tribe may be obtained in great abundance, and of the best quality.

The different variety of peas, beans, lettuce, celery, spinach, sea-kale, rhubarb, sweet herbs, and in short all vegetables which are cultivated in Great Britain for culinary purposes, succeed equally well here. Asparagus, the cultivation of which is attended with some expense and trouble in Europe, may be had here with comparative ease, and at little cost. The cucumber will grow luxuriantly and perfect its seeds in the open air, without the aid of glass or artificial heat of any kind. To obtain these and melons at an earlier season, recourse is had to forcing-frames and hot-beds, as in England.

The different varieties of the cultivated currant, gooseberry, strawberry and raspberry, are to be found in every garden, not inferior either in size or flavour to those of the countries from whence they have been imported. Large quantities of the indigenous strawberry and raspberry are brought to market by the country people, and are by many preferred (particularly the former) as being superior in delicacy of flavour to the cultivated variety. Apples are grown with success, and they should be much more extensively planted, not only to supply a sufficiency for domestic use, but a surplus for exportation. The green-gage, orleans, damson, and other plums, together with cherries, succeed equally well here as elsewhere. The filbert has been found to ripen its fruit, and the hazel is indigenous.

The winters, though severe, are not sufficiently so to injure the roots, or prevent bulbous and different perennial plants from perfecting their flowers in the spring and summer. The crocus, lily, narcissus, and others of the same sort, stand the winter, and produce as variegated and splendid colours as in more southern climates. Dahlias, ranunculuses, anemones, chrysanthemums, and a host of annuals, contribute to embellish the walls and parterres. The rose, in its different hardy varieties, may be cultivated to any extent.

The horse-chestnut, the acacia, the English ash (differing materially from the native species), the barberry, and a number of others, have been intermingled with the native trees and shrubs; among which, the cedar, sumach, Indian pear, tree cranberry, mountain ash, and wild cherry are conspicuous for their beauty and delicacy of appearance.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tenure of Land.

After the cession of the island to Great Britain in 1763, various schemes were proposed for its cultivation and settlement; but it was finally determined to make grants to individuals upon a plan recommended by the Board of Trade and Plantations. There being very many applications, it was thought proper that the different townships should be drawn for by way of lottery; and in this manner the whole of the island, with the exception of about 12,000 acres, reserved for sites of towns, &c., was granted by the Imperial Government to individuals having claims for public services, and others who possessed influence with the Government of the day, upon certain terms of settlement. Part of these lands have since been sold; but the greater portion still remains in the possession of the representatives of the original grantees. Many of the proprietors of townships are absentees, being represented by resident agents, who are empowered to sell or lease the lands under their charge. The price of land varies from 5*s.* to 20*s.* per acre, the difference of price arising more from situation than disparity in the quality of the land.

Some of the most extensive proprietors grant leases for 999 years on the following conditions:—

First and second year . . .	No rent.
Third year	3*d.* per acre.
Fourth year	6*d.* ,,
Fifth year	9*d.* ,,
Sixth year	1*s.* ,,

to continue for the remainder of the term at 1*s.* per acre, the tenant being entitled at any time to buy his farm at 20 years' purchase.

The rents may be paid either in money or the produce of the land at the market price; or in labour, when convenient to both landlord and tenant.

The quantity of land now remaining in the Crown is under 10,000 acres. That in the townships being too remote for present settlement, or otherwise of inferior quality, is, in consequence, but little sought after: the Crown lands in the towns and royalties are more valuable.

Fisheries.

Prince Edward Island is indisputably the best fishing station within the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the harbours on the north side are the most conveniently situated for the successful prosecution of this lucrative and important pursuit. It, therefore, appears rather surprising that extensive fisheries have not been established here before this time. Some attempts, it is true, have been made, which have failed from different causes. The chief reasons which can be assigned for the neglect of the fisheries are, the want of capital in the island itself, and the accidental ignorance of capitalists, who established themselves in the other provinces, of the advantages which the island possessed in proximity to the fishing-grounds, comparative freedom from fogs, and natural aptitude of the coast.

From various causes the people of this colony have not availed themselves of the advantages afforded them for the prosecution of the cod and mackarel fisheries with greater chances of success than others not so favourably situated. The ease with which the soil is rendered fit for tillage, and the abundant return it afforded to the labours of its early inhabitants, is sufficient to account for their indifference to tempt the proverbially fickle and uncertain element. When the population increased, the long struggle with France, and afterwards with America, presented in the markets of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland temptations to continue in the same path, which it would have been useless, as well as unwise, to have attempted to overcome. A ready sale for agricultural produce and cattle was to be found in both these provinces; and the town of Halifax, the station of a large military force, and the rendezvous of a numerous navy, depended almost entirely upon the island for a supply of the then staple article of food,—potatoes, for which it was at that time, and until lately, deservedly celebrated. Under such circumstances, we need not wonder that, when not only the means of sufficiency but of superfluity were to be had from the land, the sea was only resorted to at leisure times to procure a supply for

domestic consumption. Since that period, the habits and feelings of the people have become decidedly agricultural; nor has the population of the island become so dense as to make it a matter of necessity that part of its increasing numbers should betake themselves to a mode of providing for a subsistence different from that followed by their fathers.

There are many reasons, however, which render that change a matter of policy and convenience, although not dictated by imperious necessity. A population of 63,000 souls, with whom the article of fish is a favourite and familiar food, requires no small quantity for its own consumption; and the necessity of replacing with something equivalent a source of export, whose value has never been sufficiently estimated until, it is to be feared, it has been stopped for ever, points out a recourse to the surrounding waters as almost inevitable. But until a sufficient number of men are by some means procured who can be induced to enter into the business, not only properly instructed in the art—for it is as much a trade or art as farming or any other laborious occupation in which peculiar skill is required,—but who are capable and willing to instruct others, it is in vain to hope that it can be carried on with any reasonable prospect of remuneration to the parties or advantage to the colony.

Of the large fleet of fishing-vessels from the United States which annually visit the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from 200 to 300 are, during the summer, engaged in fishing round the shores of the island; and it is understood that they always carry off two, and often three, full cargoes during the season.

Commerce.

The commerce of the island consists in the exchange of its agricultural productions, timber and manufactured deals, ships built therein, and a small quantity of dry and pickled fish, caught on the shores of the island, for British manufactures and other articles of consumption. The mercantile intercourse is generally carried on with Great Britain and Ireland, the neighbouring provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, and the United States. The return of exports and imports cannot be considered as conveying the true extent of the trade of the colony. Ship-building, which at present forms one of the most considerable items of domestic industry and enterprize, is entirely omitted in the value of the exports; exclusively of which, a large portion of the imports is necessarily consumed in completing the ships, and in sending them to markets.

The number of vessels built in the island in 1848 was 73, and their tonnage amounted to 10,634 tons; and as these were mostly sold in the United Kingdom at about 5*l.* per ton, the value thus realized would be 53,170*l.*, exclusive of the freight of the vessels. Owing to the general depression of trade there has been a decrease in the amount of tonnage built this year, as compared with 1847, of 7,811 tons.

The island is limited in its manufactures. There is a coarse and useful woollen cloth made and worn by the inhabitants, and there are mills in the vicinity of Charlotte Town where this description of cloth is dressed and dyed. The inhabitants also manufacture linens and flannels for domestic use, tan and dress leather, &c. There is an ironfoundry in Charlotte Town, which deserves more encouragement than it receives, as the work performed there is exceedingly good.

Prices.

The price of food is generally regulated by the state of the crops in the island; but this year, from the failure of the harvest, considerable importations of flour and Indian meal have been made from the United States.

The following is a price-current, including some of the leading articles of general consumption:—

		Sterling.
Best wheaten flour .	Per barrel of 196 lbs.,	35*s.*
Best wheaten bread .	Per lb. . . .	1½*d.*
Wheat . . .	Per bushel . .	5*s.*
Barley . . .	Ditto . . .	2*s.*
Oats . . .	Ditto . . .	1*s.* 6*d.*
Potatoes . . .	Ditto . . .	1*s.* to 2*s*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

			Sterling.
Hay	Per ton		30*s.* to 40*s.*
Horses	Each		10*l.* to 20*l.*
Horned cattle	Ditto		4*l.* to 5*l.*
Sheep	Ditto		10*s.*
Swine	Ditto		10*s.* to 30*s.*
Beef	Per lb.		3*d.*
Mutton	Ditto		3*d.*
Pork	Ditto		3*d.*
Butter	Ditto		6*d.* to 8*d.*
Cheese	Ditto		6*d.*
Rice	Ditto		3*d.*
Coffee	Ditto		10*d.*
Tea	Ditto		2*s.*
Sugar, white	Ditto		9*d.*
Sugar, brown	Ditto		4*d.*
Salt, common	Per bushel		1*s.* 6*d.*
Tobacco	Per lb.		9*d.*
Soap, common	Ditto		3*d.*
Candles	Ditto		8*d.*
Wine	Per gallon		4*s.* to 10*s.*
Brandy	Ditto		10*s.*
Beer	Ditto		1*s.*
Firewood	Per cord		7*s.*
Coal, Sydney	Per chaldron		23*s.*
Herrings	Per barrel		10*s.* to 15*s.*
Salt-fish	Ditto		10*s.*
Domestic wages	Per annum		8*l.* to 16*l.*
Labourers' wages	Per day		2*s.*

Civil Establishment.

The civil establishment of the island consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, Surveyor-General, Provost Marshal, and Clerk of the Crown, whose salaries are paid by the Imperial Government; and an Assistant Judge and Master of the Rolls, whose salary is paid by the colony.

By a colonial statute of the 10th Geo. III. cap. 1, the above officers are entitled to receive certain fees for particular services; a detailed account of those fees will be found on reference to page 7. The fees attached to the office of Colonial Secretary and Registrar and Clerk of the Council are paid into the Colonial Treasury, under the Act of 3rd Vict. cap. 27, a commuted allowance being received by that officer in lieu of fees.

There are also a Comptroller of Navigation Laws, and a clerk and searcher, at the port of Charlotte Town, whose salaries are paid by the Imperial Government. There are likewise five sub-collectors of customs at the outports of Cascumpeque, Richmond Bay, Bedeque, Three Rivers, and Colville Bay, who are appointed by the Commissioners of Customs, but whose salaries are paid by the colony. In addition to the officers already named, there are others on the civil establishment of the colony who are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and paid for their services also out of the colonial revenue; these are, the Treasurer, who receives a salary of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the Collector of Impost at Charlotte Town, whose salary is 173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; 11 Collectors of Impost at the different out-harbours, who are paid by a per centage on the duties collected by them respectively; a Solicitor-General, a Registrar in Chancery, and a Private Secretary, who receive no salary, being remunerated for their services by certain fees attached to their respective offices.

There is a Sub-Inspector and Adjutant-General of Militia, who receives from the colony a salary of 50*l.*; there is a wharfinger and harbour-master in Charlotte Town, whose salary is 40*l.*; there are also various other offices of minor importance, the holders of which are paid out of the resources of the colony, and whose united salaries for the past year amounted to 350*l.*, as detailed in page 21.

Judicial Establishment.

The judicial establishment of the island consists of a Chief Justice, whose salary is voted by the Imperial Parliament, and who has hitherto received from the colony 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for travelling expenses. That allowance has now ceased, the colony having provided for the services of an Assistant Judge and Master of the Rolls, by granting a salary of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for that object. There are also two Assistant Judges who have no salary or other emoluments, except such as are derived from a few trifling fees for administering oaths, taxing bills of costs, &c.; these gentlemen, as may be inferred, are not professionally educated.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

This establishment consists, at present, of seven clergymen stationed respectively at Charlotte Town, George Town, St. Eleanor's, Milton, and Westmoreland. The rector of Charlotte Town, who is also Ecclesiastical Commissary receives 100*l.* per annum from the Imperial Government, 100*l.* per annum from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and 36*l.* per annum as officiating chaplain to the garrison, besides surplice fees; and the parishioners pay the salary of a curate. The other five clergymen draw the whole of their stipends from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who have also liberally contributed to the erection of all the churches of the establishment in the island, nine in number.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the year 1848 amounted to 10,459*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.*, exclusive of the Parliamentary grant of 3,070*l.*, of the sum of 936*l.* 19*s.* being the proceeds of shares held by the Colonial Government in the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company; of the sum of 284*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* repayment of advances made to destitute settlers; of the sum of 100*l.* received under a colonial statute compelling proprietors of land to contribute towards the opening and formation of new roads; and of the sum of 34*l.* from the proceeds of the sale of Crown lands.

The colonial revenue is principally derived from an impost of 10*d.* currency per gallon on ale, porter, and strong beer, imported into the island under two permanent colonial legislative enactments of 25th Geo. III. cap. 4, and 35th Geo. III. cap. 10; the amount received under these Acts is 665*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, and is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for making and keeping in repair, roads, bridges, &c. An additional impost of 1*s.* 5*d.* currency per gallon on rum; 2*s.* 5*d.* per gallon on brandy, gin, and cordials; 2*s.* 2*d.* per gallon on wines; 1*d.* per gallon on ale and porter; 4*d.* per lb. on tea; 4*d.* per lb. on manufactured and 2*d.* per lb. on unmanufactured tobacco; 2*d.* per lb. on refined sugar; 9*s.* per cwt. on brown or Muscovado sugar; 3*d.* per gallon on molasses; 6*s.* per cwt. on meat salted or cured; 1*d.* per lb. on sole leather, 3*d.* per lb. on upper leather, and 1*d.* per lb. on harness leather; 40*s.* each on horses; 20*s.* each on neat cattle; and an *ad valorem* duty, varying from 2½ to 25 per cent. on certain goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the island under an annual colonial enactment; the same Act imposes a duty of 8*d.* currency per gallon on spirits distilled in the island. The amount of revenue derived from the above Act is 7,730*l.* 3*s.* 2¼*d.*

An assessment of 5*s.* currency upon every hundred acres of unimproved land, and 2*s.* 6*d.* on every hundred acres of improved land in the several townships in the island; 4*s.* on each unimproved town lot, pasture lot, common lot, and water lot; and 2*s.* 6*d.* on each improved town and water lot in the town and royalty of Charlotte Town; and 2*s.* on each improved pasture lot and common lot in the said town and royalty; 1*s.* 4*d.* on each improved, and 2*s.* 8*d.* on each unimproved town lot, pasture lot, and water lot, in the towns and royalties of George Town and Prince Town, imposed for 15 years by a colonial enactment of the 11th Vict. cap. 7, during which time Her Majesty's right to the quit rents is surpended. The proceeds of this Act in 1848 amounted to 413*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, being about one-fourth of its annual production; the remaining three-fourths will be carried to the revenue of 1849, as by an omission in the Act the time for enforcing payment is extended till that year.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The receipts of the Post-office, which amount to 734*l.* 16*s.*

The foregoing comprise the principal sources of revenue, besides which, there is a duty, payable on licences to retail spirituous liquors, a tonnage duty on vessels for the support of light-houses and maintaining buoys and beacons in the several harbours in the island; wharfage on vessels using the public wharfs; fees received in the office of the Colonial Secretary and Registrar; tax on immigrants, &c.

The revenue of 1848 was less than the revenue of 1847 by 4,954*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, which decrease has been occasioned by the depression of trade which has prevailed throughout all the British North American Colonies, together with a deficient harvest, the effects of which have been severely felt in this agricultural community.

The Parliamentary grant of 3,070*l.* is appropriated to the payment of the salaries of the different public officers who are borne on the Parliamentary estimates, and a pension to Charles Douglas Smith, Esq., the late Lieutenant-Governor of the island, as detailed in page 19.

The expenditure of 1848 exceeded that of 1847 by the sum of 1,938*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.*, and was more than the net revenue by the sum of 3,830*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.* The heaviest item in the local expenditure of 1848 is roads and bridges 3,341*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; the other items of expenditure are chiefly the following:—civil establishment 4,875*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; public buildings 2,460*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; expense of schools 834*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; foreign and inland mails 650*l.* 12*s.*; interest on Treasury warrants 1,184*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; Crown prosecutions 403*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; expense of gaols, &c., 418*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; public printing 305*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; lunatics and paupers 409*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; Boards of Health 276*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; and food supplied to destitute settlers 452*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

It may here be proper to remark that the revenue and expenditure of the island which are payable in currency, have hitherto been turned into sterling by a deduction of one-tenth from the former, that having previously been the acknowledged, and up to the present time the legal rate of exchange; but the premium of exchange on Great Britain being now 35 per cent. in addition, gives a proportionate increased value to British Coins, which pass current at 50 per cent. advance on their sterling rate, thus rendering 20*s.* sterling equal to 30*s.* currency, and upon that ratio the revenue and expenditure of 1848 has been calculated, as also the comparative revenue and expenditure of 1847.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DONALD CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(No. 18.) No. 5. No. 5.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant to Earl Grey.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
April 28, 1849.
(Received May 15, 1849.)

My Lord,

Having, in the report that accompanied the Blue Book for the year 1847, entered so much at length into all the details connected both with the administration of the Government of this island, as well as its trade and other resources, and having also in my Despatches during the last twelve months apprised your Lordship of every change, whether for improvement or otherwise, that has taken place in our affairs during that period, I consider it unnecessary on the present occasion, the transmission of the Blue Book for the year 1848, to trouble your Lordship with separate and distinct reports on the several subjects contained in these statistical returns, but shall confine my remarks to those points of primary interest and importance to the general welfare of the colony.

1. *Imports and Exports.*

The returns furnished exhibit a large decrease in the estimated value of the imports, and an increase in that of the exports, as compared with the previous year; the return of imports being 769,628*l.*, as against 843,409*l.*, in 1847, a loss in the year of 73,781*l.*; and of exports 837,581*l.*, against 806,565*l.*, in 1847, showing an increase on the year of 31,016*l.*

2. *Fisheries.*

A review of the condition of the staple trade of the colony during the past season, the fisheries, will explain the cause of the difference in the estimated value of exports for the two years; their general results (both Newfoundland and Labrador) having been satisfactory, and the produce, notwithstanding some partial failures, has been something above the average.

The seal fishery in the spring of the year was considered a good one, and in that branch of our trade the export shows an improvement over that of the year preceding; the number of seal skins exported amounting to 521,604, the value of which is estimated at 58,426*l.*

There is also a similar improvement in the quantity of oil exported in the past year over the one preceding; the number of tuns (seal and cod) being 10,705, estimated at the value of 248,531*l.*

The exports of the produce of our cod fisheries exhibit the like results; the number of quintals of dried cod fish amounting to 920,366, the value of which may be taken at 491,924*l.*

The herring and salmon fisheries are carried on, but in a very partial and desultory manner; in fact, I may say almost entirely neglected, although capable of being prosecuted to an unlimited extent, and with every probability of the greatest success and pecuniary advantage to those who would embark in them.

Of the former fishery there were exported 13,872 barrels, valued at 7,644*l.*; of the latter 3,822 barrels, valued at 6,597*l.*

The total value of the exports of our fisheries in the year 1848 amounted to 817,305*l.*, while that in the year preceding was 780,509*l.*; showing thereby in the past year an increase of 36,796*l.*

The following table at once exhibits a comparative statement of the quantity and value of the afore-mentioned staple articles of produce exported in the years in question.

NEWFOUND-LAND.

Years.	Dried Fish.	Oils.	Seal Skins.	Salmon.	Herrings.
	QUANTITY.				
	Quintals.	Tuns.	Number.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1847	837,973	8,624	436,831	4,917	9,907
1848	920,366	10,705	521,608	3,822	13,872
	VALUE.				
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1847	489,940	229,185	46,280	9,782	5,111
1848	491,924	248,531	58,426	6,597	7,644

3. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

As almost the entire revenue of the colony is raised from the duties levied under the Customs Acts, the decrease in the imports of the year has been met with a corresponding decrease on the duties received thereon. The amounts received in 1848 being, imperial, 5783*l.* 17*s.* 6*d*, a falling off of 427*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, when compared with that (6211*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*) received in the preceding year; colonial, 48,154*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, a falling off of 3973*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, when taken with the amount of the previous year (52,127*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*).

The total of the Customs duties for the year 1848, being 53,938*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; the total decrease, when compared with that received in the year 1847, being 4401*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

The total revenue of the colony in the year 1848 amounted to 59,300*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, and when compared with that received in the year 1847 (69,049*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*) there appears a decrease of 9,748*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*; the falling off of 4,401*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* in the branch of the customs, and the transfer to the credit of the treasurer, in the year 1847, of 5,000*l* from the Imperial Grant to the colony for the relief of the fire sufferers, will account for the deficiency of the year 1848.

The expenditure of the past year compared with the year previous exhibits a decrease of 12,161*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*, the amount in the year 1848 being 62,711*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, and in the year 1847, 74,673*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

Two items of expenditure in the year 1847, and which did not occur in the past year, will alone nearly account for the decrease. No session of the Legislature having been held in 1848, the colony was saved the sum of 3,098*l.*, spent in 1847 in defraying the expenses of the Assembly; and no appropriation having been made for roads and bridges in the last year, a saving of 6324*l.* may be said to have accrued to the colony, if the expenditure under that head in the year 1847 is taken into consideration.

In connexion with the expenditure of the colony, I directed your Lordship's attention in my report that accompanied the Blue Book last year, to the great and serious impediments we had to contend with in our efforts to extricate the finances of the colony from their present embarrassed state; and observed, that all our endeavours would be but of little avail until the system pursued in the administration of relief to the poor had undergone a complete revision.

In accordance with my determination at that time expressed to your Lordship, I brought the subject under the consideration of the local Legislature, and endeavoured to impress upon that body the urgent necessity of some assistance being given by the way of local rates or assessments on the several districts and towns, and more especially the town of St. John's, in at least partially relieving the finances from this heavy burden—the entire cost being now defrayed out of the public treasury; but I regret to say that all my efforts on this head have this session been ineffectual. However, notwithstanding the rejection of the late measure by the House of Assembly, I shall not relax in my endeavours, nor do I despair of success in obtaining, at some future period, their concurrence in the adoption of a measure by which the relief to the poor may be put on an entirely different footing, both as regards the recipients themselves, as also the manner of providing the funds requisite for their maintenance: and thus supersede the present loose and unsatisfactory way, hurtful both to the morals of the people, as well as ruinous to the best interests of the colony; for the finances, straitened as they now are from the embarrassed circumstances of the last two years, must in a short time succumb under the weight of sustaining, unassisted, so undue a proportion of the population of the island.

4. *Agriculture.*

In taking a review of the results of the agriculture of the colony for the past year, I may observe that the progress made during this brief period has been such as to lead to encouraging anticipations for the future, notwithstanding the recurrence of the potato disease, by which many persons have again suffered, though to an extent much less than heretofore.

The Agricultural Society in their report for the year 1848, observe, that the comparatively extensive trials that have been made this year in the growth of wheat, barley, and oats, have in their results more than amply realized the most sanguine anticipations of those favourable to the experiment, and afforded an ample refutation to the opinions formerly prevalent that our soil and climate were unfitted to the growth of grain. The spring wheat especially seems peculiarly adapted to the country, and appears, in the opinion of many, to yield a more certain crop than barley or oats. Flaxand hemp have been introduced, and both with success. The past summer has been by no means a favourable one for cultivation, the temperature having been upon an average several degrees under the ordinary temperature of the summer season, and the latter part of the summer and autumn has been marked by frequent and heavy rains and storms; added to which it may be stated that much of the grain the past season was sown late, and many small farmers and others were without experience in its cultivation. Still the produce in this district (that of St. John's), and also in the out-districts, has been abundant in quantity, and excellent in quality; and many of the samples of wheat grown this season are fit to exhibit in any market, the weight per bushel averaging above 60 lbs.

The society also make mention of another circumstance highly encouraging, that there is a prevalent feeling among those who have the past summer tried grain even for the first time, to save a considerable part of their produce for seed next season, intending to sow asgreat a breadth as possible with grain, and with every reason it may be expectd that another year will witness a greatly extended, if not an almost universa,growth of grain in the colony.

The establishment of two mills, now in full operation, in this town has been attended with the most satisfactory results; one is also about to be erected at Harbour Grace. The like advantages I hope to see extended generally throughout the colony, by the erection of others in all the larger settlements, as they will materially contribute to the promotion of the growth of grain crops, heretofore much retarded from the want of the means for grinding corn.

The mills being adapted to grinding meal as well as grain, will bring within the reach of the labouring population another article of food, oat and barley meal, and thus furnish a substitute for the potato, the sole article on which the lower classes have been accustomed to rely on for their subsistence, and which after the repeated failures must now cease to be regarded either as a sure or safe stay for affording sustenance to any population; and after great personal investigation, each day now adds to my conviction that the prosecution of the fisheries alone is quite unequal to support the population of the island, and the future welfare of the colony is intimately connected with the successful prosecution of agriculture.

A large supply of grain of every kind for the ensuing spring has been laid in by the Government, so as to ensure a very extended cultivation; ploughs, harrows, and other agricultural implements, but little known in this district, and with the use of which remoter settlements were entirely unacquainted, are being distributed among the different outports; and it is our earnest hope that the benefits already experienced, even after this short trial, will not only be rendered permanent, but receive a tenfold increase from the encouragement afforded on our part being met by corresponding energy and perseverance on that of the occupiers of the soil in the tillage of their lands; and which, thus, may be the means of bestowing advantages of inestimable value on the welfare and prosperity of not only the present but future generations of Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

No. 6.

No. 6.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor ELLIOT to Earl GREY, dated Bermuda, June 11, 1849.

(Received July 2, 1849.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1848.

Taxes and Duties.

The schedule of taxes and duties established by this Legislature on the abolition of the duties under the Imperial Act will have been in operation a year on the 6th July next, and as there is an excess of revenue, I trust that there will be some diminution of the duties on beer and wine, casting a disproportionate share of the public burdens on the persons in the Queen's service.

	£.	
In 1847, under the former tariff, the duties on beer amounted to	534	
In 1848	852	
		£318
In 1847 the duties on wine were . .	338	
In 1848	799	
		461
Total increase under these heads in 1848 . .		£ 779

I hope also that the *ad valorem* charge of 5 per cent. will be diminished. In 1847, whilst the charge was at 1½ and 1 per cent., the amount collected was 1,485*l.*

In 1848, during nearly two quarters of which the charge was 5 per cent., the amount collected did not increase correspondingly, being 3,362*l.*

Adverting to the improving condition of the colony, and the increasing amount of the imports, it is probable that an *ad valorem* charge of 2½ per cent. during the next financial year would be as fruitful of revenue as the charge levied in the current year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£.
The revenue in 1847 (including the Parliamentary grant of 4,049*l.*) was	18,334
The expenditure	18,339
The revenue in 1848 (including the Parliamentary grant) was	20,785
The expenditure	19,024
Excess of revenue . .	£ 1,765
The charge of collection in 1848	910
Under the old system	£1,500

Convict Expenditure.

The Blue Book for 1848 only exhibits the number of prisoners to be 1603. But there is some error in this respect; the whole number of prisoners at Bermuda during 1848 having been 1,685. The present cost of a prisoner at this establishment is about 1*s.* 3*d.* per diem:—

	s.	d.
For ration	0	8½
For custody, lodging, and all other charges except passage out	0	6½
	1	3

If the fresh meat contract should be opened in the course of this year, there will probably be a reduction in the cost of the ration; and when the establishment is on shore, the charge for custody and lodging will be considerably reduced, whilst the advantages in point of health and discipline will be great.

The establishment of the "Teneos" as a convict hospital has been attended with a large saving. Under the old system, the expenses incidental to the treatment of the number of prisoners who have been placed on the sick list during the year ending 1st instant, (upwards of 7,000), would have exceeded 6,000*l.* Under the present arrangement the charge has fallen within 2,500*l.* But important as this consideration is, the separation of prisoner patients and soldiers and sailors in the Queen's service, and the treatment of the convicts entirely by the medical officers of their own department, are still more advantageous results.

Military Expenditure.

The total payment from the Commissariat chest under this head during the year—

	£.
1847 amounted to	82,449
1848 amounted to	70,266
The difference of . .	£12,183

Arising almost entirely from reduced drafts by the naval department.

* * * *

I annex a Report and plan of the officer in charge of naval works.

The levelling processes at Boaz Island are in progress, and the bridge between Ireland and Boaz will be finished by about the 1st September; I trust that all the buildings will be completed in 1853. They will be capable of containing 1,800 prisoners, and owing to the cheapness of the materials, their permanence, and the insular position of the depôt, I think it may be depended upon that the expense of the prison, both in point of construction and subsequent establishment, will be very moderate, replacing hulks, which are certainly the most expensive constructions to keep in repair, the most chargeable as respects establishment, and generally the most ineligible for prison purposes in such a climate as this.

Imports and Exports.

The exports have declined from 20,000*l.* in 1847 to 18,000*l.* in 1848; but that difference will probably be more than redressed in the current year, owing to the increased amount and value of the products of the soil and the growing attention of the people to these points. It should be remarked, too, that the amount of produce consumed on the spot and sold to the increased number of steamers which visited these islands during the year 1848 has been more considerable than it was in 1847.

The value of the imports has increased from 139,000*l.* in 1847 to 149,000*l.* in 1848.

When the Navigation Laws are repealed, there is reason to surmise that these islands may, to some extent, become an entrepôt; for the trade will probably be chiefly done by American vessels *in transitu* to and from the West Indies. Food and Supplies of all kinds will no doubt be much cheaper in Bermuda than they have hitherto been; but it is to be apprehended that the change will, temporarily at least, break up the little business of ship-building in this colony, for the Americans can build much cheaper of their timber than we of our cedar: the cedar, however, is far more durable; and with the increasing population and falling price of labour in Bermuda, I should hope that this business would soon recover itself.

BERMUDA.

In conclusion I believe that the general condition of the colony is as satisfactory as it has ever been since its settlement.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Encl. in No. 6.

Enclosure in No. 6.

REPORT of the state of the Operations carrying on for the purpose of opening a Communication through the Reef heretofore extending across the Stags' Channel.

THE accompanying chart shows the position of the reef with reference to the channel. Previous to the commencement of the operations, the depth of water on this reef did not exceed 14 feet at low water of springs; and although the remainder of the channel, as buoyed off by the Master of the Flag Ship, was clear of rock, nevertheless the sand accumulated to the level of the reef on both sides of it.

It appeared probable that, were the reef removed, the action of the tide would either of itself, or facilitated by machinery, remove the sand; and this was, to some extent, proved by experiments made by command and under the direction of the Earl of Dundonald, the Commander-in-Chief.

Under the orders of his Lordship, operations were, in June last, commenced for the removal of the reef. The chart already referred to shows the progress made.

A channel of 3 fathoms in width has been cut entirely through the reef, with a depth of water of from 18 to 20 feet at low water of springs; and a considerable portion has been widened to 13 fathoms, and to a similar depth. The excavation has been made entirely in hard limestone by means of diving bells and blasting, and has been a laborious and arduous undertaking.

The total number of cubic yards of rock excavated now amounts to 2,234.

Immediate measures will be taken for aiding the action of the tide in the removal of the sand by machinery attached to the "Kite" steam-vessel.

The total expenditure to this date amounts to 1,434*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.*, whereof 617*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* for labour and certain stores not in the naval storehouses, and procured from the United States, have been, or will have to be, paid by the colony; 220*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* have been paid by the naval department for fitting a lighter for the service and repairing the damage caused to a bell vessel by foundering in the channel in September last; the remainder, 596*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.*, being for stores supplied by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who have further been pleased to grant the use of the diving-bell vessels, barges, and gear, also the superintendence of their officers.

Considering that up to January only one diving bell was employed, and that for a month the operations were suspended in consequence of the foundering of the bell vessel in a heavy gale in September, as referred to above, the progress made may be considered to be highly satisfactory.

Two bell vessels being now employed, and the most difficult part of the undertaking accomplished, and further as it may reasonably be expected that the sand will in a great measure be removed by the action of the tide, it may be hoped that a few months will see this important work in such a state that vessels drawing 18 to 20 feet will be enabled to pass into the Great Sound at low water of ordinary tides, and of a proportionally greater draft at high water of springs.

(Signed) JOHN D. ANDERSON,
In charge of Naval Works,
21st May, 1849.

Bermuda Yard,
21st May 1849.

▽ White Buoy

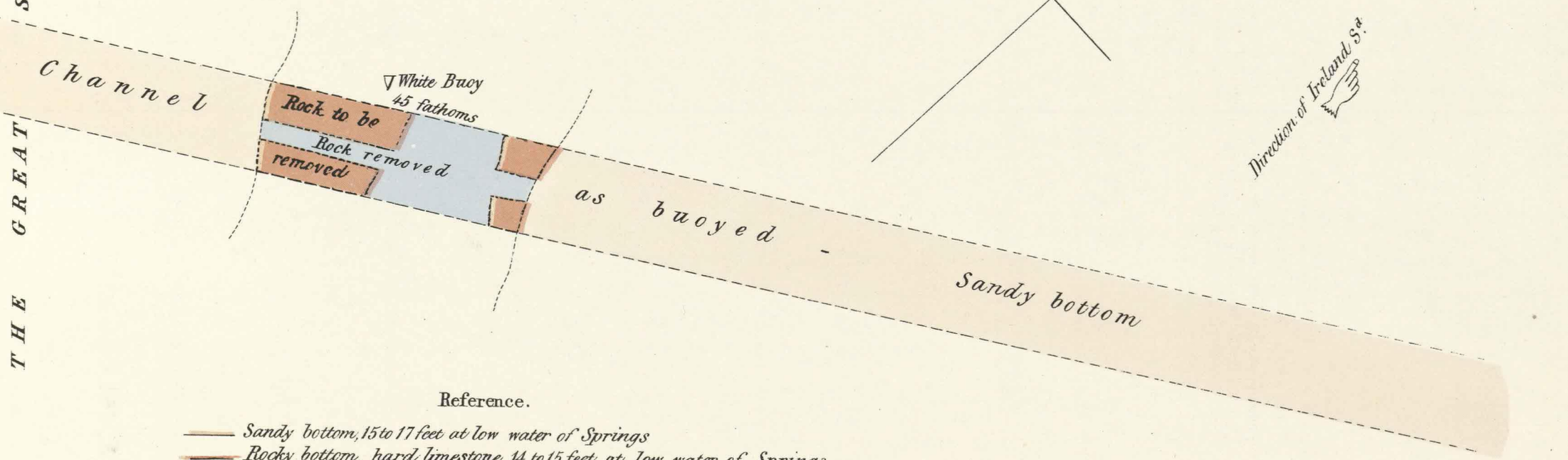
STAG'S CHANNEL CHART,

Shewing the state of the Work up to the 21st May 1849.

To accompany Report of Same Date.

True Var. 7°

In charge of Naval Works.



Reference.

- Sandy bottom, 15 to 17 feet at low water of Springs
- Rocky bottom, hard limestone 14 to 15 feet at low water of Springs.
- Rocky bottom, has been deepened by the Diving Bell, by blasting from 14 feet at low water of Springs; has now 18 to 20 feet at low water of Springs.

▼ Black Buoy

Black Buoy ▼

Scale.

10 5 0 50 100 Fathoms.

J. Arrowsmith. Litho.

JAMAICA.

(No. 32.) No. 7. No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

King's House, Jamaica, March 10, 1849.

My Lord, (Received April 9, 1849.)

1. I have the honour to lay before your Lordship the first sections of my General Report, which ought to have accompanied the Blue Book for 1847. I have added some notes and official documents, which serve to connect my remarks with the date at which they are written, so far, at least, as to prevent contradictions or inconsistency.

2. It would certainly have been more regular to have forwarded this report sooner; and perhaps it would have been better also, and easier to have done so, restricting my observations to a mere commentary on the Blue Book.

3. But the unusual circumstances in which this colony has been placed during the last two years, and the extraordinary excitement and proceedings of the Assembly in 1848, have made me feel that I should very imperfectly discharge the duties of my station if I were to send home a general review of the condition of the island without offering any opinion as to the remedial measures which are required, and at the same time that it was impossible to form a correct judgment of what ought to be done until it could be seen what would be the result of the meeting of the colonial Legislature in the last year.

4. All doubt or suspense on that head is likely now to be removed within a short period, and I trust there will not be much additional delay on my part in completing my report and my recommendations.

5. The portion which is at present submitted will be sufficient, I hope, to afford your Lordship a tolerably complete view of the financial affairs of the island, or at least to enable your Lordship to mark those points on which more full or more precise information is required; and your Lordship may rely upon its being supplied to the best of my ability with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES EDWARD GREY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 7. Encl. in No. 7.

A GENERAL REPORT on the State of the Island of Jamaica.

King's House, Jamaica, Feb. 12, 1849.

This Report is divided according to the 23 heads or titles under which the returns constituting the annual Blue Books of the British Colonies are arranged; and, although it is based upon the returns for the year 1847, which it ought to have accompanied, it must unavoidably, even in the body of it, have some reference to the later date at which it is written; but I have attempted, for the most part, to throw the matter of a later date into marginal or foot notes.

SECTION I.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

The taxes and duties which constituted the general revenue of Jamaica in 1847 were—

1. The perpetual quit-rent and tax on land, whether cultivated or not,* which, by the Colonial Act of the 8th Vict., c. 16, is fixed at 1*d.* sterling for every acre of land other

* See the Colonial Acts, 8 Vic. c. 16, and 10 Vic. c. 47, s. 8, and the other annual Acts for laying a tax on stock, &c.

than foot land,* and for foot land at 1*d.* per foot for two sides of the square added together, and for a fractional part of an acre or foot the like sum of 1*d.* All persons in possession of land are required to make returns to the justices and vestry on the 28th day of March in every year, or within 20 days after, of the quantity of land in their possession; and the vestries are required to assess those who neglect to make such returns; and the like course is prescribed for ascertaining and collecting the amount due as in the case of other taxes, and the like penalties for neglect are imposed upon the persons employed in the collection.

Out of the proceeds of this tax, or, in case of their being insufficient, out of any other monies in his hands, the Receiver-General is to appropriate 6000*l.* yearly to such uses for the support of the Government as the Governor in Council shall appoint, provided that provision shall be made thereout for certain charges specified in a schedule annexed to the Act. All surplus of the proceeds, and all revenue arising from fines, forfeitures, or escheats, are to be received by the Receiver-General, and to be appropriated for the support of the Government of the island, and the contingent charges thereof.

This tax, light as it is, is said to be very imperfectly and unequally assessed and collected, and from a comparison of the proceeds of the tax of one year with another, it is evident that large arrears have accumulated, even since the passing of the Act of 1844,† which are said to be in many instances due from parties who cannot plead inability as an excuse for non-payment. The justices and vestry of any parish, and the subordinate officers employed in the collection, might perhaps be compelled to do their duty by the Supreme Court of Judicature, but if proceedings for that purpose were to be instituted by any but the Commissioners of Public Accounts, that Board, which consists of all the members of the House of General Assembly for the time being, would in all likelihood regard them as an interference with the extraordinary powers which have been conferred upon them by colonial enactments.‡

The most effectual means perhaps of insuring the steady payment of any land-tax in a British colony would be to enact, that payment within a specified antecedent period should be essential to the proof of ownership or of legal possession of the land, and should be a condition precedent to the exercise of any power or privilege annexed to ownership or possession, such as voting at elections or sitting as a member of the Legislature. It is supposed to have been ascertained that there are upwards of four million acres of land in Jamaica, and the report of a Commission on the quit-rents as they then stood, which is amongst the "Papers relative to the West Indies," which were laid before the British House of Commons in 1840, Part I., Jamaica, No. 31, page 67, stated, that grants had been made of more than 3,400,000 acres; of which 2,500,000 were then paying quit-rent. My own opinion would have been wholly opposed to a suggestion of the Commissioners as to the expediency of allowing the quit-rents, as they then stood, to be redeemed or purchased. It would be equally so now to any similar proposal. A low uniform acreage rate imposed upon the land itself, totally distinct from capital, whether floating or fixed (at however remote a date it may have been fixed), and as a commutation in whole or in part for those services, which in the early stages of society are necessarily incident to the tenure of land, is, in my judgment, the most reasonable, and the most just and fair in theory, and under due and firm control would be, in practice, the least burthensome, and under proper management the most advantageous of all the various modes and modifications of revenue.

2. *The Import Duties,* a schedule of which is set forth in the Blue Book. Prior to 1847 there was one set of import duties collected under annual Acts of the island, and another, consisting of the differential duties on foreign goods, under an Act of the Imperial Parliament. These latter, amounting to about 25,000*l.* a year, were of some importance to the local Government of Jamaica, inasmuch as they constituted a permanent revenue. In 1846, however, the Imperial Act of the 9 and 10 Vict., c. 94, empowered the West Indian colonies by any law which should be assented to by Her Majesty in Council to repeal those differential duties, and the local Legislature of Jamaica passed the Colonial Act of the 10th Vict., c. 22, for that purpose, to which, in August, 1847, Her Majesty's ministers, trusting to the good sense and good disposition of the General Assembly of Jamaica, advised that Her Majesty's assent should be given without any stipulation being made for providing the local Government with any other permanent revenue in lieu of that which was given away. In consequence of this repeal of the differential duties being necessarily for some time in suspense, the Colonial Act of the 10th Vict., c. 21, by which the island duties were imposed for 1847, had two schedules appended to it; one schedule, A., specifying the duties which were to take effect at once, and to continue until the assent of Her Majesty to the repeal of the differential duties should be declared in the island; the other to come into force immediately after that declaration. By the first schedule an *ad valorem* duty of 4*l.* per cent., but with a drawback of the whole upon exportation, was continued upon all goods not specifically rated in the schedule. By Schedule B. this *ad valorem*

* Foot land is Town land.

† This is entirely without reference to the arrears of the old quit rent prior to the Colonial Act of the 8 Vict. 16, which by the Report of the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned, appear to have been enormous.

‡ The annual Act from which the Board has derived its most extravagant powers has not been renewed for the year 1849, but the Members of the House of Assembly for the time being still constitute the Board of Public Accounts, with general powers of audit under a permanent Act of the Island, 15 Geo. III. c. 4, and several other Acts give them large and important powers for specific purposes, especially in the collection and remission of taxes.

duty was reduced to 2*l.* per cent., but the drawback on exportation was at the same time taken away. The specific duties on the articles particularly enumerated in Schedule B. were for the most part increased beyond the rates in Schedule A., for the purpose of compensating in some degree for the loss of revenue consequent upon the repeal of the differential duties; but the compensation, if the simultaneous reduction of the *ad valorem* duty be taken into the calculation, was by no means adequate, and the diminution in the subsequent proceeds of the import duties, which has been attributed to an alleged decay of trade, is sufficiently accounted for by the mere change in the rates of duties which took place in 1847. The duties, however, on some articles, especially provisions, are higher than it is desirable that they should ultimately remain.

If an uniform acreage rate on land of a shilling an acre were to be established as the basis of the general revenue, I would gladly see the import tariff reduced to a schedule of specific duties not exceeding for the most part 5*l.* per cent. *ad valorem*, but without any exemptions, and with a drawback of not more than half the duty. It is my impression that low and steadily continued import duties are defrayed chiefly by a diminution, which is little felt, of the rent of the lands, wheresoever situated, from which the raw material is drawn, and that it is only when duties are high that they are paid by the consumer, or when they are fluctuating that they fall on the labour or capital employed in carrying the goods.

3. *The Tonnage Duties.*—By the Colonial Act of the 7th Vict., chap. 9, sec. 5, a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton is imposed on all ships arriving in the island; but by the 9th section it is provided that droggers, and by the 10th Vict., chap. 27, that British vessels generally on their arrivals from ports within the tropic of Cancer, and the vessels of States within that tropic who admit British vessels to their ports on the same terms as their own, shall pay this duty only once a year. The duration of the Act of the 7th Vict., chap. 9, is until the 31st December, 1850. This tonnage duty is expressly provided, and, to the requisite extent, is appropriated for the payment of salaries instead of fees to the officers of Her Majesty's customs within the island. Until the repeal in 1847 of the Imperial Act, under which the differential duties were collected, Her Majesty's Treasury had the power of providing for the salaries of the officers by retaining a portion of those duties; and at one time upwards of 20,000*l.* sterling had been retained for that purpose, and was held at the order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, but was given up to the island on a proper provision being made for the salaries. In this Act of the 7th Vict., chap. 9, sec. 13, it is provided that nothing therein contained shall prevent the abolition of offices or reduction of salaries during the continuance of the Act, but no such abolition or reduction in the customs' establishment, which is within the department of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, could be assented to by the Governor except under instructions from Her Majesty's Government.*

A further duty of 4*d.* per ton, each voyage, was imposed, according to annual custom, for the year 1847 by the Colonial Act 10th Vict., chap. 9, on all vessels except sugar droggers and other British vessels trading within the tropic of Cancer, which were to pay this tonnage duty only once in 12 months: the proceeds of this duty to be applied in the first instance for the repairs of forts and fortifications.

A further duty of 8*d.* per ton, each voyage, was imposed by the same Act on all vessels, except those trading within the tropic of Cancer, which pay only once every 12 months: out of the proceeds of which the Receiver-General was to buy gunpowder whenever thereunto required by the Governor and Council.

I consider that whatever portion of these duties is expended on the old forts is mere waste, and that the sites and remains of them had better be sold, and a series of signal-posts established instead of them throughout the island, so that any part of it might communicate with the rest by speedy signals. The form of the island and the collocation of the mountains would render this quite practicable and comparatively easy.

For the support of a hospital at the port of Kingston for sick and disabled seamen and transient poor a further duty is permanently imposed by the Colonial Act of the 46th Geo. III., chap. 28, of 6*d.* a ton, at each arrival, on vessels trading to the northward of the tropic of Cancer, and 3*d.* a ton on vessels trading "between the tropics," and 2*s.* a ton once a year on sugar droggers and vessels using the coasting trade of the island.

For the erection and maintenance of a lighthouse on Morant Point, at the east end of the island, a further permanent duty is imposed of 6*d.* per ton on every vessel which shall enter and clear out of the island, but by the 10th Vict., chap. 27, this is reduced to 3*d.* a ton once in each year on British vessels trading within the tropic of Cancer, and the vessels of such states within the tropic as admit British vessels to their ports on the same terms as their own.

4. *The Duties on Rum*† *and other distilled Spirits consumed within the Island.*—By the

* One of the many objections to the Retrenchment Bill which, in February, 1849, was sent up from the Assembly to the Council, backed by a resolution, that unless it passed the Council, no Revenue Bill would be continued beyond the 15th of February, was, that without any previous concert or arrangement with the Government, the Bill made large reductions in the salaries of the officers of customs.

† In February, 1849, the Act imposing these duties expired, in consequence of the Bill for renewing them having been rejected by the Council, on account of the Assembly having tacked to it such appropriations of the rum duties as would have prevented any portion of them from being available for the payment of the

JAMAICA.

10th Vict., chap. 25, returns are required to be made from all distilleries to the vestry of the parish of the rum and other spirits manufactured there, and a duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* a gallon is imposed. The officers, who, under the name of collecting constables, collect the other taxes in each parish, are charged also with the collection of these duties, but the Receiver-General has a power of supervision and of enforcing penalties, and is authorized to appoint a deputy with a salary of 100*l.* a-year to assist him in this department.

These duties are open to nearly the same objections as other excise duties, but they are upon the whole perhaps the impost, which of all the taxes of Jamaica is borne with the least discontent, and which excites the fewest remonstrances and smallest amount of disapprobation.

It is alleged that there have been great and unusual evasions of these duties within the last 12 months.

5. The stamp duties are imposed by the Colonial Act of the 9th Vict., chap. 12, which is in force only until the 31st December, 1850. The officer principally employed in the collection of the duties is called the Commissioner of Stamps, and is appointed by the Governor with a salary of 500*l.* a-year, and he is required to render his accounts quarterly to the Commissioners of Public Accounts; but to the Receiver-General is confided the trust of impressing the stamps on paper, and he is to deposit them in a chest with two different locks, of which he keeps the one key and the Commissioners of Stamps the other. The Governor's Secretary is supplied with stamps on blank paper for the commissions and appointments which are made out in his office, and he accounts quarterly with the Receiver-General for the stamp duties which he receives. Much less complaint than might be expected is made of this branch of revenue; some of the stamps on appointments are very high, and those on proceedings in the courts of law and equity, and onconveyances of land add much to the other expenses.

6. *The Tax on Stock, Trades, and Carriages.*—In the days of slavery an Act used to be passed annually, imposing, besides some light taxes of a different description, a tax by the poll, at the rate, latterly, of between 5*s.* and 6*s.* a head on every slave; and this was not liable to the objections which apply to an ordinary poll-tax, inasmuch as it was paid by the owners of the slaves. The tax produced a large sum, and there was nothing incongruous on the practice of including in the annual Act a number of miscellaneous grants, so long as they did not exceed the estimated amount of the taxes imposed by the preceding clauses of it. But now, although the poll-tax is necessarily at an end, the practice is continued of passing, annually, an Act which, though not so intituled, is still commonly called the Poll Tax Act; and by this, in 1847 (the 10th Vic. chap. 47), although the public, as distinguished from the parochial taxes imposed by it, were merely those on horses, mules, asses, dogs, and wheel-carriages, which are enumerated in the Blue Book, page 2, together with one quarter per cent. on the net proceeds of trades and professions,—and although these for the year ending 10th October, 1847, produced altogether only 4594*l.*, yet miscellaneous grants were made by the same Act to the amount of considerably more than 33,000*l.* sterling.* These miscellaneous grants, being annually made when the whole revenue previously granted is already covered by prior claims, are, nevertheless, amongst the first demands which are made on the Treasury after the passing of the Act; and they have added much to its embarrassments. But absurd as the precedure is, it would be difficult for the Governor or Council to prevent it; inasmuch as this Poll-tax Act, in which there is no poll-tax, is always nearly the last of the Session, and includes the power, which is only annually given to the justices and vestry of each parish, to assess and levy the parochial rates, so that by the rejection of the Bill the parishes might be left without this power.†

7. The fees of the Chancellor,‡ the Ordinary, the Chief Justice, the Registrar in Chancery, &c., which are enumerated in the Blue Book as being now paid into the public Treasury, may be regarded as a part of the taxes of the island; and the fees of the health officers and the harbour masters are additional charges upon the shipping.

8. By the Colonial Act of the 9th Vict. chap. 17, a tax, commonly called the Coolie Tax, was imposed upon the employer of any Indian immigrant above the age of eight years of 40*s.* per annum, by quarterly payments of 10*s.*, in respect of each such immigrant as shall have been at any time, and for any period of time, in the employment of such employer during the three months preceding each quarter day.§

The import and tonnage duties are, of course, collected at the ports. But the system for collecting the quit-rents and tax on land, and the rum duties, and the tax on stock, trades, and carriages, is the same as that provided for the parochial taxes; principally by

---

salaries of the public officers, or the stipends of the clergy; the import duties having already been so appropriated, as to exclude these charges. Whenever the rum and spirit duties are renewed, it may be desirable to impose them on all spirits retailed, after the Act, at whatever time they may have been manufactured; and it may deserve consideration, whether the duty might not be raised from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* a gallon.

* In 1848 the poll-tax grants, as they are called, were at least 40,000*l.*

† It seems likely to be one consequence of a resolution of the House of Assembly on the 17th February, 1849, that such will be the case this year, and that the miscellaneous grants which, to a considerable extent, have been voted by the Assembly, cannot be made.

‡ In the return of the revenue for 1847 the chancellor's fees do not appear under any separate head, but the register of the Court of Chancery says that they were included in those entered in the return as the fees of the registrar; directions have been given that in future they shall be kept separate and distinct.

§ This tax was much resisted, and gave rise to a great deal of dispute and litigation, chiefly, I think, in consequence of the whole tax being incurred by the employment of a Coolie for, however short a time. In December, 1847, the Act of the 9th Vict., 1847, was repealed by the 11th Vict., c. 29.

the Colonial Acts of the 7th Vict. c. 39, and 10th Vict. c. 24, the outline of which is, that the assessments are to be made by the justices and vestry in each parish, and the collection by officers denominated collecting constables, appointed and removable by the Commissioners of Public Accounts, the justices and vestry having a general and indefinite power of relieving parties from the payment of their taxes on the ground of poverty. For the public taxes the collecting constables are accountable to the Receiver-General and the Commissioners of Public Accounts, whose powers in this respect may be said to be almost unlimited.*

I do not believe there is a person in the island whose real opinion does not condemn this system of superintendence and control, which is provided for the collection and the remission of the taxes and the keeping of the public accounts, as vesting the power and the responsibility in far too many persons, as being in practice lax and inefficient, full of uncertainty and confusion, and abounding in facilities either for partial favour or unequal pressure. The Board of Commissioners of Accounts consists, as I have mentioned, of all the Members of Assembly for the time being; and in these, all powers of auditing the public accounts are vested: but although the Receiver-General is placed more at their mercy than he ought to be, and is liable to be infinitely harassed, yet, as there are 47 members of the Board, and what is everybody's business is nobody's, there is practically, and in reality, no efficient audit at all: what is done in that way is chiefly done by the secretary. The function of the Board, however, which is the most liable to abuse, and that which in turbulent times and in the hands of designing men might be subversive of all government, is the control which it holds over the collection of the revenue, with a large power of relieving both tax-payers and collectors from their debts and liabilities. Of the 47 Members of the Assembly, with all their divisions and subdivisions of political sentiment and party feeling and connection, three are a quorum for many important purposes, and nine for any purpose whatsoever which is within the compass of the extraordinary and various powers of the Board.

SECTION II.

Fees.

My attention has not been called to this subject by specific complaint against any of the fees enumerated in the Blue Book; nor am I aware of any of them being exorbitant or improper, though I do not doubt that a careful revision would show that there is occasion for some corrections. The office of Provost Marshal General requires to be regulated, and put on a footing more closely analogous to that of the sheriff in England. And complaints are made in Jamaica, as in every other place in which the British system of an equity Court is established, of the costs by which its proceedings are impeded and its usefulness is diminished. It is not the fees, however, but the confused and entangled condition of landed property in Jamaica, and of all the variously modified interests in land, which is the root of this evil. If the mass of English law is beginning to work itself clear in the mother-country, it would not perhaps be difficult for the Imperial Parliament to put the law of property in land, and indeed all other law in the West India colonies, more upon the footing on which they stand in England, Ireland, or Scotland. Throughout the vast dependencies of the whole empire there might be more frequent and easy reference and more perfect assimilation to a central system, if the highest Courts of Appeal were to leave all questions of fact to be finally determined within the dependency in which they arise, and were to afford increased facilities for entertaining and determining by appeal questions of law or equity upon reserved cases.

SECTION III.

Revenue and Expenditure.

I must preface my remarks on this head by saying that the constitution of the Board of Public Accounts in this colony entirely removes the accounts from the keeping or control of the Governor, and that some allowance must be made for the imperfections of the returns of revenue and expenditure in the Blue Book for 1847, on account of the Receiver-General having died in January, 1848, and of his successor having entered into the discharge of the duties of the office only in February.†

* Towards the end of 1847, an elaborate Act was passed (11 Vic. c. 39,) which gave increased and additional powers over the taxes to the Commissioners of Public Accounts. It was assented to by the Government in full confidence, that it was the purpose and intention of the Commissioners and the provisional Receiver-General to render the collection more perfect, but the result during 1848 has been quite of an opposite character. The Act will expire on the 31st December, 1849, and in my opinion it certainly ought not to be continued in its present form.

† Mr. Barclay, the present provisional Receiver-General, has since laid before the House of Assembly, a much fuller and clearer return and comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for the four years ending 10th October, 1848, which is appended to this Report, No. 1. I reserve my remarks upon it or the general Report, which I shall have to make when the Blue Book for 1848 is sent home.

JAMAICA.

I have endeavoured to present below the same returns of the revenue as in the Blue Book, with an arrangement which, if not clearer, is more accommodated to the order in which I have made a statement of the taxes in Section I.

Revenue.

	£.	s.	d.
Quit-rent and tax on land	8,166	1	1
Net import duties	157,517	14	8
Customs' tonnage	13,344	8	9
Repayment of surplus of allowance for Customs' contingencies	2,000	0	0
Forts and fortifications' tonnage	1,787	10	10
Gunpowder tonnage	3,337	5	0
Hospital tonnage	2,035	8	2
Light-house tonnage	1,454	0	11
Rum and spirit duties	38,597	0	6
Stamp duties	11,641	10	8
Tax on stock, wheels, trade, &c.	4,565	13	9
Governor's share of Customs' seizures	98	18	2
Governor's fees as Ordinary	620	4	6
Fees of Chief Justice	265	6	6
Fees of Registrar in Chancery	147	15	1
Quit-rent docket fees	206	2	0
Fees on private bills	300	0	0
Health officers' fees	320	1	0
Tax or rent on public offices	36	0	0
Fines in Courts	159	16	0
Net revenue of Post-office	463	0	0
Arrears of expired sugar duty	328	17	9
	£247,392	15	4

An analysis of the rather confused returns of the expenditure of the general revenue seems to present, in round numbers, nearly the following results; but I fear that the returns are by no means accurate:—

	£.	s.	d.
Expenditure in the collection, keeping, and accounts of the revenue, including salary and contingencies of Receiver-General's office	35,000	0	0
Interest on loans, charity funds, &c.	24,800	0	0
The Legislative and Executive branches of Government, including the prisons and the police	74,000	0	0
The Courts of Law and Equity, and judicial and magisterial establishments	34,000	0	0
The Established Church	35,000	0	0
Grant for education	2,000	0	0
Expenditure for sanitary purposes, including those under the Dispensary Act, 9 Vict., c. 43	13,000	0	0
Expenditure for public works	14,000	0	0
Militia, forts, arms, &c.	2,600	0	0
Light-house	1,750	0	0
Certain annuitants	1,250	0	0
Various special grants and miscellaneous expenditure	15,000	0	0
	£252,400	0	0

	£.	s.	d.			
Expenditure for immigration purposes	42,997	0	0			
Less Coolie tax	3,300	0	0			
				39,697	0	0

These returns do not show the balance in the Receiver-General's hands, either at the beginning or the end of the year; but I find by returns laid before the House of Assembly that the cash balance on the 30th September, 1846, was stated at 97,032*l.*, and on the 10th October, 1847, at only 21,583*l.*, a difference which is much more than sufficient to cover the excess of expenditure over revenue in the year ending December 31, 1847. These returns are imperfect also as not showing what amount of the certificates of the island loan became due, and were paid off within the year, or to what amount they were renewed, nor the amount paid into or out of the Receiver-General's hands, under orders of the Court of Chancery, or as deposits and payments on account of Savings' Banks, nor the amount of charity funds for which the Treasury and the island are responsible.*

* Two recent Returns, Nos. 2 and 3, of the present Provisional Receiver-General, are appended to thi Report; No. 2 showing the debts due by the Public of Jamaica on the 10th October, 1848; No. 3 showing the amount of the island loan outstanding on certificates, and the years in which the certificates will become due.

SECTION IV.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

A comparison of the Receiver-General's returns for the years 1846 and 1847 (if the immigration loan of 1846 be included) shows an excess of revenue in the former year over the latter of more than 28,000*l.*; but if the loan be laid out of account, the decrease in 1847 is reduced to a little more than 13,000*l.*, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
1846.—Revenue	260,545	6	8
Loan for immigration	15,510	0	0
	276,055	6	8
1847.—Revenue	247,392	15	4
Apparent decrease in 1847	28,662	11	4
Deduct immigration loan of 1846	15,510	0	0
Real decrease of revenue in 1847, according to these returns	£13,152	11	4

This decrease in 1847 seems to have been occasioned mainly by a decrease of more than 10,000*l.* in the net proceeds of the import duties, which is sufficiently accounted for by the alterations made in the duties. There was a decrease also in the rum duties of about 1000*l.*, on the stamps of about 1500*l.*, and on the proceeds of the tax on stock, wheels and trade of about 2500*l.*, which were in some degree compensated by the payment into the Treasury of 2000*l.* on account of a surplus remaining from the allewances made for Customs' contingencies. It is to be observed that the receipts of tonnage duties for the two years appear by these returns to have been nearly the same; but as it is certain that there was some depression of commerce in the latter part of 1846 and beginning of 1847, I am inclined to think that towards the close of 1847 there was, to a certain extent, a revival of it.

From a comparison of the returns of expenditure for the two years, the expenditure of 1847 appears to have exceeded that of the former year by about 18,000*l.*, and to have consisted chiefly of an increase of nearly 10,000*l.* in the expenditure on Coolie immigration, and in charges for arrears of judicial salaries, and for additional stipends in consequence of the increased number of island curates and of special grants under the so-called Poll-tax Act, which amounted to several thousand pounds more in 1847 than in 1846. The comparative returns of Mr. Barclay, the present provisional Receiver-General, for the four years ending 10th October, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848 (see Appendix to this Report, No. 1), present a much more distinct view of the decrease of revenue than those in the Blue Books for 1846 and 1847, the first of which was furnished by Mr. Edwards, the late Receiver-General, and the latter chiefly from the materials left by him; but there are differences between the two sets of returns, which can scarcely arise entirely from the circumstances of the one set being for the years ending on the 10th October, and the other for the years ending on the 31st December. Page 101.

Of the year 1847 it may be stated in general terms, that the revenue was injuriously affected by the loss of the differential duties on foreign imports, and by a decrease in the proceeds of the stamp-duties and of the tax on stock, wheels, trades, &c., and that the expenditure was swelled by the heavy cost of Coolie immigration contracted for in 1846; by the increased interest on the public debt; by additional charges under the head of Stipends of Rectors and Curates to the amount of about 4000*l.*; by the payment of liberal grants to the Diocesan Church Society, and for purposes of education; by the building of the Lunatic Asylum; by the difficulties in the collection of the parochial taxes, which in this year began to throw some of the parochial charges upon the public Treasury, and by the expenditure consequent on a Colonial Act of 1845, called the Dispensary Act, which is now at an end.

SECTION V.

Local Revenues.

The three counties into which Jamaica is divided have no revenues or political organization, but the local revenues and expenditure of the 22 parishes are very considerable. The abstracts at pages 68 and 69 of the Blue Book for 1847 show that the assessments in that year for parochial purposes were upwards of 100,000*l.*; and that after allowing for reliefs on account of poverty, for discounts on prompt payments and for commissions, there was more than 82,000*l.* of available collections, and that the actual expenditure exceeded that sum by nearly 10,000*l.* The power of assessing and levying rates is given annually to the justices and vestry in every parish by a colonial enactment, which lasts only for the year.* By the 10th Victoria, c. 47, s. 10, the justices and vestry of each parish were

* For the year 1849 this Act has not been passed, and the parishes are left without any powers of raising a local revenue, except such as the freeholders, perhaps, may claim under the common law.

JAMAICA.

authorized to rate and levy further taxes for parochial purposes, on all descriptions of property on which the public taxes were imposed. This had reference only to the preceding clauses of the same Act, and meant horses, mules, asses, dogs, and spring-carriages; and it is provided that the parochial tax on these shall not in any case exceed treble the amount levied as a public tax; by the second clause of the same Act the justices and vestries might also assess for parochial purposes one-half per cent. on the net profits of trades and professions; and by the 5th and 6th clauses 1*s.* 8*d.* in the pound on the assessed value of all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, except wood lands or abandoned plantations. The assessed value, which is not the actual value, is regulated chiefly by the 9th Victoria, chap. 21 (see especially clause 5). In the peculiar circumstances in which Jamaica has been placed by the great change which has been made within a few years by the British Parliament in the imperial sugar duties—a change which has suddenly reduced by more than one-third the prices of the staple exports of the colony; many of the sugar and coffee estates and works have as suddenly become wholly unprofitable, and the operations on them have been abandoned or suspended. This again has caused a heavy fall in the price of stock and in the wages of labour; and it consequently became difficult, in 1847, to collect the parochial taxes on hereditaments under the old assessments, and the taxes on stock, &c., became very burthensome.*

My opinion is, that the best course would be to substitute for all the other parochial taxes and for the public tax on stock, carriages and trades, &c., an uniform acreage rate on land, such as I have spoken of in Section I., and of which I shall have occasion to speak more in detail hereafter.

The miscellaneous and multifarious character of the parochial expenditure is perhaps sufficiently exhibited in the Blue Book returns. There is no doubt that it might be considerably reduced.

The best plan I think would be to provide that the estimates of all the parishes should be annually submitted to a Select Committee of the Assembly for revision and correction. The comparison of the several estimates would make it easy to fix a permanent table of expenditure for each parish, with reasonable allowances for contingencies, to be accounted for in the next year, and perhaps with a liberty to the parishioners to provide for any unforeseen emergency in the course of the year by any additional taxation, which should be approved of by a general meeting of the tax-payers.

SECTION VI.

Military Expenditure.

Fort Charles, at the entrance of Port Royal Harbour, has an establishment peculiar to itself, which is provided by the Colonial Act, 8 Victoria, c. 16, with a specific allowance of 750*l.* a-year, out of the small permanent revenue of the colony for its repairs. From its situation it might be made of considerable importance in time of war for the protection of shipping in that harbour.

There are several other so-called forts in the island, one of which, Fort Augusta, if put into repair might be of importance also as an interior protection for the shipping at Port Royal and Kingston, and for the maintenance of all of them, there is annually provided a small fund by a tonnage duty, see Section I., paragraph 3. But this is quite inadequate for the purpose of putting even Fort Augusta alone into a state of military defence, and in practice it serves only to afford a few petty salaries of nominal commandants, gunners, &c., and to patch up the ruins in which they live. Almost all of these remains of small forts belong to a system long passed away, and though they may have been of local use and service in the old days of privateering, they are now, with the exceptions which have been made above, utterly ineffectual and useless. At the instance of Her Majesty's Government, a Colonial Act was passed a few years ago, vesting all forts and fortifications, and sites used for military purposes in the Board of Ordnance, with powers of sale or exchange, but the officers of ordnance have declined to undertake the care or possession of any of the forts, with the exception of Fort Charles and the Apostles' Battery, some buildings occasionally used for barracks at Fort Augusta, and of Rock Fort, where there is a spring of water which is useful for the supply of the Queen's ships at Port Royal. I have already said in Section I., paragraph 3, that a connected series of signal stations throughout the island would be far more useful than the forts, and perhaps if the value of land should rise in Jamaica, the requisite funds might be supplied by a sale of the sites and buildings. Fort Charles, and the Apostles' Battery, Fort Augusta, and Rock Fort, might be retained and gradually put into decent order for the defence of Port Royal Harbour and Kingston.

The public charge for the Jamaica Militia, in 1847, did not amount to 2000*l.*: the force

* In 1848 all these consequences were more apparent and distressing; and it may be said that the collection of parochial taxes under the old system has become impracticable. In February, 1849, the House of Assembly has declined or neglected to give the usual annual power to the justices and vestry of each parish, and there is no provision for parochial purposes which includes the poor and the roads, and to supply the large customary parochial outlay of upwards of 80,000*l.* a-year, except the rum and spirit licences, and the arrears of the assessments of former years.

is in a very reduced state, and I do not think it is to be desired that it should be put upon its old footing. The principle on which the peace establishment of militia used to be maintained in the times of slavery, was that of protection against the black population rather than against foreign enemies. The most essential condition now of the future prosperity of Jamaica is that there should be no opposition of one class against others, nor any notion admitted of irreconcileable interests. But unless a very considerable addition to Her Majesty's regular forces is to be reckoned upon, it certainly would be desirable, in the event of a war, to have means of training speedily an effective militia, and I do not think it would be difficult to devise an effectual plan for that purpose.

I believe that the colony does not at present make any allowance, nor bear any charge on account of Her Majesty's troops.

The disbursements of Her Majesty's Commissariat in Jamaica, and of the Ordnance department, I conceive, may be learnt with more accuracy in England than I could ensure here, unless I were to enter upon an unusual and troublesome course of inquiry and examination.

SECTION VII.

Public Works.

By some strange mistake in the Blue Book for 1847, under the head of Public Buildings, no mention is made of the Lunatic Asylum at Kingston, the foundation stone of which was laid in that year. In 1843, by the Colonial Act, 7th Victoria, c. 11, a grant was made of 20,000*l.* for the purpose of erecting a new lunatic asylum; and a convenient site having been purchased to the eastward of the town, near the Penitentiary, and plans having been prepared in England for a handsome building on a large scale, with arrangements very much resembling those of the Hanwell Asylum, near London, and a competent architect having come from England to superintend the work, it was commenced in April, 1847, and the labour of the convicts in the neighbouring Penitentiary being made to a considerable extent available for the purpose, it soon made considerable progress.

The wall inclosing the General Penitentiary, was completed in 1847, and the building of the cells and hospital was begun. The total expenditure of money, independent of convict labour, on these two public works to the 10th October, 1847, is stated in returns laid before the House of Assembly, which are to be found in the Appendix to the votes of that year, Nos. 46 and 52, as—

	£.	s.	d.
Penitentiary expenditure in purchase of land . .	6,308	0	0
For all other purposes	16,705	18	8
	23,013	18	8
Lunatic Asylum expenditure in purchase of land and all other purposes	8,603	1	0

SECTION VIII.*

Legislation.

The obsolete and repealed laws of the colony of Jamaica might repay the trouble of some examination by the illustrations they afford of the history and manners of the inhabitants. Of the enactments of the present day the most remarkable circumstance is that they are not worse than they are, considering the perverse usages which prevent them from being better than they are. All enactments originate in the House of Assembly, which has jealously denied the claim of the Legislative Council to introduce bills, and will not entertain any but its own. The general rule of the British House of Commons that money bills cannot be introduced except by a minister of the Crown is entirely set aside, and proposals or advice or suggestions on the part of the Governor, unless they be of a general and vague sort, are in danger of being regarded as breaches of privilege. Nobody in particular is charged with the estimates of expenditure and of ways and means, and they are consequently most imperfect and loose; sometimes there are none at all. Not only the principal revenue acts but several of the other laws, which are deemed to be of the greatest importance to the inhabitants, are enacted only from year to year. The principal reason which has been assigned for this, is that if the laws were permanent the Government would not call the Legislature together. This apprehension is carried so far as to have given rise in matters of revenue to a very curious inconsistency. The judicial, the ecclesiastical, and some other establishments rest upon permanent enactments, which direct the salaries and stipends (and for the most part these are very sufficient and liberal) to be paid out of any unappropriated monies in the Receiver-General's hands. But, unfortunately, the principal Revenue Acts, upon which it almost entirely depends whether there will be any monies at all in the Receiver-

* Sections VIII. to XIV. transmitted in Sir C. E. Grey's Despatch of the 23rd March, 1849.

JAMAICA.

General's hands, and even the Act conferring power on the Justices and Vestries of parishes to assess and levy rates for parochial purposes, are passed only from year to year. Nor is any better provision made either for the principal or interest of the Island debts; nor for the replacement of charity funds; nor for the continuance of the annuities due from the Rectors' and Curates' funds to the widows and orphans of the clergy; nor for the return to the savings banks of the monies deposited in the treasury; nor for the repayment, to the lawful owners, of the suitors' money intrusted to the Receiver-General under the orders of the Court of Chancery, all of which several funds it has been customary to apply *in solido* to the service of the current year, trusting to the Assembly to keep the treasury in a condition to restore them when called upon. The inconvenience of these most anomalous usages manifests itself from day to day. When the Assembly is offended, whatever may be the cause, but more especially when it is offended by the Home Government, one of the things first talked about is a stoppage of the supplies, which in reality is a punishment of the members themselves and of their constituents more than of anybody else. From the statement made above, even if the intended retaliation should at all hit the offending party, it is obvious it must wound and crush many others who have no part or share in the offence. Rather than incur any risk of producing so much mischief, the Council and the Governor are induced annually to humour the Assembly by passing ill-digested bills, which mutual conferences, if it could be ventured to propose them, might easily improve into wholesome laws. The insecurity which is necessarily attendant on such a state of things does not merely impair the public credit and retard the growth of prosperity by a constant or average influence, but it increases to paroxysms of mischief in proportion as the pressure of other evils is felt. It is destructive too of that very authority and independence of the Assembly of which it is fancied that it is a manifestation and a powerful weapon. For the palpable injustice, the spoliation and downright robbery, which under such circumstances would result from a general and permanent stoppage of the supplies, constitutes a call upon the Imperial Legislature for its interposition, which in 1839 was considered to be irresistible. All that I can say in favour of such a system of legislation is that it keeps up an attention to public affairs, which prevents it from being so fatal as a total apathy would be.

The Acts passed by the Local Legislature of Jamaica in the course of the year 1847 were the Acts of nearly two whole sessions; for the session which began in the autumn of 1846 was so much disturbed by the alteration of the English sugar duties in August, that scarcely any business was transacted before Christmas; and the next, which began in October, 1847, concluded all its business before the end of the year, so that within the twelve months which ended on the 31st December, 1847, 72 Acts were passed.

The following cursory analysis of these may serve to illustrate the scope and general character of the legislation of the colony:—

Two Acts, the 11 Vict. cap. 1 & 7, of which the first is for one year, and the second for five years, provide for the contingency of martial law being proclaimed.

Two: namely, 11 Vict. caps. 4 & 5, each of which is for five years, authorize the Governor to prohibit by proclamation the exportation of arms, ammunition, and certain provisions.

The 11 Vict. cap. 12, establishes a police-force for one year.

The 11 Vict. cap. 3, gives to the Members of Assembly for one year, as a Board of Commissioners of Public Accounts, the extraordinary powers on which I have made some remarks in Section I., paragraph 10.

Thirteen of the Acts are for purposes connected with the revenue, viz.:—

The 10 Vict. cap. 22, annulled the differential duties on foreign commodities, which were levied under an Act of the Imperial Parliament. I have made some observations on this measure in Section I., paragraph 2.

The 10 Vict. cap. 21, fixed the island import duties from April, 1847 to April, 1848, and the 11 Vict. cap. 10, from April 1848 to the end of the year.

The 10 Vict. cap. 25, and 11 Vict. cap. 26, imposed the excise duties on rum and other spirits for the same periods.

The 11 Vict. cap. 2, continued what is called the Gunpowder Tonnage-duty to the end of 1848.

The 10 Vict. cap. 47, and 11 Vict. cap. 40, are the two Acts for 1847 and 1848, which I have described, under the name of Poll-tax Acts, in Section I., paragraph 6. The numerous and various grants of money included in these Acts, the disproportion which (as charges on a revenue insufficient, unless aided by loans, to meet prior charges) these grants bear to the insignificant public taxes imposed by the same Act, and the strange practice of including in one Act these multifarious objects, together with the annual renewal of the power of parochial vestries to levy rates for parochial purposes, are deserving of observation.

The 10 Vict. caps. 40 & 41 were designed to throw upon the public revenue, without the grant of any additional supply to meet it, the charge of paying fixed salaries to the clerks of the peace, magistrates, clerks, clerks of vestries, criers of courts, and inspectors of weights and measures throughout the Island, instead of the fees these officers were entitled to charge, or the salary in commutation which the justices and vestry in each parish were at liberty to provide out of the parochial rates. Her Majesty's Government, with good reason, objected to these measures; and, as the Acts fortunately in this case were only for a year, this course of proceeding, after a temporary continuance of it, by the 11 Vict. cap. 38 and a subsequent Act, has been stopped at the close of 1848.

But the charge of these parochial salaries, during the two years of its pressure on the public revenue, has been one of the many difficulties with which the Island Treasury has recently had to contend; and a principal cause and part of the alleged deficiency of the general revenue, as compared with the established charges upon it.

The 10 Vict. cap. 23 & 24, continued until the end of 1847 the temporary Acts which regulated the collection of public and parochial taxes, and which were about to expire; and quite at the close of 1848, and when within a few days' time the Island would have been left without any law for the collection of the taxes, the Act 11 Vict. cap. 39 was passed, which now constitutes the law of that matter, but which will expire at the end of this year. I have made some remarks on this Act in Section I., paragraph 9,—note. It is one which must have been prepared with a great deal of care and pains; and equal care and pains ought to be bestowed in the revision and amendment of it.

Twenty Acts were for the amendment of the law in some particular respect, or for the regulation of the proceedings and practice of the Courts of Law or public offices, viz. :—

10 Vict. cap. 28. Fees of Masters in Chancery.
,, cap. 31. Substitution of a salary for the fees of the Registrar in Chancery and Clerk of the Patents.
,, cap. 32. Salary of the Clerk of Arraigns of the Court of Admiralty Sessions.
,, cap. 37. Improvement of the administration of justice, to amend the Act regulating hawking and peddling, and to define the mode of proceeding in cases of appeal from the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates.
,, cap. 38. Amendment of the laws relating to the office of Coroner, and attendance and remuneration of medical witnesses at Coroners' inquests.
,, cap. 39. Amendment of Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for the more effectual collection and distribution of their assets.
,, cap. 41. Amendment of Act to regulate the fees of the Clerks of the Peace and Clerks of the Magistrates.
,, cap. 42. Amendment of the Criminal Law.
,, cap. 44. An Act to facilitate the granting of Administration in certain Cases, and proving of Wills.
11 Vict. cap. 8. An Act for the summary disposal of certain Petty Thefts.
,, cap. 9. Amendment of the Pound Laws.
,, cap. 11. Legal Proceedings by Joint Stock Banking Companies against their own Members, and by such Members against the Companies.
,, cap. 13. An Act for better securing Trust Funds, and for the Relief of Trustees.
,, cap. 21. An Act to enable the several Courts of this Island to pass Sentence of Seven Years' Imprisonment.
,, cap. 22. An Act to regulate the Fees of the Clerks of the Peace and Clerks of the Magistrates of this Island, and for other purposes.
,, cap. 23. Process and Juries.
,, cap. 24. Hawking and Peddling.
,, cap. 25. Recovery of Small Debts.
,, cap. 28. Relief of Insolvent Debtors.
,, cap. 34. An Act for Diminishing Expense and facilitating Proceedings in the Court of Chancery.

Of these the 10 Vict. cap. 38, relating to the Office of Coroner, has since been disallowed by Her Majesty on the petition of some of the Coroners.

The 11 Vict. cap. 21 explains the necessity which I have felt of granting pardons to a great many convicts, who under sentence of transportation were detained in the General Penitentiary for a longer time than that for which, according to the Colonial enactments, they could have been sentenced to imprisonment.

Six Acts namely 10 Vict. caps. 29, 30, 46, and 11 Vict. caps, 14, 18, 36, were for town purposes; the regulation of hackney carriages, markets, weights and measures, the good order of towns, the hospital and lunatic asylum of Kingston, and the business of pawnbrokers.

The 11 Vict. cap. 19 authorised the corporation of Kingston to collect town dues or tolls upon the merchandize landed at that port; a measure which in itself was obviously objectionable, and could only be justified by the embarrassments and necessities of the corporation.

On the other hand, the 10 Vict. cap. 27, which exempted vessels trading within the tropic of Cancer from some of the tonnage duties, operated together with the repeal of the Imperial differential duties as a relief of commerce, and, I think has helped to revive in some degree the trade of Jamaica with the Spanish Main.

Three of the Acts, namely, 10 Vict. cap. 35, 11 Vict. cap. 27, and cap. 29, related to the immigration of African and East Indian Coolies, and other immigrant labourers. The first of these was limited in its duration to December 31, 1847, but there are two important and rather intricate questions connected with all these annual Immigration Acts. First, whether the clauses which purport to confer upon all persons who are brought into the island under the provisions of the Act a right to a return passage after

JAMAICA.

a fixed period of residence, do not vest that right in them permanently, so that it remains notwithstanding the expiration of the Act. Secondly, whether the sums placed at the disposal of the Government, or the loans which are authorized by those annual Acts, supposing they are not wholly expended within the year, do not constitute available funds for the purposes of immigration generally, or at least for that of affording the return passages.

The second of these three Immigration Acts, namely, the 11 Vict. cap. 27, was in most respects a mere continuation of the 10 Vict. cap. 35, to the end of 1848, but the uncertainty as to the right to return passages had been noticed by Her Majesty's Government, and I was enabled to obtain the insertion of a clause, sec. 7, which is made permanent by sec. 18, notwithstanding the expiration of the Act in other respects. By this the right to return passages is sufficiently recognized, and the Governor is authorized to call upon the Commissioners of Public Accounts to furnish the means for them; but as no fund was created or appropriated for the purpose, a stoppage of the supplies may afford the Commissioners of Accounts, notwithstanding that they are the same persons as the Assembly, a plea of inability, or of having no funds at their command.*

The third of the Immigration Acts passed in the course of the year 1847, namely, the 11 Vict. cap. 29, which is a permanent Act, repealed an Act which imposed a tax upon any one employing an East Indian immigrant for however short a period, and which in practice had been found extremely inconvenient. It virtually almost annulled at the same time the power of the Governor to make regulations for the treatment of the Coolie immigrants by repealing the prohibition of the employment of Coolies without leave of the Governor, and by providing that the regulations of the Government to be binding on any employer must have been made known to him by means of a written copy signed by the Agent-General for Immigration. This part of the Act appeared at first to be highly objectionable, and Her Majesty's pleasure as to the Act being left to its operation has been suspended.† My own opinion is that the Coolies are better off when left to the general operation of the law of the land than when they are put under special regulations. But I say this is on the supposition that the law and the Courts, and the Magistracy of the Colony are to be upheld, and are to act with wholesome and constant vigour. If by stoppages of the supplies, or by any other means the judicial and magisterial establishments were to be broken down or rendered subservient to the employers of immigrant labourers, the state of these latter would be worse than a state of bondage.

The Act of 11 Vict. cap. 20 established new regulations for the election of vestrymen and for the proceedings of parochial vestries. As the vestries assess both the public and parochial taxes, they are bodies politic of some importance; and it has been objected to this Act that the power which it gives to every justice of the peace to vote in the vestry might be abused, and might operate unjustly against the tax-payers by overruling the voices of the elected vestrymen.

The 11 Vict. cap. 16 makes it lawful for the trustees of the Island Curates' Fund to make advances by way of loan for the purposes of providing each curacy with a house and land.

Three Acts, namely, the 10 Vict. cap. 33, and 11 Vict. caps. 33, 35, facilitated the purchase of land for the sites of the General Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum.

Seven Acts, namely, 10 Vict. caps. 18, 19, 20, 26, 48, 49, and 11 Vict. cap. 32, were for the establishment or improvement of joint-stock companies for savings banks, cultivation of land, railways, waterworks, manufacture of agricultural products, and the cutting of timber. The Act establishing a company for the last-mentioned purposes has been disallowed on account of some disagreement amongst those in whose names it was obtained.

The 10 Vict. cap. 43 empowered the justices and vestry of any parish, with the consent of the lenders, to extend the time for the payment of monies raised by loans, and to take up fresh loans to pay off the old ones.

Seven other Acts, namely, the 10 Vict. caps. 36, 45, and 11 Vict. caps. 15, 17, 30, 31, 37, were each for some particular purpose of a single parish, or for making a road or other local work.

The 10 Vict. cap. 34 enables aldermen, common councilmen, vestrymen, and parochial officers to be absent on leave without forfeiting their offices.

SECTION IX.

Council and Assembly.

The Council of Jamaica is appointed by the Crown, and has two quite distinct capacities—that of an Executive or Privy Council, and that of a Legislative Council. The latter, notwithstanding that the Assembly will not acquiesce in the Legislative Council's originating any bill or legislative measure, is much the most important capacity of the two. The resistance of the Council to the inadmissible measures of the Assembly has on several occasions preserved the institutions of the colony without any direct opposition between the Assembly and the Governor for the time being; and unless some check is maintained

* Although no formal representation has yet been made by the Governor to the Commissioners, this is substantially the state of things at this moment; and it is perhaps of still greater consequence that no Act has been passed in the last session of the Legislature to provide for the reception and employment of the re-captured Africans, whom Her Majesty's Government are sending to Jamaica as free immigrant labourers. They must consequently fall under the general protection of the law as alien friends.

† It still remains so.

generally in the British colonial system for such purposes, England, according to the present aspect of this portion of them, may look forward to a great deal of trouble from the distractions of her forty or fifty colonies. If the appointments of additional members were always to be judiciously made, there is no doubt that the Council for legislative purposes might be improved by an augmentation of it, and by having the power of originating bills. Although on any occasions which require a proclamation the Executive or Privy Council is usually consulted, and in several cases the law requires this to be done, the duties of any importance which the Council is called upon to perform in its executive capacity have not been, nor are likely to be, of frequent recurrence unless the peculiar habits or disposition of a Governor should induce a change in this respect, which I think could scarcely be of any advantage in a government so limited in its extent. There is a small permanent revenue of 6000*l.* a year provided by the Colonial Act of the 8 Vict. cap. 16, about half of which is specifically appropriated by a schedule annexed to the Act, and the remainder is applicable under the orders of the Governor and Council to contingencies, some of which are designated.

The Council in 1847 consisted of eleven members, three of whom held their seats by virtue of some other office, namely, the Commander of the Forces, who was also the Lieutenant-Governor; the Chief Justice, and the Lord Bishop. Of the other eight members, one was the Attorney-General; the other seven were gentlemen of the island, the senior of them, Mr. Gayleard, being President of the Legislative Council; five of them had formerly been members of Assembly. One of the five, Mr. Panton, the Vice-Chancellor, was for some time Speaker of the Assembly.

The House of Assembly consists of 47 members, namely, three for each of the parishes containing the towns of Kingston, Port Royal, and Spanish Town, and two for each of the other nineteen parishes. The qualification of voters under the act of the 9 Vict. cap. 40, which will expire in March, 1849, is a freehold of 6*l.* yearly value, including a dwelling-house, or a rent-charge or leasehold of 30*l.*, or the payment of taxes to the amount of 3*l.* a year. The qualification for a member is an estate over and above debts of the value of 180*l.* per annum, or real property to the amount of 1800*l.*, or real and personal property amounting together to 3000*l.*

Of the public measures and proceedings of the Assembly during 1847, if I have not observed in them any comprehensive yet circumspect and prudent views adapted to the reconstruction and restoration of a colony undergoing the most trying changes of fortune and of social order, I feel that, on the other hand, extraordinary allowances are to be made even for the intemperate language and angry character of its discussions. The majority and dominant party consisted in that year, as it still does, of those who are called the planting interest, in which are included the mercantile and monied men, whose fortunes are closely connected and associated with those of the owners and the cultivators of the sugar and coffee estates. Several of these are sanguine, adventurous, energetic men, some far advanced in life, or past the prime of it; and when these, after seeing their schemes of fortune break down and their hopes fade away, with the blank prospect of almost hopeless ruin before them for themselves and for their families, have given way to passion or indulged in invectives, which themselves in calmer moments regret and condemn, I have observed such outbreaks with other feelings quite as strong as those of reprobation or surprise.

But if any harmony or proportion is to be preserved between the parent state and those of its dependencies which have representative Assemblies, it would seem to me to be necessary and not unreasonable that the privileges of such institutions should be regulated by some analogy to the limits within which the British House of Commons is satisfied to restrain itself, and that the means should be afforded of maintaining the distinction between a constitutional refusal of extraordinary or additional aids and supplies for contingent purposes, or for occasions which have newly arisen, and those unconstitutional measures or devices by which, under the name of English rights, it is frequently attempted to make the will of one branch of the legislature the sole criterion of what laws at any moment shall, *ex improviso*, be repealed by the other two.

In Sect. VIII., under the head of Legislation, I have pointed out what the consequences would be in Jamaica, of a total stoppage or cessation of the annual supplies, which nevertheless is generally regarded as a measure to which the House of Assembly is entitled to resort as one of their most valuable and at the same time most unquestionable rights.

SECTION X.

Civil Establishment.

Subject to control by the orders of Her Majesty in Council, communicated through the Secretary of State, the Legislative power of the Local Government of Jamaica is vested in the Governor, the Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Governor, who is also the head of the Executive Government, and Chancellor and Keeper of the Seal, Vice Admiral and Commissary, and who sits as Judge in the Court of Ordinary, has a permanent salary of 1500*l.* a year, and an additional salary of 4500*l.* a

* This is an abatement of 2000*l.* a-year in the salary formerly attached to the office of Governor; the same Colonial Act of 8 Vict., c. 10, 1846, which continued the salary of 8000*l.* a-year in the whole to the actual Governor, having provided for its reduction to 6000*l.* after the termination of that Government. No direction, either sanctioning or disallowing the Act, has been received from Her Majesty's Government; but, pending such instructions, it constitutes the local law of the case.

JAMAICA.

year* under a Colonial Act which will expire on the 31st December of this year, 1849: but by its expiration two former acts would be revived, under which the Governor was permanently entitled to an allowance of 1800*l.* a year, in addition to the 1500*l.* above mentioned. His right would also revive to receive the fees appertaining to the offices of Chancellor. and Keeper of the Seal, and Judge of the Court of Ordinary; and he would be entitled also to the third of all Custom-house seizures, and to some other small emoluments. The Governor's Secretary, whose duties are very laborious, has an allowance of 1800*l.* a year, under a permanent Colonial Act, but out of this the stationery and other expenses of the office are paid, together with the salaries or allowances of an assistant-secretary, a head clerk, and two other clerks, w ch, taken altogether, according to the existing arrangements, absorb about one-half of the whole salary.

The whole expenses of the Legislative Council, including salaries or allowances to the President, the Clerk of the Council, an Assistant Clerk, the Usher of the Black Rod, a Chaplain, a Librarian, and a Messenger, are paid as contingencies out of the permanent revenue of 6000*l.* a year which is called the Council Fund, and which I have mentioned in Section I.

The expenses of the House of Assembly consist chiefly of a salary to the Speaker, and to the Clerk of the House, who has necessarily a large and expensive establishment of inferior clerks and assistants; of a salary to the serjeant-at-arms, and a chaplain, and messengers, and of printing the votes of the House and other papers, the expenses of which are very considerable, with some other contingent expenses.

The Executive Government of Jamaica may be considered under nine heads—

1. There is the general superintending and directing authority of the Governor, in the exercise of which he is assisted by the Privy Council, the Island Secretary, and the Governor's Secretary, and the persons holding appointments in those offices.

2. The office of the Provost-Marshal-General, which is supported by fees and customary charges, extends throughout the Island; the Provost-Marshal, besides other duties, being the Sheriff of Jamaica. The performance of the functions of the office by deputies is subject to great difficulties and much risk, as it has been decided that it is illegal for the Provost-Marshal to make an agreement with the deputies for any rent or fixed sum. Several Acts of the Legislature have been passed of late years with a view of making partial amendments, and they have been successful in greatly curtailing the emoluments of the Provost-Marshal, but not at all so in putting the office on a footing satisfactory to the public. It requires an entire re-modelling and re-construction. The county prisons are within the department of the Provost-Marshal, but the several gaolers and custodes of parishes, the stipendiary and visiting magistrates, the chairmen of quarter sessions, the grand juries, and medical officers of prisons, all exercise more or less a concurrent authority with the Provost-Marshal-General over these, and have the whole superintendence and regulation of the district prisons, subject to the control of the Governor and of the Inspector of Prisons, Mr. Daughtrey, who, under the directions of the Governor and a Board of Commissioners, has almost the entire management of the general and female penitentiaries.

3. The custodes of parishes and the justices of peace, including the stipendiary magistrates, together with the police, are another branch of the executive power. The numbers of the police force in 1847 were about 400, under 8 inspectors with salaries of 350*l.* each, and an inspector-general with a salary of 650*l.* These officers are appointed by the Governor, with whom the inspector-general is in direct communication, and by whose orders he is regulated. The Act establishing the force is passed only from year to year.

4. The collection, the accounts, the audit, and the distribution of the general revenue is the most anomalous and irregular portion of the Executive Government of Jamaica. The collection of the import and tonnage duties is mainly in the hands of the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, who hold their appointments under the Board of Customs in England; and I know of nothing which is to be said against this part of the civil establishment, except that the cost of the whole bears rather a large proportion to the net amount of the collections.

The stamp duties are collected by a paid Commissioner under the control of the Receiver-General.

The quit-rent and tax on land, the rum and spirit duties, the public tax on stock, trade, and spring-carriages, &c., are assessed by the Justices and Vestry of each parish and collected by an officer of each parish called a Collecting Constable. But the Board of Commissioners of public accounts, of which I have already spoken in Section I., and the Justices and Vestry, have a power of granting to individuals relief from the payment of taxes on the ground of poverty, and to the Collecting Contables relief from the duty of collecting, which make the whole system of collection weak, uncertain, and, I am afraid, inequitable; and the Receiver-General's office is so involved and complicated with the Board of Commissioners as to be very ineffective in regulating the collection. To the Receiver-General, however, whatever is collected is payable, and that officer has a very heavy responsibility from being charged with the actual custody of the public monies, the balance of which in 1846 appears by the public accounts to have exceeded 90,000*l.* The sureties of the Receiver-General in 1847 were under bond for the penal sum of 60,000*l.**

* The Receiver-General died in January, 1848 and his sureties have been called upon to make good a deficiency of more than 12,000*l.*

The audit of the public accounts is quite insufficient and nugatory; the only auditors appointed by law being the whole House of Assembly under the name of Commissioners of Public Accounts, three of whom for some purposes, and nine for any purpose whatever, are a quorum. The worst effect perhaps in the whole of this arrangement is that practically it prevents those inquiries into the public accounts which the House of Assembly might constitutionally exercise. The readiest course which I can think of for establishing a satisfactory audit, would be the appointment annuall of three Commissioners, one by the Governor, one by the Council, and one by the Assembly, without objection to any Commissioner being re-appointed. A salary of 400*l.* a-year to one of the three, and 300*l.* to each of the others, with 200*l.* a-year for a clerk or secretary, would, I think, secure the services of competent and respectable men, and the whole sum, amounting to 1200*l.* a-year, might be deducted from the salary or contingencies of the Receiver-General's office, which being now held only under a provisional appointment may be subjected to new regulations without injustice to the occupier of it, This system of audit would by no means interfere with, but would in effect restore the constitutional superintendence of the public expenditure which belongs to the House of Assembly. The distribution of the revenue, especially in the payment of contingent and uncertain expenses during 1847, was almost wholly under the control of the Board of Commissioners of Public Accounts, whose extraordinary general powers under the provisions of an annual act may be seen in that which was passed for 1847, namely 10 Vict. cap. 2, the seventh clause of which obliged the Receiver-General under a penalty of 500*l.*, to pay whatever sum is directed to be paid by the Commissioners.*

The permanent revenue of 6000*l.* a year, established by the Act, 8 Vict. cap. 16, is the only part of the public monies which is regarded as being exempt from the control or audit of the Board of Public Accounts. It is in great measure appropriated by the Act itself, and there is an office of Auditor of Her Majesty's Revenue, with a small salary, which is held at present by Mr. Wilson, the Deputy Postmaster-General, who audits the accounts of this fund as they are presented to him by the Receiver-General, through whose office the money passes.

5. The Agent-General and Sub-Agents of Immigration.

6. The Militia, Board of Forts, and Fortifications, and the Island Storekeeper.

7. The Post-Office.

8. The Crown Surveyors of Land; and

9. The Health Officers and Harbour Masters at the several ports of entry are all branches of the Executive Government, on which I do not feel any urgent necessity, nor have I sufficient leisure, to offer any remarks in this Report.

The principal institutions in the judicial department of the Government of Jamaica are —1. The Court of Chancery, which used to be held before the Governor alone until under the Government of Lord Metcalfe, a Vice-Chancellor was constituted by an Act of the Legislature, which assigns to him all the ordinary judicial duties of the Court; but the Governor still issues and signs the process, and on a recent occasion, as Keeper of the Seal, was called upon to try the validity of an election of a coroner, and to issue a fresh writ, *de coronatore eligendo.* The Vice-Chancellor has a salary of 2500*l.* a year. The fees, which formerly were taken by the Governor as Chancellor, are now collected by the Registrar and paid into the Treasury.

The Supreme Court has a jurisdiction analogous to that of the Court of Queen's Bench in England, and sits *in banco* at Spanish Town; but assizes both for civil and criminal business are held there, and at Kingston and Montego Bay, thrice in each year. The salary of the Chief Justice is 3000*l.*, and those of the two puisne judges are 2000*l.* a year. These, together with the salary of the Vice-Chancellor, have been for the last two years the subject of constant attack in the House of Assembly, and perhaps if the amount were now to be fixed for the first time, they would not be fixed so high by some hundred pounds, and a prospective reduction of them as vacancies might occur to the extent even of 20 per cent., or one-fifth, might not be an unreasonable measure. But the whole of the reductions or retrenchment which have been demanded by the Assembly, or which could be obtained out of the salaries of public officers, would have so little effect as a general relief to the island, that the eagerness of the demand leaves an impression of its being an impatient and somewhat ungenerous desire on the part of those who are suffering to make others as well as themselves partake of the common distress, rather than any well matured plan of economical reform. I do not believe that the public officers generally would oppose an income-tax, under which salaries should be subjected to a higher rate than that which should be levied on the rest of the community, so as it should not at the utmost exceed the double of the general rate.

The Court of Ordinary, which has jurisdiction in the matter of all grants of probates of wills and letters of administration is held before the Governor, assisted by the Vice-Chancellor as an Assessor.

Six Chairmen of Quarter-Sessions, the Custodes and Justices of the parishes, and the stipendiary Magistrates stationed in different parts of the Island, discharge the duties of the old Courts of Common Pleas and of inferior Courts of criminal jurisdiction, by trying minor offences and actions for limited amounts. The salaries of the Chairmen are 1200*l.* a year each, and as for the most part they are gentlemen of the English bar, who have been induced to come here on the supposition that their salaries were fixed, they are

* This annual Act has not been renewed for 1849.

JAMAICA.

peculiarly sufferers from these salaries being rendered precarious. Of the administration of justice in Jamaica, I would say generally that the uprightness of the Judges is unquestioned and unquestionable; that there is a sufficient number of highly competent barristers, and that everything which distinguishes a British Colony, formed on the constitutional model of the parent country, from a plantation or a commercial settlement, or mere factory, depends upon the maintenance of the judicial tribunals and the magistracy of the Island in their integrity. The institution of a Custos Rotulorum for each of the parishes of Jamaica is, I believe, peculiar to this Colony, and, I conceive, might be turned to still better account. It is from that class that I should think any additions to the Legislative Council ought chiefly to be made. Unhappily, at present it is scarcely possible to find substantial proprietors of real estate to fill the appointments; and it may even deserve consideration whether the stations of the Custodes, as local deputies of the Government, should not be supported by moderate salaries.

SECTION XI.

Security for Discharge of Duties.

I have no observations to offer on this head, except that proceedings have been instituted against the estate and sureties of the late Receiver-General, for an apparent default of about 12,000*l.*; and that I have directed some inquiry and examination to be made in two or three cases as to the sureties of the other public officers.

SECTION XII.

Pensions.

These, as will be seen in the Blue Book, are of inconsiderable amount. The list, exhibiting the grounds on which the several pensions have been granted, is curious, as indicative of a state of society which, I trust, has for ever passed away.

SECTION XIII.

Recapitulation.

It is scarcely possible to resolve the charges of the different establishments of the Island and the other expenditure into the moulds and tabular forms presented in the Blue Book at folio 307, inasmuch as, in the first place, it may be questionable whether salaries and other expenditure which are charged permanently on a revenue granted only by the year, and which the Assembly claims a right to withhold at its pleasure, are to be reckoned as established or contingent. Secondly, the greater part of the charges, which are of varying and uncertain amount, and so far contingent, are yet within a certain range of fluctuation unavoidable and thoroughly established by usage and the necessity of the case. Thirdly, the Governor could not enter into any detailed examination of the public accounts without being involved in controversy with the Commissioners of Public Accounts, and must consequently for the most part take the returns of the Receiver-General as they are presented to him.

Taking the public expenditure of 1847, however, to have been in round numbers about 290,000*l.*, including the cost of collecting the revenue, I think it may be divided according to the following arrangement, viz. :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Civil Expenditure (including that of the Legislature and the Executive, the Police, and the collection of the Revenue) which is permanently sanctioned by law, but for the most is provided for only by temporary and uncertain grants	75,000	0	0			
Expenditure for the same or similar objects, including Prisons and an annual grant in aid of the Parishes for Roads, all the items of which are previously undetermined, and therefore contingent in amount, but nearly all are to a considerable amount indispensable and unavoidable	50,000	0	0			
Total ordinary Public Civil Expenditure				125,000	0	0
Interest on Loans and Charity Funds, and excess of repayments over that of fresh deposits in the Treasury, nearly all of which as well as the first class of Civil Expenditure is dependent on annual grants	..			30,000	0	0
The *quasi* established Expenditure in the Judicial Department	28,000	0	0			
Expenditure in the same department, and for legal proceedings contingent in amount	6,000	0	0			
Total Expenditure in the Judicial Department, exclusive of Prisons	..			34,000	0	0
The *quasi* established Expenditure in the Ecclesiastical Department.	32,000	0	0			
Grant to Diocesan Society contingent	2,000	0	0			
				34,000	0	0
Militia, Forts, Arms, and Stores, nearly all of which is of contingent amount	..			2,500	0	0
Extraordinary Expenditure on Immigration	..			40,000	0	0
Special Grants and other Miscellaneous Public Expenditure, including Public Works, all of which are contingent	..			24,500	0	0
				£290,000	0	0

The contingent expenses of the ecclesiastical establishment were for the most part borne and were defrayed out of the parochial rates, as may be seen in the Blue Book under the head of Local Revenue and Expenditure.

I am not aware that of the expenditure of 1847, as it is stated above, any part was borne by the mother-country, but the charges on the British Treasury for the regular troops and naval forces stationed in Jamaica were no doubt very considerable, and about 7000*l.* a year were contributed from the same source to the support of the ecclesiastical establishment in salaries to the Bishop and the archdeaconry, and in stipends for the occasional and supplementary services of clergymen, schoolmasters, &c.

Nearly 8000*l.* also were paid to stipendiary magistrates.

The general view which I take of the whole matter is that the whole expenditure of the Colony, public and parochial, for the present at least, might be reduced by judicious economy and moderate retrenchment, and by some auxiliary arrangements, from nearly 400,000*l.* to about 300,000*l.* a year, without materially impairing the efficiency of the most important and useful establishments.*

But it is impossible to be insensible to the fact that in whatever degree the propriety and necessity of economical reform may be made more apparent by seasons of difficulty and distress, it is precisely in such periods that the immediate effect of retrenchments in adding to the distress of individuals, becomes also more painfully evident, and I confess that the inclination of my own mind on such occasions is in the first instance to turn rather to the consideration whether, by a better system of revenue and a more skilful adaptation of taxes to the fluctuating and shifting sources of it, and to the changed condition of the different classes of the community, nearly the same ways and means as before may not be obtained with a more equable and somewhat diminished pressure on industry and society and individuals.

SECTION XIV.

Foreign Consuls.

I have had very little occasion to interfere in any matters connected with the Foreign commerce of the colony; and my apprehensions that even conversation with official persons upon the affairs of the several states of the American continent, and of Cuba, under the circumstances of the times might lead to inconvenience, has in some measure prevented me from seeking as free an intercourse as I should otherwise have wished to maintain with the highly respectable and intelligent foreign gentlemen who are resident in Jamaica as Consuls, and whose conduct is free from all reproach. Mr. Mitchell, a merchant of Kingston, has in 1847 been added to the Consular list, as Consul for the King of the Mosquito country, and the connection of Jamaica with the affairs of that coast, and the functions of Her Majesty's political agent there have become of increasing importance and interest.

SECTION XV.†

Population.

The only materials for any statement of the present population of Jamaica are the census which was taken in 1844; the general results of which were, that the whole population amounted to three hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-two persons (377,432), which, upon the supposition that the whole area of the island rather exceeds four million of acre gives a density of about 1 person to 11 acres, or 58 to a square mile; but half the island is still in a condition unfit for habitation, and the population consequently is very unequally and irregularly distributed; and many circumstances lead me to suppose that the census much underrated it. The negroes were supposed to be more than 291,000; the mixed or coloured class above 6 ,000, and the Europeans and persons of unmixed European descent only between 15,000 and 16,000. Both the negro and the mixed race are certainly increasing. Some thousands of East Indian and African immigrants have been added since 1844; and it may be safely stated that the entire population now considerably exceeds 400,000.

The hamlets, villages, and towns, as they are called, of the negroes, which have sprung up in the interior and amongst the mountains, and in which they live in great physical comfort, are a remarkable and interesting feature in the state of the island.

SECTION XVI.

Ecclesiastical Return.

The Church establishment of Jamaica is one of the most creditable results of its Legislation. The episcopal office, and the archdeaconry, are provided for by the Treasury of the United Kingdom, which affords also an annual allowance to the bishop of two thousand guineas, as supplementary emoluments for securing the occasional and stipendiary services of unbeneficed clergymen. But the colony itself sustains the charge of an endowed rectory for each of the 22 parishes, with upwards of 50 island curacies, for each of which a stipend of 390*l.* a-year is provided, and arrangements are made for increasing the number of island curacies as chapels can be built, and for attaching a curate's house to each. By fixed deductions from the rector's

* It will be seen, on looking into the returns of expenditure for the year ending 10th October, 1848, that very considerable reductions have taken place.

† Sections XV. to XXIII., transmitted in Sir C. E. Grey's Despatch of the 7th April, 1849.

JAMAICA.

and curate's stipends, two funds are provided for the support of their widows and children. The whole establishment is in good and useful working condition, and is respected and popular; and slight personal discords which have now and then broken forth, have been easily subdued and reduced to order under the present bishop, by the influence of his amiable but fervent character, and by his active exertions and unremitting care of his diocese. There is added, in the Appendix to this Report, a list of the clergy of the diocese, which was given to me in March, 1847, by the Rev. Charles J. Smith, the bishop's chaplain, and a Report by the Lord Bishop himself of the expenditure of two liberal grants of the Legislature to the Diocesan Society. In the Ecclesiastical Return in the Blue Book for 1847, I observe that there is no entry in the column which is provided for a return of Dissenters' places of worship. In my present Report I am unable to enter further on the subject of dissent, than to state that the ministers of the Wesleyan Methodists in this colony are a highly intelligent body, whose influence is apparently increasing; the Baptists are much divided amongst themselves, and certainly have not the same power over the negro population which they possessed a few years ago; the Presbyterians are a considerable sect, and of great respectability. The Moravians have several establishments, which they carry on in that peaceable and benevolent spirit which is their invariable characteristic, and they are meditating an extension of their settlements into Central America.

No. 4. Clergy list, Diocese of Jamaica, March, 1847.

No. 5. Report of Committee of the Diocesan Church Society.

SECTION XVII.

Education.

There is no way in which I could so easily present a general view of what was done in 1847 in furtherance of education, as by availing myself of the Report of Mr. Jasper Cargill, the secretary to the Board of Education, which was laid before the House of Assembly at the close of the year. I annex also a copy of the Minutes of the Board of Education during the whole of that year, which will at least serve to show that an unremitting attention was directed to the subject. The present moment (April, 1849) is unfavourable to the cause, but I have sanguine hopes that ere long Jamaica will be distinguished amongst the people of the western world for her colleges, her schools, and her elementary institutions. There is a general impression and sense both of the present want and of the future advantage to be derived from systematic and universal education. The climate of the Jamaica mountains would enable European or North American teachers, and the children of the European inhabitants, to prosecute their studies with as good health and as much comfort as in the finest regions of the temperate zone; and the geographical position of the island admirably adapts it for the reception and the dissemination of the highest and latest refinements of civilization and science. Various methods and forms of procedure and institutions have been brought under consideration, and now occupy the thoughts of the most intelligent and principal persons of the colony, and they seem to be waiting only for more prosperous times to call them into active existence. By the consolidation of the funds of several charitable endowments which are now comparatively useless, it is meditated to establish, near the centre of the island, a school and college on the plan of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester; of the benefits of which, after provision shall have been made for all the purposes for which the consolidated charities were founded, the children of any of the inhabitants may partake, on the condition of their being placed in boarding-houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the school, under the regulations and supervision of the masters, and of their contributing moderately to the expenses of the establishment. For the labouring classes it is hoped that it may become common to have central groups of schools in districts of about 25 square miles each, in which children from four to seven years of age, living in parties of from 12 to 20 in cottages, under the care of dames of their own class and race, may be taught by masters the first elements of knowledge, and that from 7 to 14, in the same central hamlets, they may combine labour with education by taking gradually, as they advance in age, from one to six hours' service in agriculture, or at some useful trade in the immediate neighbourhood of the industrial school. At the age of 14 complete, it would be expected, according to this plan, that the habits and ordinary skill of the labourer would be acquired, together with all the instruction adapted to that course of life; but a normal school would form a part of the plan into which remarkable talents, or fitness for the exercise of the intellectual rather than corporeal energies, should secure admission.

No. 6. Report, &c., Nov. 25, 1847.

No. 7. Minutes of the Board of Education from January 7 to December 17, 1847,

SECTION XVIII.

Coins, Exchanges, &c.

The course of exchange in Jamaica is, for the most part, regulated by the three banks, and especially by the Colonial bank; and there was nothing very remarkable during 1847, in the nominal and published rates of exchange. But the circumstances affecting the exports produced in the island, and the bills drawn on London, on account of the estates, were so peculiar during 1847, that it would be very difficult to furnish any accurate measurement or precise statement of their effects. The ostensible and avowed rate of exchange was, in fact, no measure at all of the terms on which exchange transactions were affected.

As to coins, there are scarcely any gold ones in common circulation, though for commercial purposes, doubloons are commonly on sale. The specie in circulation consists almost entirely of Mexican dollars, and of English silver, including a great many threepenny pieces; for, notwithstanding that so large a proportion of the population consists of mere labourers and very poor persons, there is scarcely any copper money. The negroes are said to be averse to the use of it, for which I have heard so strange a reason assigned, that although I can scarcely believe it to have any foundation, I am reluctant to state it in explicit terms. It is said, that

the small common copper coins have been found to be ready instruments of domestic obeah. The intrinsic value of the English silver coinage is much below its nominal value, yet it often bears a premium from its being almost necessary for the payment of wages. The dollar is an inconvenient coin to the labourer for his small purchases. A silver coinage, having for a part of its legend the weight and fineness of it at the time of coinage, the largest coin not exceeding an ounce, with smaller ones representing halves, quarters, and eighths; and a coinage of some alloy of zinc and copper, similarly marked, and constituting to a small limited amount a legal tender for definite portions of the silver coinage, would be useful.

SECTION XIX.

Imports and Exports.

I am sorry to observe, that the returns of Imports and Exports in the Blue Book for 1847 are not to be relied upon; and, indeed, are glaringly erroneous. The value of the imports is stated far below the real amount, and that of the exports is exaggerated. I have endeavoured to obtain more careful returns, and the officers of the Customs, after having been sufficiently put upon their guard, have given for the year ending on the 10th October, 1847, the total value of the imports as one million, two hundred and twenty-one thousand and sixty-two pounds, twelve shillings and two-pence (1,221,062*l*, 12*s*. 2*d*.), and the value of the exports as—

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Jamaica produce . . .	1,504,862	0	1
British goods . . .	173,634	11	2
Foreign goods . . .	47,872	8	3
	£1,726,368	19	6

Total, one million, seven hundred and twenty-six thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight pounds, nineteen shillings and sixpence.

But I cannot say that I have any confidence of having come at the real values. That of the exports is made up from the value put upon cargoes by the shippers, but a Committee of the House of Assembly has recently put a value upon the exports of the year ending 10th October, 1848, less by one-third than that stated by the shippers, and the great fluctuations which have taken place in prices generally, but especially in those of colonial produce since 1846, make it exceedingly difficult to come to any determination as to the various representations of values. The reduced proceeds of the island import duties are of themselves no criterion at all, inasmuch as the differential duties on foreign produce were abolished in 1847, and the *ad valorem* duty on articles not enumerated in the tariff was reduced from four to two per cent., whilst the drawback on the exportation of warehoused goods was rescinded. My impression is, that there has not been any general and permanent decrease of the commerce of Jamaica during 1847 and 1848, though it certainly underwent some disturbance and interruption towards the close of 1846, and beginning of 1847, and the prices of the principal exports of island produce have fallen more than thirty per cent. within the same period. The returns of tonnage exhibit a very inconsiderable fluctuation.

SECTION XX.

Agriculture.

The produce which is raised for exportation is beyond all comparison the chief object of the agriculture of Jamaica. The estates in the high grounds, which are called Pens, and are laid out almost entirely in pasture, have been intended mainly for the raising of horned cattle, horses, and mules, for the use of the sugar and coffee estates; and the estates of all descriptions suffer together, inasmuch as the abandonment or impoverishment of the sugar and coffee estates diminishes the demand for stock. The culture of corn and other produce for consumption within the island, as provisions has as yet been confined chiefly to the small freeholds or leaseholds of the negro population, but this branch of agriculture is likely to grow into importance. Salt-fish, and salted and pickled meats and corn meal are brought from North America and the Spanish main, for which substitutes might certainly be obtained with more ease and advantage within the island. I am in hopes that the planters and other agriculturalists of Jamaica will never again have a year of quite so much difficulty to contend with as the year 1847. There had not yet been time for any of those compensations to come into play, by which it may be hoped that the withdrawal of protection will be softened in its effects. The tremendous fall of prices had not yet produced a fall in the wages of labour; but a careful observer might perceive indications that with patience and conciliation on the part of the employers, this was likely to be brought about.

The most important improvement which could be made in the agriculture of Jamaica would be irrigation. But there is no conception amongst the planters of what might be done in this way, nor any capital that can at present be employed for the purpose. There is a constant complaint of the unfavourable turn the seasons have taken of late years; and in some of the districts, which are capable in wet seasons of producing the heaviest crops, a drought makes the outlay of cultivation a dead loss; so that a proprietor, in spite of himself, is a perpetual gambler. Yet every spring and river in Jamaica consists of rain which has fallen on its surface; and though in the dryest season it is a matter of difficulty to find a day which is exempt from rain on Blue-mountain Peak, no one has yet either kept a rain gauge on any of

the highest ranges, nor calculated the daily waste of water which is poured into the sea by the Black River, the Cobre, or the Rio Grande, or any of the smaller streams.

SECTION XXI.

Manufactures.

I know of no manufactures in Jamaica, except those of sugar and rum, and I believe a little tanning and dressing of leather. It would be a mercy to find some easy and healthy employment for the women and children, who are, or who consider themselves to be, just above the necessity of assisting in field labour; but they do not even make straw hats. There is such an unemployed fund of latent labour of this sort, that I am inclined to think, with good management and patience, hand-picked cotton might be brought into advantageous competition with that which is spoilt by the saw-ginning of the United States.

No mines are at present worked; but valuable minerals have at different times been found in small quantities in the mountains, which consist of the rocks lower than the white limestone; and there is an open mine of copper in the Port Royal mountains, which was worked only a few years ago, and was abandoned, as it is said, only from a want of capital.

Upon the coasts, and within a short distance of them, on several reefs and shoals, there is an abundance of fish, which supplies the markets tolerably well; but almost all the salt fish consumed in the island is brought from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the United States of North America.

SECTION XXII.

Grants of Land.

There have been no grants of land, except those of some inconsiderable escheated properties; but large tracts of land are kept in an useless state, under neglected and half-forgotten and abandoned grants, and under the nets and entanglement of Chancery suits and bad titles, which no one thinks it worth the cost and the trouble to unravel and set to rights. The Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the quit rents, which I have mentioned in Section I., is worth looking at.

SECTION XXIII.

Prisons.

The three county gaols of Cornwall, Middlesex, and Surrey are tolerably appointed and regulated. Most of the minor district prisons are much out of repair, and are generally in an unsatisfactory state; and the embarrassed finances of the colony, and the disposition of the House of Assembly, do not encourage me to hope at present either for liberal grants of money, or for more effective establishments of subordinate officers. The General Penitentiary at Kingston is completed as to its outer walls; but nearly the whole of the interior building has yet to be erected, the prisoners being in the mean while kept in temporary buildings within the walls. I subjoin, for the Appendix to this Report, some curious and interesting statistical tables of Mr. Daughtrey, the able and zealous Inspector of Prisons, which exhibit the numbers, classes, crimes, and punishment of the prisoners in the General Penitentiary from October, 1846, to October, 1847.*

Charles Edward Grey.

King's House, Jamaica, April 7, 1849.

List of Documents appended to the General Report on the Blue Book of Jamaica for 1847.

PAGE

No. 1. Comparative Statement by Receiver-General of Revenue and Expenditure of the Public of Jamaica for four years, ending 10th October, 1848 101
No. 2. Statement by Receiver-General of Debts due by the Public of Jamaica on 10th October, 1848 104
No. 3. Statement by the Receiver-General of the Amount of the Island Loan outstanding on Certificates, and the years in which the Certificates will become due 104
No. 4. Clergy List of the Diocese of Jamaica, March, 1847 105
No. 5. Report by the Committee of the Diocesan Church Society of the Expenditure of two Grants of 3000*l.* each, under 8 Vic., c. 49, and 9 Vic., c. 45, passed respectively in 1844 and 1845 107
No. 6. Report of the Committee to the President and Members of the Board of Education, 1847 108
No. 7. Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of Education during the year 1847 . . . 115
No. 8. Statistical Tables of the General Penitentiary for the year ending 30th September, 1847:—
i. Analysis of Crime and Criminals during the year 138
ii. Analysis of the Criminals in custody on 30th September, 1847, and of their Crimes and Sentences 144
iii. Return showing the Numbers of Commitments during the year, distinguishing those from each County and Parish, and whether for a first, second, or other offence 145
No. 9. Report of the Inspector of Prisons, February, 1849 146

---

* Although it is rather out of place as an Appendix to a Report on the Blue Book for 1847, justice to Mr. Daughtrey induces me to annex to this Paper a letter and a report on the Penitentiary, which I have just received from him.

REVENUE.	1st Oct., 1844, to 30th Sept. 1845.	1st Oct. 1845, to 30th Sept. 1846	1st Oct. 1846, to 10th Oct. 1847.	11th Oct. 1847, to 10th Oct. 1848.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs' Tonnage Act	14,158 17 4	14,900 11 9	12,949 1 3	11,726 17 6
Docket Fees	127 1 0	138 12 0	206 2 0	132 6 0
Fees of the Chief Justice	298 16 5	259 14 2	265 6 6	265 19 3
Fees of Registrar in Chancery	99 15 0	20 13 1	461 7 10	270 6 0
Fees on Private Bills	264 0 0	252 0 0	144 0 0	156 0 0
Fees on Entry of Vessels	4 1 0	. .	. .	. .
Fines at Courts	63 1 0	45 19 0	52 3 9	254 7 3
Governor's Proportion of Seizures	379 12 4	171 17 5	98 18 2	261 12 7
Gunpowder Tonnage Act	2,765 14 8	3,796 2 4	3,210 13 0	3,083 11 4
Health Officers' Fees	322 6 11	359 8 0	310 9 0	310 15 0
Import Act	186,085 15 10	200,131 18 9	162,201 5 11	128,038 14 11
Import Act, from Collector and Comptroller, Surplus of Contingencies	. .	. .	. .	2,000 0 0
Land Tax	8,719 3 7	8,465 2 1	7,819 9 6	1,629 14 5
Lighthouse Fees	1,511 14 3	1,668 10 1	1,420 5 5	1,302 13 0
Ordinary's Fees	2,304 9 0	753 15 6	620 4 6	350 3 6
Quit Rent Tax	281 4 5	. .	1 15 0	42 5 9
Rum Duty Act	35,730 19 5	37,725 13 7	39,256 1 6	32,436 16 4
Stamp Act	15,060 12 6	13,954 17 5	11,982 15 11	9,588 3 7
Sugar Duty Act, 1841	. .	30 5 0	529 5 5	. .
Surcharge	36 1 5	110 18 8	21 16 5	1 19 8
Surplus of Her Majesty's Revenue	6,864 13 4	. .	. .	. .
Tax on Public Offices	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Tax on Tonnage for Forts and Fortifications	1,885 3 6	1,984 8 10	1,726 16 10	1,618 9 8
Tax on Stock, Wheels, Rent, Trade	7,615 5 0	6,965 6 3	4,594 12 4	1,334 13 9
Transient Poor's or Hospital Tax	2,129 4 10	2,295 9 8	1,952 16 4	1,766 16 4
Transient Trader's Tax	106 16 4	22 18 11	. .	. .
Insolvent Act, Commissions	. .	287 17 2	514 14 11	112 3 11
Post Office, Surplus Revenue	. .	. .	463 0 0	529 18 7
	286,850 9 1	294,377 19 8	250,839 1 6	197,250 8 4
Less—Duties refunded	10,805 2 6	12,526 17 4	10,528 16 2	6,462 15 5
	276,045 6 7	281,851 2 4	240,310 5 4	190,787 12 11

EXPENDITURE.	1st Oct. 1844, to 30th Sept. 1845.	1st Oct. 1845, to 30th Sept. 1846.	1st Oct. 1846, to 10th Oct. 1847.	11th Oct. 1847, to 10th Oct. 1848.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In the Collection of Revenue, &c.				
Salaries of Customs' Officers	12,662 10 0	13,584 1 3	15,112 18 8	13,733 17 4
Clerks of Vestries for Duplicate Rolls	2,575 0 0	2,890 0 0	2,129 0 0	1,949 0 0
Collecting Constables' Salaries	3,000 0 0	3,750 0 0	2,925 0 0	775 0 0
Deputy Receivers-General's Salaries	266 0 0	. .	. .	. .
Sub-Collectors' Salaries, for collecting Tonnage Duties	80 0 0	445 0 0	641 10 11	527 10 0
Import Act, Salaries of Officers, &c.	7,350 0 0	7,985 0 0	5,100 0 0	3,100 0 0
Receiver-General's Salary	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,973 5 7
Treasury Contingencies—Clerks' Salaries, Rent, &c.	2,042 18 5	1,847 14 5	1,513 18 7	1,340 11 2
Rum Duty— Collectors' Salary, &c.	300 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	. .
Stamp Act—Salary of Commissioners, &c.	1,056 14 9	1,200 16 10	1,066 12 0	1,332 19 2
	32,333 3 2	34,902 12 6	31,689 0 2	25,732 3 3
Civil.				
Annuitants under various Laws	830 2 0	900 18 8	1,197 2 0	1,193 7 0
Boarding Officers' Salary	60 0 0	60 0 0	75 0 0	45 0 0
Board of Works—Commissioners	3,447 13 2	3,977 13 7	301 11 0	. .
Division of Parishes	. .	270 0 0	360 0 0	. .
Fees on Private Bills	55 1 0	. .	220 4 0	275 5 0
Island Engineer's Salary	400 0 0	221 0 0	. .	. .
Public Hospital	8,305 7 3	7,136 1 8	7,694 1 5	8,445 11 3
Light-House—Contingencies	1,287 9 7	1,229 5 6	1,428 18 3	1,432 14 11
Miscellaneous Expenditure	1,738 9 11	1,886 8 5	1,491 14 4	1,996 16 6
Police Pay, &c.	41,043 3 10	41,476 7 1	34,391 8 10	28,574 1 11
Printing	6,792 18 0	5,202 7 4	4,889 6 0	3,511 14 6
Queen's Purses	400 0 0	560 0 0	160 0 0	. .
Roads and Bridges	9,800 0 0	8,566 12 0	8,711 8 0	7,738 15 4
Premiums on Stock	95 0 0	21 0 0	110 0 0	71 0 0
Health Officers' Salaries	1,184 13 1	996 5 0	1,280 16 8	1,101 1 8
Tax on Tonnage for Forts and Fortifications—Commissioners	654 14 7	810 17 0	1,183 0 7	751 16 4
Dispensary Act	. .	. .	2,905 0 0	2,750 0 0
	76,094 12 5	73,314 16 3	66,399 11 1	57,887 4 5
Interests, Annual Sums to Public Institutions, &c.				
Agricultural Societies	605 9 11	750 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Botanic Garden Bath	200 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0	300 0 0
Directors, Milk River Bath	438 14 0	415 15 7	302 2 4	244 12 0
,, St. Thomas' Bath	106 12 0	119 3 11	150 0 1	140 12 2
Physician, Milk River Bath, Salary	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
,, St. Thomas' Bath, Salary	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Interest on Loans and Charities	25,497 18 8	23,188 2 3	27,783 2 9	15,889 10 0
Trustees Ferry-road	160 0 0	. .	. .	. .
,, River-road	444 8 0	313 4 9	244 5 9	461 10 0
	27,573 2 7	25,206 6 6	29,249 10 11	17,456 4 2
Ecclesiastical.				
Apparitor to the Bishop—Salary	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Rectors' Stipends	10,728 16 8	11,422 3 4	12,244 14 0	9,889 19 6
Curates' Stipends	14,926 11 0	16,324 16 0	19,006 13 7	17,996 16 0
Registrar of the Diocese—Salary and Grants	259 3 10	304 1 6	389 18 6	298 4 2
	25,944 11 6	28,081 0 10	31,671 6 1	28,214 19 8

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, &c.—*continued.*

REVENUE.	1st Oct. 1844, to 30th Sept. 1845.	1st Oct. 1845, to 30th Sept. 1846.	1st Oct. 1846, to 10th Oct. 1847.	11th Oct. 1847, to 10th Oct. 1848.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward . .	267,045 6 7	281,851 2 4	240,310 5 4	190,787 12 11
Carried forward . .	276,045 6 7	281,851 2 4	240,310 5 4	190,787 12 11

EXPENDITURE.	1st Oct. 1844, to 30th Sept. 1845.	1st Oct. 1845, to 30th Sept. 1846.	1st Oct. 1846, to 10th Oct. 1847.	11th Oct. 1847, to 10th Oct. 1848.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Judicature.				
Court of Vice-Admiralty	6 10 0	. .	431 10 6	204 12 0
Crown Solicitor, Law Bill	1,442 5 11	938 9 7	639 9 3	715 3 4
Crown Witnesses and Prosecutions	1,321 10 3	1,011 19 6	1,543 6 11	1,308 16 5
Coroners for Inquisitions	48 0 0	50 0 0	42 0 0	. .
Constables attending Courts	1 12 0	. .	. .	. .
Clerks of the Crown's Salary, &c.	450 0 0	600 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0
Deputy Marshals	791 5 3	974 12 0	731 16 0	631 15 0
Judges' Salaries	18,978 0 0	18,237 16 2	17,088 0 2	15,200 0 0
Penitentiary, General and Female	10,827 10 6	9,076 13 9	8,687 9 3	8,942 5 6
Prisons	13,103 8 3	11,628 15 10	11,402 11 0	10,946 8 3
Board of Works, for Repairs of Prisons	4,991 2 0	572 9 0	135 0 0	. .
Law Commissioners	880 0 0	. .	30 0 0	. .
Public Interpreter's Salary	. .	275 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Registrar-Court Chancery—Salary, Clerk's Salary, &c.	1,200 0 0	1,374 13 10	1,004 16 8	1,461 15 8
Supreme and Assize Courts—Pay of Clerk, Attorney-General, Criers, &c.	1,334 2 8	1,169 14 0	1,245 13 8	1,072 3 1
Insolvent Act—Official Assignee's Salary	241 13 4	1,137 10 0	1,462 9 3	1,628 0 0
Revising Barristers' Salaries	. .	. .	1,200 0 0	600 0 0
Clerks of the Peace, for Fees	. .	. .	. .	37 0 10
	55,617 0 2	47,047 13 8	46,194 2 8	43,298 0 1
Military.				
Arms and Ammunition	. .	. .	373 1 0	. .
Army Lodging	1,153 14 3	. .	. .	. .
Army Pay	6,522 8 7	. .	. .	. .
Governor, for Repairs of Arms	122 2 6	151 18 0	195 10 0	156 0 0
Island Storekeeper's Pay	135 0 0	225 0 0	135 0 0	180 0 0
Militia Law—Marshall's Pay, &c.	986 15 2	1,200 18 6	923 18 9	838 9 4
	8,920 0 6	1,577 16 6	1,627 9 9	1,174 9 4
Assembly.				
Commissioners of Correspondence—Salary of Clerk	300 0 0	300 0 0	75 0 0	. .
,, of Public Accounts— ,,	510 17 4	502 9 0	316 1 10	253 4 6
Office of the House of Assembly—Salaries	3,338 12 4	3,614 16 0	3,687 2 3	3,289 16 0
The Speaker—Salary	960 0 0	960 0 0	1,920 0 0	960 0 0
	5,109 9 8	5,377 5 0	5,998 4 1	4,503 0 6
Government.				
His Excellency the Governor's Salary	6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	5,694 6 10	4,500 0 0
,, ,, Secretary's Salary	1,800 0 0	2,210 11 0	1,839 9 0	1,800 0 0
,, ,, Despatches—Grant	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Island Agent's Salary	1,008 2 0	1,012 14 6	. .	. .
Senior Naval Officer on Station	. .	150 0 0	124 3 4	. .
	9,488 2 0	10,053 5 6	7,837 19 2	6,480 0 0
The Governor and Council	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0*

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, &c.—*continued.*

REVENUE.	1st Oct. 1844, to 30th Sept. 1845.	1st Oct. 1845, to 30th Sept. 1846.	1st Oct. 1846, to 10th Oct. 1847.	11th Oct. 1847, to 10th Oct. 1848.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward . .	276,045 6 7	281,851 2, 4	240,310 5 4	190,787 12 11
Total . . .	276,045 6 7	281,851 2 4	240,310 5 4	190,787 12 11

EXPENDITURE.	1st Oct. 1844, to 30th Sept. 1845.	1st Oct. 1845, to 30th Sept. 1846.	1st Oct. 1846, to 10th Oct. 1847.	11th Oct. 1847, to 10th Oct. 1848.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grants.				
Commissioners of Charities	475 0 0	150 0 0	80 13 8	800 0 0
Diocesan Church Society	1,950 0 0	1,450 0 0	4,600 0 0	1,000 0 0
Board of Education	. .	751 0 0	2,438 16 8	1,678 0 0
Lunatic Asylum—Building Account . . .	164 3 6	467 15 0	8,304 0 6	5,844 11 2
Metcalfe Testimonial	1,675 4 9	764 2 3	60 0 0	166 13 6
Public Hospital—Enlargement Account . .	. .	1,640 0 0	1,637 15 2	5,430 11 0
Penitentiary—Building Account . . .	6,261 7 2	3,427 16 9	3,820 13 3	4,088 4 5
Monument to the late Lady Elgin . . .	211 1 0	105 10 6	. .	. .
Commissioners for best Statistical Essays on Parishes .	. .	. .	. .	100 0 0
Prisons—for Repairs	. .	. .	. .	38 0 0
Under Poll Tax	4,236 13 0	8,138 19 4	6,574 12 2	7,907 11 7
	14,973 9 5	16,895 3 10	27,516 11 5	27,053 11 8
Immigration	11,145 12 9	28,331 10 10	45,507 17 8	5,067 11 4
Parochial transferred to Public.				
Clerks of Peace—for Salaries	. .	. .	1,950 0 0	4,700 0 0
Clerks of Vestries—ditto	. .	. .	1,020 0 0	3,720 0 0
Criers of Courts—ditto	. .	. .	47 10 0	222 10 0
Coroners' Act—ditto, and Medical Witnesses . .	. .	. .	860 13 4	2,999 10 9
Inspectors of Weights and Measures—Salaries . .	. .	. .	60 0 0	127 10 0
Magistrates' Clerks—ditto	. .	. .	1,028 10 0	2,559 0 0
	. .	. .	4,966 13 4	14,328 10 9

EPITOME OF THE FOREGOING.

Sundries	276,045 6 7	281,851 2 4	240,310 5 4	190,787 12 11	In the Collection of Revenue, &c.	32,333 3 2	34,902 12 6	31,689 0 2	25,732 3 3
					Civil	76,094 12 5	73,314 16 3	66,399 11 1	57,887 4 5
					Interests, Annual Sums to Public Institutions. &c. .	27,573 2 7	25,206 6 6	29,249 10 11	17,456 4 2
					Ecclesiastical	25,944 11 6	28,081 0 10	31,671 6 1	28,214 19 8
					Judicature	55,617 0 2	47,047 13 8	46,194 2 8	43,298 0 1
					Military	8,920 0 6	1,577 16 6	1,627 9 9	1,174 9 4
					Assembly	5,109 9 8	5,377 5 0	5,998 4 1	4,503 0 6
					Government	9,488 2 0	10,053 5 6	7,837 19 2	6,480 0 0
					The Governor and Council	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	4,500 0 0*
					Grants	14,973 9 5	16,895 3 10	27,516 11 5	27,053 11 8
					Immigration	11,145 12 9	28,331 10 10	45,507 17 8	5,067 11 4
	276,045 6 7	281,851 2 4	240,310 5 4	190,787 12 11	Parochial transferred to Public	. .	. .	4,966 13 4	14,328 10 9
Cash in Chest . . .	56,026 13 7	97,032 10 8	21,583 15 7	11,352 5 6		273,199 4 2	276,787 11 5	304,658 6 4	235,695 15 2

* Three quarters.

Public Treasury, Kingston, Jamaica, December 4, 1848.

A. Barclay, Receiver-General.

No. 2.—Debts due by the Public of Jamaica on the 10th October, 1848.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Apprentice valuations			2,202 1 5
Certificates in circulation—1841 issue			631 0 0
Ditto —1848 issue			29,990 0 0
Court of Chancery deposits			25,632 11 7
Curates' fund			4,878 11 3
Rectors' fund			21,488 0 1
Customs' unappropriated salaries			598 11 2
Kingston and Liguanea water-works			15 0 0
Governors and trustees for Munroe and Dickenson's Charities			7,580 4 11
Ditto for certificates payable when called for			4,747 16 1
Ditto permanent account			6,690 0 0
Gregory's Charity			2,400 0 0
Jamaica Free School			4,051 16 0
Manning's Free School			7,852 14 8
Merrick's Charity			1,200 0 0
Presbyterian Institution			2,262 12 0
Rusea's Free School			2,700 0 0
St. Jago de la Vega Free School			600 0 0
Smith's Charity			1,796 12 6
Vere Free School			9,000 0 0
Woolmer's School			12,000 0 0
Insolvents' deposits			9,262 9 9
Jamaica Life Assurance Company			13,572 9 4
Colonial Life Assurance Company			150 0 0
Savings Banks' deposits			35,919 11 9
Trustees River-road			190 15 5
,, Ferry-road			114 11 10
Loan from Her Majesty's Government			160,000 0 0
Loan (220,000*l.*) payable in Jamaica, at 6 per cent.	£ 22,265 0 0		
,, London, at 6 per cent.	15,900 0 0	38,165 0 0	
,, Jamaica, at 5 per cent.	82,635 0 0		
,, London, at 5 per cent.	44,650 0 0	127,285 0 0	
		165,450 0 0	
Loan 9 Vic. cap. 19 (45,000*l.*) in Jamaica, at 6 per cent.	5,915 0 0		
,, in Jamaica, at 5 per cent.	37,459 0 0	43,374 0 0	
			208,824 0 0
Trustees of marriage settlement of Duke and Duchess of Buckingham			1,036 19 10
John Auvray			115 5 10
Heir-at-law of Stephen Denton, Executor of John Tuit, &c.			86 0 3
Heir-at-law of John Hannah			295 16 0
Heir-at-law of John Eardly Wilmott			250 4 9
			£ 578,135 16 5

Public Treasury, Jamaica, December 2, 1848. A. Barclay, Receiver-Gen.

No. 3.—A Return of the Island Loan outstanding on the 10th October, 1848, and the periods when due.

			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
During the year 1848—	In Jamaica		5,813 0 0	
	In London		13,200 0 0	
				19,013 0 0
,, 1849—	In Jamaica			11,385 0 0
,, 1850—	In Jamaica		57,527 0 0	
,,	In London		35,650 0 0	
,,				93,177 0
,, 1851—	In Jamaica		51,370 0 0	
,,	In London		9,700 0 0	
,,				61,070 0 0
,, 1852—	In Jamaica			12,949 0 0
,, 1853—	In Jamaica		9,230 0 0	
,,	In London		2,000 0 0	
,,				11,230 0 0
				£ 208,824 0 0

Public Treasury, December 7, 1848. A. Barclay, Receiver-Gen.

No. 4.

CLERGY LIST, DIOCESE OF JAMAICA, March, 1847.

Bishop.

Right Rev. AUBREY G. SPENCER, D.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. E. POPE, D.D., Jamaica.
J. M. TREW, D.D., Bahamas.

Rural Deans.

S. P. MUSSON, D.D., Middlesex.
R. PANTON, D.D., Surrey.
T. P. WILLIAMS, D.D., Cornwall.

Bishop's Chaplains.

T. P. STEWART, D.D.
J. MAGRATH, LL.D.
C. J. SMITH, M.A.
G. A. ADDISON, B.A.
W. MAYHEW, B.A.
W. ROWE, B.A.

Bishop's Examining Chaplain.

CHARLES J. SMITH, M.A.

RURAL DEANERY OF MIDDLESEX.

S. P. MUSSON, D.D., Rural Dean.

Names of Parishes, &c.	Names of Clergy.	Office.	Post-office.
St. Catherine's	S. P. Musson, D.D.	Rector	Spanish Town.
	J. H Steventon, B.A.	Assistant Curate.	
Trinity Chapel	W. N. Ashby	Island Curate.	
Highgate	W. S. Coward	,,	
St. Dorothy's	G. W. Rowe	Rector	Old Harbour.
	B. B. De B. Stafford	Rector's substitute.	
Somerset Hall	W. Hylton	Island Curate.	
Old Harbour	W. Reid	,,	
Vere	R. Robinson, B.A.	Rector	Alley.
Kemp's Hill	E. Husband, B.A.	Island Curate.	
Portland	J. Thompson	Missionary.	
St. John's	J. Dawson	Rector	Spanish Town.
Lindas Vale	G. Cheyne	Island Curate.	
St. Thomas Vale	W. G. P. Burton	Rector	Rodney Hall.
Harewood	R. Steer	Island Curate	Pear-tree Grove.
Above Rocks	A. J. Davidson	,,	
St. Mary's	W. Girod	Rector	Port Maria.
	H. Girod	Rector's Curate.	
Highgate	J. Campbell, B.A.	Island Curate	Highgate.
Retreat	J. Davidson	,,	Moneague.
St. Ann's	J. Smith	Rector	St. Ann's Bay.
Moneague	J. Cook	Island Curate	Moneague.
Ocho Rios	E. Hawkins, M.A.	,,	Ocho Rios.
Brown's Town	W. Rose	,,	Brown's Town.
Rosetta	J. K. Lipscomb	,,	Alexandria.
Aboukir	T. Davies	Stipendiary Curate.	,,
Guy's Hill	T. B. Cahusac	Stipendiary Curate and Missionary.	Moneague.
Clarendon	S. H. Stewart, LL.D.	Rector	Chapelton.
Arthur's Seat	J. Cork	Island Curate.	
Lime Savannah	H. Reid	,,	Lime Savannah.
Manchester	R. Dallas	Rector	Mandeville.
Snowden	D. Litteljohn	Island Curate	May Hill.
Providence	T. Stevens	,,	
Mile Gulley	J. S. Wood	,,	Mandeville.
Keynsham	J. Morris	Stipendiary Curate.	

RURAL DEANERY OF SURREY.

R. PANTON, D.D., Rural Dean.

Kingston	Ven. Archdeacon Pope, D.D.	Rector	Kingston.
	W. Mayhew, B.A.	Assistant Curate.	
St. Michael's	N. Ashby	Island Curate.	
St. George's	T. B. Turner	,,	
Penitentiary	D. R. Morris	Chaplain.	
St. Andrew's	A. Campbell	Rector	Kingston.
St. James's	C. H. Hall	Island Curate.	
St. Joseph's (Hope)	R. Panton, D.D.	,,	
St. Christopher's	J. A. Jones	Stipendiary Curate.	
Woodford	W. Rowe, B.A.	Island Curate.	
Port Royal	C. F. Hall	Rector	Kingston.
	G. C. Bailey	Rector's Curate.	
St. Michael's	C. Fyffe	Island Curate.	
Clifton Mount	C. Maclaverty	,,	
St. David's	W. Patterson	Rector	Yallahs.
Woburn Lawn	S. J. Jackson	Island Curate	Kingston.
Portland	J. C. Stone	Rector	Port Antonio.
St. Mark's	T. T. Orgill	Island Curate.	
Moore Town	J. M. Myers, B.A.	,,	
St. Margaret's	H. Brown.	,,	
St. Thomas's, East	S. H. Cooke	Rector	Morant Bay.
Rural Hill	C. A. Cooper	Missionary	Manchioneal.
Manchioneal	E. Jones	Island Curate	
Bath	T. Wharton, B.A.	,,	Bath.
Blue Mountain	W. Steam	,,	Morant Bay.
Golden Grove	W. Smith	,,	Port Morant.
St. George's	C. T. May	Rector	Buff Bay.
Hope Bay	D. Osborn	Island Curate	Hope Bay.
Birnam Wood	J. F. Sessing	,,	Kingston.
Metcalfe	R. Forbes	Rector	Annotto Bay.
	J. Moore, B.A.	Rector's substitute.	
Scotch Hall	W. N. Stansby, B.A.	Island Curate.	

RURAL DEANERY OF CORNWALL.

T. P. WILLIAMS, D.D., Rural Dean.

St. Elizabeth	T. P. Williams, D.D.	Rector	Black River.
Goshen	C. J. P. Douet	Island Curate	Goshen.
Pedro Plains	W. Forbes	,,	
Santa Cruz	J. Waters	,,	
Lacovia	J. R. Chisholm	Stipendiary Curate	Lacovia.
Siloah	T. Redford	Missionary.	
Westmoreland	T. Stewart, D.D.	Rector	Savannah le Mar.
St. Peter's	E. Galbraith	Island Curate.	
Negril	D. Fidler	,,	
Trinity	W. Caird	,,	
Bluefields	J. P. Jones	,,	
Darliston	R. J. Bucknor	Stipendiary Curate.	
Hanover	J. Stansby	Rector	Lucea.
Chichester	C. W. Winekler	Island Curate	Montego Bay.
Green Island	R. G. Lawson	,,	Green Island.
St. James (chapel unfinished).	J. M'Intyre	Rector	Montego Bay.
	T. Garrett, B.A.	Island Curate	
Marley	G. A. Addison, B.A.	,,	Falmouth.
	J. E. Owen	Subsidiary at Marley	
Montpelier	H. Prichard	Island Curate	Montego Bay.

RURAL DEANERY OF CORNWALL—*continued.*

Names of Parishes, &c.	Names of Clergy.	Office.	Post-office.
Trelawney . .	J. Magrath, L.L.D. . .	Rector . .	Falmouth.
Swanswick . .	J. Williams . . .	Island Curate .	Rio Bueno.
Rio Bueno . .	T. B. Gegg . . .	,,	
Stewart Town . .	J. S. Le Gros, B.A. . .	,, .	Stewart Town.
Good Hope . .	W. H. N. Stewart, B.A. .	Missionary . .	Falmouth.

RURAL DEANERY OF HONDURAS.

M. Newport, Rural Dean.

Belize (South District)	M. Newport . . .	Rector . .	Belize.
North District . .	J. Gegg	Settlement Curate & Garrison Chaplain.	
	— Deacon . . .	Central Schoolmaster.	

ARCHDEACONRY OF THE BAHAMAS.

Venerable J. M. Trew, D.D., Archdeacon.

Christ Church . .	W. Strahan, D.D. . .	Rector . .	Nassau.
Grant's Town . .	E. J. Rogers . . .	Garrison Chaplain	
	G. Handford, M.A. . .	Master of Collegiate School.	
St. Matthew's . .	T. W. Johnnes, B.A. .	Rector.	
St. Ann's . .	W. Gray, B.A. . . .	Rector.	
St. John's . .	W. R. Duncome, B.A. .	Rector.	
St. Thomas's . .	C. Mortlock, B.A. . .	Rector.	
Salt Cay . . .	B. B. Kingdon . . .	Missionary.	
St. Andrew's (Exuma)	W. H. Strombom . .	Local Stipendiary.	
St. Paul's (Turk's Island).	W. J. Pearson . . .	Local Stipendiary Missionary.	
St. Christopher's (Rum Cay).	R. Chambers, B.A. . .	Local Stipendiary Missionary.	

No. 5.

Report by the Committee of the Diocesan Church Society of the Expenditure of two Grants of 3000*l.* each, under 8 Vic., c. 49, and 9 Vic., c. 45, passed respectively in 1844 and 1845.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Charles E. Grey, Knight, one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and throughout Her Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Committee of the Diocesan Church Society have the honour to present to your Excellency a report of the expenditure of the sum of 6000*l.*, being the amount of two successive grants of the Legislature to that society in the years 1844 and 1845, under the provisions of the 8th Vict., c. 49.

The Committee beg respectfully to represent to your Excellency, that the more immediate wants of the diocese remaining to be supplied are, a chapel for the Montpelier district, in the parish of St. James, to which Lord Howard de Walden and others have very liberally con-

JAMAICA.

tributed; a district in the parish of Metcalfe; the district of St. Christopher, in the parish of St. Andrew; and the Moneague district, in the parish of St. Ann.

To the two former of these island curates have been already appointed, to officiate in temporary places of worship licensed by the bishop, in accordance to the clergy law.

AUBREY G. JAMAICA,
President of the Society.

APPORTIONMENT by the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY of the LEGISLATIVE GRANTS of 6000*l.* in the Years 1844 and 1845, for the Advancement or Completion of Chapels.

Parish.	District.	Curate's Name.	Amount Granted.
			£.
1. St. John's	Lindas Vale	G. Cheyne	95
2. St. Dorothy	Somerset Hall	W. Hylton	400
3. St. Andrew	Clifton Mount	C. Maclaverty	500
4.	Mount James	C. H. Hall	150
5 and 6.	Woodford and Craighton	W. Rowe	270
7. Portland	Moore Town	M. Myers	145
8. Manchester	Snowden	D. Littlejohn	40
9.	Keynsham	J. S. Wood	250
10. St. Elizabeth	Geshen	C. J. Douet	575
11 and 12.	Santa Cruz and Stanmore	J. Waters	250
13.	Pedro Plains	W. Forbes	60
14.	Siloah	F. Redford	140
15. Westmoreland	Trinity	W. Cand	100
16.	Peterfield	E. Galbraith	100
17.	Negril	D. Fidler	50
18. St. James	Montego Bay	T. Garrett	600
19.	Montpelier (reserved)		50
20. St. Ann	Moneague	J. Cooke	250
21.	Ocho Rios	J. Davidson	600
22.	Guy Hill	E. Hawkins	75
23. Clarendon	Arthur's Seat	J. Cork	200
24.	Chapelton	S. Stewart	200
25. Hanover	Chichester	C. W. Wincklin	200
26. St. Thomas, East	Rural Hill	C. A. Cooper	150
27. St. George	Birnam Wood	J. F. Sessing	150
28. St. Catherine	Spanish Town	W. Ashby	300
29. Vere	Portland District	J. Thompson	100
			£6000

No. 6.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE to the President and the Members of the Board of Education.

(Sent down, in a message from his Excellency the Governor, to the Honourable the House of Assembly, on the 16th December, 1847.)

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, AND GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the report drawn up by the secretary, of the proceedings of the Board of Education, report, that they have perused the same, and recommend its adoption by the Board, as containing a correct detail of the proceedings of the Board during the last year. The mode in which the money, granted by the Legislature, has been expended, and the steps which have been taken to establish a normal training school, in accordance with the directions of the Act 10th Vict., chap. 47, are fully set forth in the report, to which the Committee beg leave to refer.

J. GAYLEARD.
EDWARD PANTON.
EDWARD JORDON.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,

THE supplemental report, and account, which I had the honour to present to you, having carried the transactions of the Board of Education to the end of February, in the present year, I have now to request your attention to the proceedings of the last nine months, which, I trust, will not be found to have been without object, or to promise no advantage to the progress of education in this island.

At a meeting, held on the 22nd April, the Act of the Island Legislature of the 10th Vict., chap. 47, was laid before the Board, whereby it appeared that the sum of 2000*l.* was placed at the disposal of the Board of Education, of which 700*l.* was to be exclusively appropriated to the institution of a normal training-school, and the remainder to the general purposes of the Act of the 8th Vict., chap. 46.

On the suggestion of his Excellency the Governor, the several members of the Board had been requested to state their views, in writing, as to the best mode of distributing the sum, now placed at the disposal of the Board, together with the fund of 800*l.* which had been reserved from the previous grants; and various plans having been produced, and maturely considered, on the 26th May the following resolutions were adopted, as a basis for the operations of the present year:—

"First, as to the appropriation of the 700*l.* granted by the Legislature expressly for the institution of a normal training school.

"That this sum should be employed in attempting to form, for one year, a system of normal instruction, for training masters in Kingston, or in Spanish Town, or in the neighbourhood of either place, the number of pupils to be such as the funds may allow, not exceeding 10 in the present year, and the system, to be upon the principle of the instruction within the school, being chiefly secular; the scholars being at liberty to avail themselves of the religious instructions of the ministers of their own persuasions on every Saturday, and on the Sabbath, and being expected to attend on the latter day at some place of Divine worship, according to their own persuasion.

"It was resolved, secondly, to apply 300*l.* of the reserved fund of last year, in placing five pupils, for two years, at the normal school of the Established Church, at the Grove, as soon as the Board should be assured that the arrangements for normal instruction, at that school, were ready to be put in operation.

"Thirdly, that, with a view to the distribution of the remainder of the reserved fund, offers should be made to the heads of the eight other principal churches or religious persuasions in the island, to receive assistance in the form of premiums to the master of the chief school of each persuasion, for teaching and qualifying apprentices to be pupil-teachers, and candidates for normal instruction, at the rate of 20*l.* for each premium, and in the following amounts:—

£ 60	to the Roman Catholic Church for . .	3 pupils
100	to the Wesleyan Methodists for . . .	5 „
80	to the Baptist mission for	4 „
80	to the Presbyterian mission for . . .	4 „
40	to the Hebrew persuasion for . . .	2 „
60	to the London Missionaries for . . .	3 „
60	to the Moravian mission for . . .	3 „
20	to the American Congregationalists for . .	1 „
£500		25 „

"But the Secretary to be at liberty to make a special report to the Board, if he should see any reasons for dividing this assistance between two or more schools of the same persuasion, instead of giving it to only one.

"It was resolved, fourthly, that out of the residue of the grant of the Legislature for the present year, amounting to 1300*l.*, 500*l.* to be set apart for the expenses of the Board, and 150*l.* be applied to the school of Lord Howard de Walden, at Montpelier, in St. James, upon a report of its being in operation; that 350*l.* be reserved for the purpose of enabling the Secretary to report to what schools donations, not exceeding 50*l.* to any one school, could be most usefully applied; 150*l.* for the county of Cornwall; 100*l.* for the county of Middlesex, and 100*l* for the county of Surrey, and

"Resolved, lastly, that the remaining 300*l.* be applied in forming, for one year, one or more elementary schools in the town, or within five miles of Spanish Town, on the plan proposed in the Minute of his Excellency the Governor, which was laid before the Board at the meeting of the 22nd April."

The proceedings, consequent on the first resolution, will be now detailed.

"The preliminary inquiries, with regard to the choice of a situation for a school, eligible in point of economy, readiness of access, and healthiness, necessarily occupied some time, during which endeavours were made to carry out the wishes of the Board, expressed on the 30th April, 1846, for combining the Government training-school with that already established on premises belonging to the Mico Institution, but the negociations with the Mico not appearing likely to produce any immediate result, this project was for the present abandoned, and the Pen, known as 'The Villa,' within a mile of Spanish Town, and close to the Kingston Railway, was chosen as the spot which combined most of the requisites for a normal training-school, and particularly from its being so situate, that the students there resident might have easy communication with the ministers of any of the religious persuasions to which they might belong."

While the inquiries respecting a school-house were yet in progress, a public notice was inserted in the newspapers, inviting competent persons to propose for the situation of master of the normal school.

The advertisement was answered by several candidates, and the choice of the Board fell ultimately on Mr. Acheson Findlay, who, from the many testimonials to his scholastic acquirements and integrity, and from the favourable appearance of the school under his care at Falmouth, when visited by your Inspector in 1846, seemed very fit to carry into execution the principles enunciated by the Board. Mr. Findlay's engagement as schoolmaster for one year commenced on the 1st of August, 1847.

These previous arrangements being so far satisfactory completed, the selection of students next became a care, and, in order to give a fair chance of competition to all persons desirous

JAMAICA.

of being trained for the profession of schoolmaster, a public notice was once more inserted in the newspapers, requesting candidates to make application within a certain time.

It was decided by the Board, that, until the expenses of the normal school could be ascertained, the number of students admitted should be limited to six.

The occupation of the Villa Pen, on behalf of the Board of Education, commenced on the 21st of August, and between that day and the 7th of October, six admissions had been made, as follows:—

Name.	Age.	From.	Colour.	Recommended by.	Persuasion.
Robert Campbell .	18	Kingston .	Of colour.	Rev. Mr. Bleby .	Wesleyan.
John M'Anuff . .	19	Ditto . .	Ditto. .	Rev. Mr. Mayhew.	Established Church.
James Henry . .	16	Falmouth .	Black .	Rev. Dr. Magrath .	Ditto.
William Moody . .	16	Chapelton .	Of colour.	Rev. Mr. Hands .	Ditto.
Charles Angell . .	17	Mandeville .	Ditto. .	Rev. Mr. Coward .	Ditto.
Robert Anderson .	16	Falmouth .	Black .	Rev. Mr. Fraser .	Wesleyan.

It was not to be expected that, on the first establishment of an institution, such as that begun by the Board of Education, any high standard of acquirements could be obtained in the pupils desiring admission, and, having requested from the master a statement of the attainments of the youths now under his charge, he has furnished me with the following remarks:—

"The pupils had, in every case, a fair knowledge of the various branches of learning, which comprise reading, writing, and arithmetic, and most had some idea of English grammar, at least, so much as to express themselves in a correct manner on any plain subject. They were deficient in geography, in English composition, geometry, and the more advanced rules of arithmetic, some of which branches they had never been taught.

"On the whole, their acquirements were such as to warrant the anticipation that, with one or two years' training, all would be fully qualified to undertake the duties of schoolmasters, while the testimonials they produced from various ministers of the gospel, as to moral character, were unexceptionable."

On the 21st of October, an inquiry having been made as to the expenses of the normal school, and the amount of money unappropriated by the Board, it was resolved, that as the state of the funds would permit of placing two more pupils at the normal school, admissions should be made accordingly.

The following admission was made:—

Name.	Age.	From.	Colour.	Recommended by.	Persuasion.
William Bays . .	16	Porus . .	White .	Rev. Mr. Hylton .	Established Church.

There are other candidates, but the choice of a pupil to fill the remaining vacancy has not yet been made.

The school arrangements will be seen in the daily routine annexed to this Report, which was prepared by the master, and approved of by the Board of Education.

A detail of the expenses already incurred is also given in the account annexed, which may here be repeated, with an estimate of what remains to be paid.

The purchase of furniture, books, and necessary school apparatus, fitting up and repairing premises, about .	£110
House-rent and taxes	85
Master's salary for the year	200
Medical attendance, by agreement	20
Eight pupils, at 20*l.* each	160
Board of master and family	55
Servants, washing, &c.	65
	£695

The expense of the school, with eight pupils, for one year, will therefore be covered by the sum of 700*l.*, voted by the Legislature.

The holidays given to the pupils will be from the 22nd December to the 9th of January, both days inclusive, Passion and Easter week, and the whole month of August.

An examination of the pupils will take place on Monday, the 20th December, in the present year.

The pupils have already commenced a garden, in which they appear interested.

Before quitting this important branch of the proceedings of the Board, I will venture to offer a few remarks, which experience suggests, with regard to future proceedings.

The present arrangements of the school are, as far as can be judged, most satisfactory; but the number of pupils may be increased with advantage, and at a comparatively small cost.

In answer to an inquiry of the Board, the master stated that he could so divide his time as

to give his personal attention, without assistance from any other master, to any number of pupils not exceeding 20.

There are rooms in the out-buildings at the Villa which can be fitted-up to accommodate that number of pupils.

If an annual sum of 1000*l.* were appropriated to a normal school, the outlay would be nearly as follows:—

Rent of premises, repairs, and taxes . . .	£100
Master and family	260
Twenty pupils, at 20*l.*	400
Medical attendance	50
Servants, washing, &c.	100
	£910

leaving a balance to be expended on industrial and other arrangements.

There are 40 acres of good land attached to the Villa Pen, and the late occupant, Mr. Toynbee, had adopted machinery for raising water from the neighbouring river, to irrigate the lands, which could be purchased by the Board for a moderate cost. Were this accomplished, and the number of pupils increased to 20, many experiments in gardening could be tried, improving to the pupils, and of value to the island generally, by putting the practicability of irrigation and other methods of fertilizing to the test; and should the chemical professor, educated by the Royal Agricultural Society, be retained in the service of the island, lectures on chemistry and agriculture, given to the pupils, would increase their future utility as country schoolmasters.

There is an objection taken to the education of pupils at the normal school which it is necessary to notice.

It is said that the public has no hold upon their future services as schoolmasters, in consequence of there being no indentures of apprenticeship to bind them.

The Board of Education has no power to enter into a legal contract, and if the power were given by the Legislature, as there must be mutuality in the engagement, the Board could not venture to undertake one for a number of years certain, with only an annual grant to depend on.

As much care, however, as circumstances have admitted, has been taken to explain the nature of their position to the pupils, and to obtain a promise morally binding upon them.

It cannot be supposed, were the number of pupils increased to 20, that every one trained at the school would be an accomplished master; but where the education given is sound and solid from the very first steps taken, it cannot fail to produce men who may be useful in other walks of life, and tend, by example, to improve the state of society in the island.

Therefore, those of the pupils educated who may not succeed as teachers, may yet benefit themselves and others, especially if trained industrially.

The normal school is open to public inspection, it being requested that no unnecessary interruption may be given to the master during school hours.

The second resolution of the 26th May was made known to his Lordship the Bishop, who had notified to the Board his intention of procuring from St. Luke's College, Chelsea, a thoroughly-trained master for the establishment at the Grove.

On the 7th October, at the request of the Lord Bishop, a sum of 100*l.* was voted to him; "50*l.* to be appropriated to the payment of the passage-money to this island of the master for the diocesan normal school, and 50*l.* for the purchase of books and apparatus for the same school." But the Board has not yet received intimation that the arrangements for normal instruction are completed, so as to permit the intention comprised in their second resolution to be fulfilled.

In conformity with the third resolution, offers were made in the form proposed to ministers interested in education, belonging to the several religious persuasions other than the Established Church.

From the Roman Catholics your Secretary received an answer that they could not at present avail themselves of the offer made by the Board, but they would be glad of general assistance. The offer was therefore modified, and on the 26th August the sum of 30*l.* was voted to the Roman Catholic school, without any restriction as to the manner of its expenditure.

The Wesleyan Methodists accepted the offer, and 100*l.* have been paid to the Rev. Mr. Edmondson for five pupils placed at their schools, of whom the names and particulars have been furnished.

The ministers of the Baptist mission, with whom your Secretary communicated, were not inclined to accept the offer.

The offer was accepted by the Presbyterian mission, and four pupils have been thus placed:—

One pupil with the Rev. Mr. Anderson, at Rose Hill, in Metcalfe.
One pupil by the Rev. Mr. Thorburn, at Mr. Todd's school, at Falmouth.
One pupil by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, at Mr. Miller's school, at Montego Bay; and
One pupil allowed to the Rev. Mr. Watson, of Lucea, who will either train the boy himself, or place him at Mr. Miller's, at Montego Bay.

The gentlemen of the Hebrew persuasion, in management of their school, returned an answer similar to that of the Roman Catholics, and on the 26th August the sum of 30*l.* was given to their school for general purposes.

JAMAICA.

The minister of the London missionaries, to whom your Secretary applied, returned an answer, which was read to this Board, and was thought to render any further offer unnecessary.

The offer to the Moravian mission, increased to 80*l.* for four pupils, was accepted, and the names and description of four pupils placed at the training school at Fairfield, in Manchester, have been sent to your Secretary by the Rev. Mr. Wullschlaegel.

Your Secretary was led to believe that the American Congregationalists would accept the offer made to them, by placing a youth at a school in Metcalfe; but to two written applications which he made he has received no answer, and he is at present unable to afford any further explanation.*

It may be necessary to observe, that the object contemplated, by offering assistance in the form proposed by the third resolution, is twofold. It gives a premium to the masters competent to instruct pupil-teachers; and it also brings forward youths, who may assist as monitors in the respective schools while receiving extra instruction, and who will thus go through an initiatory course of training and trial, in order to their being hereafter proposed as candidates for admission in a normal school. The plan is similar to that adopted by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education in England, and appears likely to be beneficial in this island.

The payments which have been made on account of the expenses of the Board and the distribution of the sum of 350*l.*, appropriated for general assistance to schools, according to the fourth resolution, will appear in the account hereto annexed.

Of the 360*l.* applied by the last resolution for forming one or more elementary schools, his Excellency proposed to divert 50*l.* for the purpose of enabling the bishop to provide the passage money to this island of a master for the diocesan training-school, which sum was voted, as already mentioned in this Report.

Two hundred and fifty pounds remain, and the preparations for forming an elementary school being nearly completed it is believed that it will shortly be in operation.

A house near the normal school, at the Villa Pen, appears fit for such an establishment; and should the premises at the Villa be retained by the Board beyond the present year, there is also a building which may be repaired and adapted for a model day-school, in which the pupils of the normal school may be exercised in teaching.

A day-school in the neighbourhood of the Villa Pen is required, as the population in that quarter is altogether destitute of facilities for education; and a model school being always considered a necessary adjunct to a normal school, I trust there will shortly be a normal, model, and elementary school, so situate, immediately adjoining each other, as to combine all the requisites for a scheme of public instruction, and be under the close inspection of the Board of Education.

The sum set apart during the present year for general purposes of assistance being unavoidably small, there was some difficulty in ascertaining the best manner of distribution. Your Inspector, on whom the responsibility of selection was thrown, has endeavoured to assist those schools whose necessities were the most urgent, or which, from the interest taken in them by the conductors, promise the most permanent benefit to the island.

The Rev. Mr. M'Laverty and the Rev. Mr. Cooper both continue their experiments in industrial education, which require further time for development, and, particularly, for ascertaining how far in this island it can be made a self-paying system of education. The reluctance of the parents to pay for their children's schooling is complained of as being on the increase; and while the necessity for education is now everywhere admitted, the difficulty of maintaining schoolmasters is lamented. A self-supporting school would consequently be invaluable; and though not yet to be found in Jamaica, as it has been proved capable of existence in other countries, the hope of success here should not be too readily abandoned.

With the intention of correcting the return of schools given in last year's Appendix, a circular was printed, under the direction of the Board, for distribution.

Upwards of 100 of these were sent out to different persons to be filled up and sent back to the Secretary of the Board; but as little more than 40 have yet returned (the greater part being from Wesleyan schools), it appeared better to defer issuing more until there was some hope of attaining the end desired in their circulation.

Should there be a future fund at the disposal of the Board of Education for general assistance to schools, I would suggest the advantage of some definite scheme, by which aid may be granted. In too many instances, I fear, the grant given by the Board has been the only source from which masters have received their salary; and the Board, which never contemplated that they should undertake more than to assist or increase the main provision for such purposes, are fully aware, and feel deeply, that their contribution must have constituted a most insufficient pittance.

Although the number of schools receiving assistance may at first be decreased, I would ask that, in conformity with the plan adopted in England, there should be demanded, as a requisite, before procuring a grant from the Board, a reasonable guarantee of the permanence of the school, and of a salary from some other source to the master.

The aid from the Board of Education may be then employed, either in increasing the utility of the school or the comfort of a deserving teacher.

It must be most carefully remembered, that train men as we may they cannot continue schoolmasters without the means of subsistence; and it will become a duty on the part of the Board of Education towards those youths trained at the normal school, who may be deserving of employment, to ascertain that, when placed as schoolmasters, they have a comfortable home, with a small portion of land and a moderate salary provided.

* This offer has since been accepted, and the premium paid to the Rev. Mr. Ewarts, of Brainerd station.

The funds at the disposal of the Board will then be most useful, in increasing salaries, in encouraging and rewarding exertions.

I hope, indeed, that with the means of training schoolmasters in the first instance, and of securing them remunerating employment afterwards, the Board of Education will be able to promote such a system of instruction as cannot fail to prove a most important auxiliary to any other endeavours, be they what they may, for restoring prosperity to Jamaica.

I have the honour to be, Sir, and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

JASPER F. CARGILL, Secretary and Inspector.

Spanish Town, November 25, 1847.

An Account of the Expenditure of the Board of Education for the Year 1847.

	£.	s.	d.
To this sum, apparently remaining on hand on the 28th February, 1847, including the reserved sum of 800*l.*	810	10	0
Less the sum of 10*l.*, arising from an error in the addition of the grants made between the 1st January and the 28th February	10	0	0
Sum actually on hand	£800	10	0
To grant from the Legislature, under the 10th Vic., chap. 47	2,000	0	0
Total to be accounted for	£2,800	10	0

1847.		£.	s.	d.
April 22.	By salary of secretary and inspector, to 31st March	75	0	0
July 14.	By salary of ditto ditto, to 30th June	75	0	0
	By warrant in favour of secretary, for expenses to be accounted for	50	0	0
Aug. 21.	By paid rent of Villa Pen, twelve months in advance	72	0	0
Sept. 2.	By warrant in favour of secretary for normal school, to be accounted for	50	0	0
	By the following grants in aid of schools:—			
	The Rev. J. C. Stone, Surrey	30	0	0
	,, C. M'Laverty, ditto	30	0	0
	,, C. Cooper, ditto	20	0	0
	,, W. N. Ashby, Middlesex	20	0	0
	,, B. B. Stafford, ditto	20	0	0
	,, Mr. Cowan, ditto	20	0	0
	,, Mr. Gibson, ditto	20	0	0
	,, Dr. Stewart, of Westmoreland, Cornwall	30	0	0
	,, Dr. M'Grath, ditto	20	0	0
	,, Mr. Blyth, ditto	30	0	0
	,, Mr. Winckler, ditto	15	0	0
	,, Mr. Carlile, Great Valley, ditto	15	0	0
	,, Mrs. Scott, of Black Rock, ditto	20	0	0
	,, Mr. Edmondson, for the three counties	60	0	0
	By grant to the Roman Catholic school	30	0	0
	Ditto ditto to the school of the Hebrew persuasion	30	0	0
	To the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Rose Hill, for one pupil teacher	20	0	0
Sept. 16.	By warrant in favour of secretary for the normal school, to be accounted for	50	0	0
,, 23.	By warrant in favour of the Rev. Mr. Edmondson, for two pupil teachers	40	0	0
	By warrant in favour of the Rev. Mr. Woolschlaegel, for four pupil teachers	80	0	0
Oct. 7.	By warrant in favour of the Rev. Mr. Thorburn, for one pupil teacher	20	0	0
	By warrant in favour of the Rev. James Watson, for one pupil teacher	20	0	0
	By paid the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, for passage money of master	50	0	0
	Ditto ditto, for books and apparatus	50	0	0
	By salary of secretary and inspector, to 30th September	75	0	0
	Ditto ditto of Mr. Acheson Findlay, for two months	33	6	8
Oct. 21.	By warrant in favour of secretary for normal school, to be accounted for	50	0	0
Nov. 18.	By premium to the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, for one pupil teacher	20	0	0
	By warrant to secretary for normal school, to be accounted for	50	0	0
Nov. 25.	By premium to the Rev. Mr. Edmondson, for three pupil teachers	60	0	0
	By warrant to the Rev. Mr. Hands, for Baptist schools in Clarendon	20	0	0
	By grant to Mr. Allen, Barrack's school, Black River	20	0	0
	By salary of schoolmaster for two months, to 30th November	33	6	8
	By Rev. Mr. Ewarts, as a premium for one pupil teacher	20	0	0
		1,443	13	4
	Balance in hands of the Receiver-General	1,356	16	8
		£2,800	10	0

December 11th, 1847.

JASPER F. CARGILL, *Secretary.*

JAMAICA.

Account of the Secretary for the Normal School, and General Expenses of the Board of Education.

1847.		£.	s.	d.
July 15.	To warrant to be accounted for, 50*l.*; September 2nd, ditto ditto, 50*l.*	100	0	0
Sept. 16.	Ditto ditto, 50*l.*; October 21st, ditto ditto, 50*l.*; November 18th, ditto ditto, 50*l.*	150	0	0
		£250	0	0
July 9.	Paid travelling expenses of master of school, as per voucher annexed	16	9	0
Aug. 30. to Sept. 7.	Paid for furniture, crockery, kitchen utensils, books, &c., for normal school, as per vouchers, examined by Committee of Board	50	0	0
,, 10.	Paid books, ironware, &c., as per vouchers, examined by Board	8	6	6
	Paid ditto ditto, as per ditto ditto	3	5	3
	Paid expenses for drawing lease of the Villa Pen, as per ditto	7	14	6
30.	Paid whitewashing house at Villa, as per voucher, examined by Committee	1	5	0
Oct. 2.	Paid carpenter's bill for repairs, as per ditto ditto	0	18	0
6.	Paid for a mahogany school desk, as per ditto ditto	1	10	0
11.	Paid Derbyshire, Norton, and Co., for window glass and sundries, as per ditto ditto	3	6	10
	Paid Findlay, for books and sundries purchased, as per ditto ditto	4	6	0
19.	Paid A. DaCosta, making school desks, benches, &c., as per ditto ditto	10	0	6
Nov. 16.	Paid for repairs to Villa, and fences, book and sundries, as per ditto ditto	12	3	0
	Paid for a donkey, as per voucher, ditto ditto	5	12	0
24.	Paid for a pair of globes, as per voucher	8	17	2
	Paid Findlay, for repairs and sundries, as per voucher	5	6	0
Sept. 21.	Paid Findlay, for board servants, and domestic expenses of school, as per voucher and books of school accounted for	30	0	0
Oct. 21.	Paid ditto ditto	30	0	0
Dec. 1.	Travelling expenses of inspector, nineteen days, at 1*l.* per diem	19	0	0
	Stationery, letters, &c. &c. to 30th November	7	13	10
	Paid Editor of Falmouth Post for advertisements	4	0	0
3.	Paid Editor of Cornwall Courier for advertisements	4	0	0
10.	Findlay, for stationery, books, panniers, as per voucher	3	9	3
	Ditto to be accounted for in domestic expenses	9	0	0
		£246	2	10
	Balance in hands of secretary, to be accounted for	3	17	2
		£250	0	0

December 11th, 1847.

JASPER F. CARGILL, *Secretary.*

Daily Routine.

5 o'clock	Rise, wash, dress, make beds, private prayer, and walk in the open air.					SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
6¼	Work in the garden, prepare beds, plant, weed, and water, &c.; wash hands.						
¼7 to 8	Inspect rooms, &c., prayer in teacher's family, and reading the Scriptures, open to any student who may wish to attend.						
8 to 9	Breakfast and recess.						
	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.		
9 to 9½	Reading in Bible Old Testament History.	Reading in Bible Gospels.	Reading in Bible Old Testament History.	Reading in Bible Gospels.	Reading in Bible Old Testament History.	"The youths belonging to the Established Church, and the Wesleyan Methodists, and any others who may desire it, will receive religious instructions from Mr. Findlay; but any pupils, and especially those of any other persuasions, who may prefer to receive religious instructions from other instructors, shall be at liberty to do so on Saturdays and Sundays."	Students of th various Christia denominations a expected to atter Divine servi in their differe places of worshi
	The above Scripture lessons are not intended to operate against any students' religious creed, and where they have religious scruples about such lessons, they will not be required to attend them.						
9½ to 10	Reading Irish National class books, spelling, etymology, &c.						
10 to 11¼	Lennie's English Grammar, M'Gowan's Latin Grammar, and reading English composition.						
11¼ to 12¼	Arithmetic, mental and on slates—Mensuration—Elements of Greek and Hebrew.						
12¼ to 1	Recess and lunch—Wash hands.						
1 to ¼2	Alexander Reid's Geography, and Problems on Terrestrial Globe.						
¼2 to 2½	Astronomy, Mechanics, and other parts of Natural Philosophy.						
	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
2½ to 3¼	Geometry.	Drawing.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Geometry.		Evening service.
3¼ to ¼1	A. White's Universal History.			Etymology of words in the lesson.			
¼4 to 4	Wash hands.			Prepare for dinner.			
4 to 4⅓	DINNER.						
4⅓ to 5¼	Work in the garden, prepare beds, weed, water, &c. &c.						
	Prayer in teacher's family, open to any student who may wish to attend.						
5¼ to 7¼	Students to prepare lessons for the ensuing day, and consult Johnson's Dictionary.						
7¼ to ¼8	Retire to rest—Students' lights to be extinguished.						

No. 7.

MINUTES of the BOARD of EDUCATION.

January 7th, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Thursday, the 7th January, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Speaker of the House of Assembly.
The Vice-Chancellor.

THE Minutes of the last meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary mentioned, for the information of the Board, that since the statement of account made by the Committee of the Board on the 8th December, 1846, no payment whatever had been made, and that the present claims on the Board consisted of the sum of 75*l.* for his salary to 31st December, 1846, of his travelling expenses to 31st December, 1846, amounting to 82*l.*; of 5*l.* for contingencies of the Board, and for three printing accounts for advertisements.

Ordered,—

That a warrant for the salary of the Secretary and Inspector to 31st December, be made out and passed.

That a warrant for 82*l.*, being the amount for travelling expenses, be made out and passed.

That the Secretary do pay the outstanding printing accounts, and include them in his statement of contingencies at the next meeting of the Board.

The President of the Council stated that a copy of the Report of the Board of Education had been sent to the Council, and another copy to the House of Assembly, which the latter had ordered to be printed.

Ordered,—

That the Secretary do send the Lord Bishop a copy of the resolutions of the 30th April, 1846, relative to the support of one or more normal schools, passed during his Lordship's absence from the island.

That for the purpose of closing the transactions of the Board for the year 1846, the Secretary be directed to complete his appendix of schools visited previous to the 31st December in that year, and that all schools subsequently visited be made the subject of a supplemental Report and Appendix.

Two returns from the Ryemount and Carron Hall Schools, intended for the Blue Book, were given to the Inspector, and his attention directed thereto.

Ordered,—

That a meeting of the Board do take place on Wednesday, the 20th January, at 11 o'clock, A.M., and that intimation thereof be given to the members of the Board respectively.

January 20, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Wednesday, January 20, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. Jordon.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Inspector mentioned that the Appendix to his Report was complete, so far as he had already visited; and he was desired to have two fair copies made for the Council and the House of Assembly.

The Secretary was directed to write to the Lord Bishop, stating that the Board were desirous of reporting to the Legislature the exact state and appropriation of their funds; and that, with a view to that object, the Board would be obliged by any communication from his Lordship that would enable them to say whether the conditional grants of 400*l*, each to the Mico Charity might be either wholly or in part available for other purposes

Ordered,—

That the Secretary do state exactly at the next meeting the available amount of funds on hand, and to give in to the Board a recommendatory estimate of further grants and expenses.

That the next meeting of the Board do take place on Thursday, the 18th of February, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Memorandum.—His Lordship the Bishop having, through a mistake as to the hour of meeting, arrived after the close of the Board, the transactions of the meeting were, in the presence of his Excellency the Governor, verbally explained to him by the Secretary; and, with reference

JAMAICA.

to the first portion of the Minutes, his Lordship stated that the second conditional grant of 400*l.* could not be advantageously appropriated to the Mico Charity in the manner proposed. His Lordship then mentioned further, that it was the desire of Lord Howard de Walden to establish an industrial school on his estates in Saint James, to assist which his Lordship considered that a sum of money might be employed by the Board; and his Lordship having also intimated that Lord Howard de Walden was desirous of being put into communication with the Board of Education, his Excellency the Governor and the Lord Bishop considered it would be desirable, and therefore directed the Inspector of Schools, as he was about to visit Cornwall, to wait on Lord Howard de Walden, in Saint James.

February 18, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Thursday, the 18th of February, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The Lord Bishop.
The President of the Council.
The Speaker of the House of Assembly.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. Andrew G. Johnstone.
Mr. Jordon.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Supplemental Report of the Inspector was read; and, on motion of the President of the Council, seconded by his Excellency the Governor, it was—

Ordered—That two copies thereof be made to be laid before the Council and the House of Assembly. With reference to the visit made by the Inspector to Lord Howard de Walden and the proposed school at Montpelier, it was—

Resolved—That the Board consider it highly desirable to assist the views of Lord Howard de Walden, but that the words of the Actof the 8th Vict., cap. 40, preclude assistance except to schools already in operation.

Resolved further—That in the event of any new grant being made by the Legislature of this island, it shall be the endeavour of the Board to apply a part of the funds at their disposal in carrying out his plan. The recommendatory estimate of the Secretary for the disposal of 420*l.* to schools was read and adopted; and, on the motion of the Lord Bishop, it was—

Ordered—

That the sum of 50*l.* be given to the Central National School in Kingston.

That the warrants be made out and passed for the above sums, amounting to 470*l.*

The Board then adjourned *sine die.*

April 9, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Friday, the 9th April, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The Lord Bishop.
The President of the Council.
The Speaker of the House of Assembly.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. Jordon.
Capt. Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary mentioned to the Board that there was an error in the account included in his last printed Report, which had occurred by wrongly adding up the sums appropriated by the Board on the 18th February, and making the total to be 10*l.* less than it ought to be; in consequence of which, it now appeared that the sum of 10*s.* only, instead of ten guineas, was in the Receiver-General's hands at the credit of the Board, exclusive of the reserved fund of 800*l.*, and of the new grant of 2000*l.*

Ordered—That the Secretary do rectify and point out the error in the next account.

A letter of the Rev. William Slatyer (London Missionary) to the Secretary was read, complaining of being overlooked in the appropriation of moneys; also a complaint to his Excellency the Governor to the same effect.

Ordered—That the Secretary do write to Mr. Slatyer, stating that the Board are satisfied with the reasons of the Inspector for giving a preference to other schools in the disposal of their limited funds, but that the Board will have no unwillingness to consider any claims which Mr. Slatyer may advance on a future occasion.

The attention of the Board was then called to the new grant of 2000*l.* made during the session

of the Legislature which had just closed, whereby it was understood that 700*l.* were appropriated to the establishment of a normal school, and 1300*l.* to the general purposes for which this Board was appointed.

With reference to the plan of Lord Howard de Walden for a model industrial school at Mountpelier, as described in the last printed Report of the Secretary, the Board were of opinion that unless precluded by the terms in which the grant of the Legislature had been made (which were not at present before the Board), the proposal of Lord Howard for a contribution towards the school of 150*l.* should be acceded to.

A discussion then took place on the subject of a normal school, in the course of which the Lord Bishop, having mentioned his expectation of the arrival from England of a teacher whom he considered highly qualified for the preparation of youths aged from 15 to 20 as schoolmasters, the Board intimated their willingness to take into favourable consideration, at their next meeting, any application for assistance to his Lordship's plans.

Mr. Jordon stated his impression that it would be in accordance with the view of the House of Assembly that both the reserved fund of 800*l.*, and the present grant of 700*l.* should be appropriated to training schoolmasters.

His Excellency the Governor then suggested that the several members of the Board should, previous to their next meeting, put into writing their views relative to the appropriation of the whole funds which are at the disposal of the Board; and his Excellency intimated that he hoped to be then prepared with a written statement of his own views with regard to the promotion of two other branches of education besides that of normal schools for masters, to which he would only refer at present by describing them as "elementary schools and schools for apprenticed labourers;" the first for children from 4 to 8 years of age, and the second from 8 to 15.

A warrant was passed for the incidental expenses detailed in the account of the 18th February for 16*l.* 10*s.*

A petition of Alexander Augustus Gale was read, and the Secretary was requested to inform the petitioner that the Board could not comply with it.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday, the 22nd April, at 11 o'clock.

April 22, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Thursday, the 22nd April, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
Capt. Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Reference being made to the Act of the last session of the Legislature (commonly called the Poll Tax law), whereby the sum of 2000*l.* was placed at the disposal of the Board, a copy of the Act was produced, and the clause of the Act was read as follows:—

"To the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the 8th Victoria, cap. 40, entitled 'An Act to promote the Education of the Industrial Classes in this Island,' the sum of 2000*l.*, 700*l.* of which to be exclusively appropriated to the institution of a normal training school, and the remainder for the general purposes of the Act." His Excellency the Governor then proposed, and it was resolved that, "For the purpose of inquiring and examining into and ascertaining the state and progress of education and industrial instruction amongst the industrial classes of the inhabitants of this island," Mr. Jasper Cargill be requested to continue his services as Secretary and Inspector to the Board for the present year, on the same footing as last year.

In pursuance of the suggestion made by his Excellency the Governor during the last meeting of the Board,—

His Excellency the Governor and the President of the Council then handed in separate papers, and the Secretary produced one which had been given to him by the Vice-Chancellor.

A letter was delivered to the Governor from the Lord Bishop, together with a proposal by his Lordship for a nominal school for masters.

The papers were respectively read, and a notice of their perusal ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Ordered—That the Secretary do address a letter to the Lord Bishop in the name of the Board (previous to the sense of the Board being taken on his Lordship's proposition), requesting that the Board may be informed whether his Lordship would be favourably disposed towards the establishment of any regulations for the admission and instruction of pupils which would afford a reasonable prospect of inducing the Roman Catholics and Dissenters to allow their children to be educated at the school proposed by his Lordship.

On the proposal of the President of the Council, it was ordered that the Secretary and Inspector be paid the sum of 75*l.* as salary for the quarter ending on the 31st March, and a warrant was passed for that amount.

Ordered—That the Secretary do circulate among the several members of the Board the papers which have been given in this day in whatever manner may be considered best calculated to make them acquainted with their contents, and that a meeting of the Board be appointed for taking such papers into consideration.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, the 19th May, at 12 o'clock.

JMAAICA.

May 19, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Wednesday, the 19th May, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President the Council.
The Vice Chancellor.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Governor handed to the Secretary a Report received by him from the Educational Committee of the Baptist Western Union.

The secretary then produced a letter from the Lord Bishop, being a reply to the communication addressed to his Lordship, by the Secretary, in pursuance of directions given at the last meeting.

The letter was read, and some conversation took place thereon.

His Excellency the Governor then said that he would state his views as to the application of the money now at the disposal of the Board for educational purposes, and first as to the appropriation of the 700*l.*, granted by the Legislature, expressly for the "institution of a normal training school."

That this sum should be employed in attempting to form for one year a normal training school for any number of pupils which the funds may allow, not exceeding 10, upon the principle of the instruction within the school being secular, and the scholars being at liberty to avail themselves of the religious instructions of the ministers of their own persuasions on the Saturday afternoon, the whole of Sunday, and the forenoon of Monday in each week, and that such normal school should be formed either at Spanish Town or in Kingston. Secondly, to apply 300*l.* of the reserve fund of last year in placing five pupils for two years at the normal school of the Established Church at the Grove; and that, thirdly, out of the remainder of the reserved fund, offers should be made to the heads of the eight other principal churches, or religious persuasions in the island, to receive assistance in the form of premiums to be given to the master of the chief school of each persuasion for teaching and qualifying apprentices to be schoolmasters at the rate of 20*l.* for each premium, and in the following amounts :—

£.		
100	to the Roman Catholic Church for	5 pupils.
100	to the Westleyan Methodists for	5 „
80	to the Baptist Mission . .	4 „
80	to the Presbyterians . .	4 „
40	to the Hebrew Persuasion for .	2 „
40	to the London Missionaries .	2 „
40	to the Moravian Mission . .	2 „
20	to the American Congregationists	1 „
£500		25 „

Fourthly, out of the residue of the grant of the Legislature for the present year, amounting to 1300*l.*, that 500*l.* be set apart for the expenses of the Board, and 150*l.* be applied to the school of Lord Howard de Walden, at Montpelier, in St. James; that 353*l.* be reserved for the purpose of enabling the Secretary to report to what schools donations not exceeding 50*l.* could be most usefully applied; 150*l.* for the county of Cornwall, 100*l.* for the county of Middlesex, and 100*l.* for the county of Surrey; and, lastly, that the remaining 300*l.* be applied in forming for one year an elementary school in the town, or within five miles of Spanish Town, on the plan proposed in the minute of his Excellency the Governor, which was laid before the last meeting.

His Excellency then expressed a wish that the foregoing proposals, or suggestions, should be read *seriatim* with a view of inviting discussion upon each of them, and an expression of the opinion of the several members present upon each proposal, as to whether it met generally their sense, whether there was any amendment which could be suggested, or whether the proposals should be deferred for further consideration until they could be brought before a more general meeting of the Board.

The several propositions were then read *seriatim*, and it was unanimously agreed that the final consideration of them should be deferred till the next meeting of the Board.

It was ordered that an extract from the present minutes should be sent to the Lord Bishop and the other absent members of the Board now in the island.

The Secretary was directed in advising members of the next meeting to bring to their notice the importance of the business, and that the consideration of the resolutions had been deferred chiefly for the purpose of their being made known to all the members of the Board.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, the 26th May, at 11 o'clock.

May 26, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Wednesday the 26th May, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice Chancellor.
Mr. Jordon.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Beardslie, principal of the Mico Institution, to the Secretary of the Board, was read, detailing a plan for the removal of the Mico Institution to Chancery Hall, in St. Andrews, for the purpose of combining industrial pursuits with the normal training now carried on.

The first resolution proposed at the last meeting was then read, and it was on the suggestion of his Excellency the Governor amended in the following form :—

First, as to the appropriation of the 700*l.*, granted by the Legislature, expressly for the "institution of a normal training school."

That this sum should be employed in attempting to form for one year a system of normal instruction for training masters in Kingston, or in Spanish Town, or in the neighbourhood of either place, the number of pupils to be such as the funds may allow, not exceeding 10 in the present year, and the system to be upon the principle of the instruction within the school being chiefly secular, the scholars being at liberty to avail themselves of the religious instructions of the ministers of their own persuasions on every Saturday, and on Sunday, and being required to attend divine service on the latter day.

The resolution was then read and unanimously adopted.

The second proposal was then read, and one amendment being made, it was resolved, secondly, to apply 300*l.* of the reserved fund last year in placing five pupils for two years at the normal school of the Established Church at the Grove, as soon as the Board shall be assured that the arrangement for normal instruction at that school are completed.

The third resolution was then amended and adopted in the following words:—

Thirdly, that with a view to the distribution of the remainder of the reserved fund, offers should be made to the heads of the eight other principal churches or religious persuasions in the island, to receive assistance in the form of premiums to be given to the master of the chief school of each persuasion for teaching and qualifying apprentices to be pupil teachers and candidates for normal instruction, at the rate of 20*l.* for each premium, and in the following amounts :—

£.		
60	to the Roman Catholic Church for	3 pupils.
100	to the Wesleyan Methodists .	5 „
80	to the Baptist Mission . .	4 „
80	to the Presbyterians . .	4 „
40	to the Hebrew Persuasion .	2 „
60	to the London Missionaries .	3 „
60	to the Moravian Mission .	3 „
20	to the American Congregationalists	1 „
£500		25 „

But the Secretary to be at liberty to make a special report to the Board if he should see any reasons for dividing this assistance between two or more schools of the same persuasions, instead of giving it to only one.

It was resolved, 4thly, that out of the residue of the grant of the Legislature for the present year, amounting to 1300*l.*, 500*l.* be set apart for the expenses of the Board, and 150*l.* be applied to the school of Lord Howard de Walden, at Montpelier, in St. James, upon a report of its efficiency being made; that 350*l.* be reserved for the purpose of enabling the Secretary to report to what schools donations, not exceeding 50*l.* to any one school, could be most usefully applied; 150*l.* for the county of Cornwall, 100*l.* for the county of Middlesex, and 100*l.* for the county of Surrey; and,

Resolved, lastly, that the remaining 300*l.* be applied in forming for one year one or more elementary schools in the town, or within five miles of Spanish Town, or the plan proposed in the Minute of his Excellency the Governor, which was laid before the Board at the meeting of the 22nd April.

The Secretary was then directed to ascertain and report to the Board whether any proper place for the establishment of a normal school can be procured, either on lease or sale, in Kingston or Spanish Town, or in the neighbourhood of either place.

A Committee was then appointed to confer with the proper authorities of the Mico Institution as to the practicability of uniting the funds at the disposal of the Board with those of the Mico Institution, for the formation of a normal training school, and the following members of the Board placed thereon :—

The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. Jordon.
Capt. Darling.

Any two to form a Committee.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, the 9th June, at 11 o'clock.

JAMAICA.

June 9, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Wednesday, June the 9th, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Capt. Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Committee appointed to confer with the proper authorities of the Mico Institution was then handed in, and, having been read, was ordered to be entered at length in the Minutes as follows:—

"Your Committee appointed to confer with the proper authorities of the Mico Institution, as to the practicability of uniting the funds at the disposal of the Board with those of the Mico Institution for the formation of a normal training school, beg leave to report, that having ascertained, through the Secretary of the Board, that the Rev. John O. Beardslie, Principal of the Mico, was the only person in this island at present authorized to act on behalf of the trustees of that institution, they requested a conference with that gentleman, which took place on Tuesday, the 8th June.

"On stating to Mr. Beardslie the object of their interview, they were informed by him that he was not in a position to declare positively whether it would be practicable to abandon the present Mico premises for the purpose of uniting the establishment with that which it was the intention of the Board to institute; nor whether, if the views of the Board were so far modified as to admit of their institution being formed on premises belonging to the Mico, it would be possible for the Mico to remove at once to some convenient place in the country near Kingston or Spanish Town.

"Mr. Beardslie stated at the same time, that he believed the letters which he expected shortly to receive from the trustees would put him in a better position for replying to the inquiries of your Committee; and that, so far as his own opinion went, there would be no insurmountable objection to appropriating the annual fund of the Mico to an institution on premises belonging to or in possession of the Board of Education, and removing their existing establishment thereto, the principle observed being that masters should be appointed and regulations framed by the trustees of the Mico, subject to the approval of the Board of Education. Mr. Beardslie promised to furnish the Board with a detailed statement of the principles observed and the system at present in operation at the Mico.

"Your Committee beg leave to recommend that if the Board should determine to proceed to the formation of a normal training institution, on the principle adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Education, the possibility and expediency of a future coalition with the Mico funds and establishment should be kept in view."

It was then asked if the Secretary had seen any proper place for the establishment of a normal school; and several places being named, after some conversation it was resolved that the members of the Board this day present be a Committee to make further inquiries concerning Marshall's Pen, Orchard Cottage, Clifton, Thomson's, Rodon's, and Government Pen, or any other locality in the neighbourhood which may be suggested to them having regard especially,

1st. To the salubrity of the site.
2nd. To the means of obtaining water.
3rd. To the extent of the premises, and the amount of rent or purchase-money required.
4th. The fitness and convenience of the house for the purposes of a normal school, either in connexion with the Mico school or as an independent establishment.

The Board then inquired what communications the Secretary had made to the heads of the different religious persuasions in the island; and, in reply, the Secretary stated, that in consequence of what he had seen of the recent proceedings of the British Parliament, he had thought it right to defer any communication with the Roman Catholics or the Hebrews until after the present meeting of the Board, and had been prevented from addressing the Moravians from not having yet learned who was acting as their principal in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Pfeiffer from the island.

2ndly. That he had communicated orally with the Rev. Mr. Oughton, minister of the Queen-street Baptist chapel in Kingston; with the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, minister of the Independent or London Missionary chapel, in North-street, Kingston; and with the Rev. Mr. Beardslie, as the principal minister of the American Congregationalists, and had given to each of those gentlemen a copy of the third resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board, all of whom had expressed themselves as not indisposed to accept the assistance offered by the Board, but wished to consult with their fellow-religionists before giving any decisive answer.

3rdly. That he had written to the Rev. Mr. Abbot, the minister of the Baptist chapel at Falmouth, in Trelawny, and the Rev. Mr. Edmondson, the Superintendent of the Wesleyan schools in this island, and had received answers.

The answers were then read, and ordered to be entered in the Minutes; and it was, on the motion of his Excellency the Governor,

Resolved,—That the Secretary lose no further time in communicating with the Roman Catholics, the Hebrews, and the Moravians; and that the Secretary do write to each of the two gentlemen who have acknowledged his official communication, stating that his letter has

been laid before the Board, who have directed that, both in reply thereto and for the general purpose of explaining the views of the Board, the Secretary should communicate,—

1st. That the Board of Education has no thought of acting at present upon any compulsory system, and indeed has no power to do so.

2nd. That the Board does not require that any school accepting the assistance which is now offered, shall alter its existing system further than by the master's undertaking, when he accepts a premium, that he will *bonâ fide* educate and train one of his scholars as a pupil teacher, or assistant monitor, with a view of his being rendered capable of entering hereafter, if he should choose to do so, a normal school for the training of schoolmasters.

3rd. That no answer can be given to any application for assistance in any other form, until it is known whether the assistance in the form proposed will be accepted or not.

4th. That the Secretary has no objection himself, nor has the Board, to his entering into oral communications for the purpose of general information; but that the Board will not consider itself to be responsible for, or to be bound by any communication which is not made in writing and by their orders.

The Board then taking into consideration the steps necessary for the formation of a normal and elementary school,—

The Governor stated that he was prepared to recommend Mrs. Bridgeman, who was known to the Vice-Chancellor and the other members of the Board as the mistress of the first elementary school; and that it appeared to him to be of all others the most important step in the formation of a normal school that they should find a competent person to be master,—

Ordered—

That an advertisement be sent to the daily papers, for a master willing to undertake the management of a normal training school for one year.

That a circular be printed in the form shown by the Secretary, to be sent to all persons already known or who can be discovered in charge of schools; and that, simultaneously with sending the circulars, an advertisement be put in the newspapers containing a copy of the circular, and requesting all masters or persons in charge of schools who may not have received a circular, to send information in that form to the Secretary.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, the 16th June, at 11 o'clock.

June 16, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Wednesday, the 16th June, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary mentioned that he had received no further communication from Mr. Beardslie, the principal of the Mico.

The President of the Council from the Committee appointed to consider the eligibility of the different Pens mentioned at the last meeting, stated that he understood Thompson's Pen was not to be rented, but that he would cause further inquiries to be made.

That he had made inquiries concerning Marshall's and Skelton's Pens, which did not appear likely to suit.

That he had seen Clifton's and Rodon's Pen, and was acquainted with Orchard Cottage Pen; and that in his opinion, from various reasons adduced, he considered Rodon's Pen the one most likely to answer the purposes of the Board.

The Governor agreed that such would be his own impression, if it were not for his apprehensions that the place must be unhealthy from what he had himself observed of the bed of the river.

It was then stated to the Board that the rent asked for Orchard Cottage Pen was 90*l.* per annum; for the large Pen at Rodon's 120*l.* per annum, and 80*l.* for the smaller one. It was therefore agreed that, for the present, Rodon's Pen and Orchard Cottage should be considered most likely to suit; and the attention of the Board should be directed only to them, the several members present being a Committee to inquire further into the terms and respective advantages of the two places, and especially as to their salubrity.

In answer to the inquiries of the Board, the Secretary stated that he had had an interview with the Rev. Mr. Cotham, who, with the other priests attached to the Roman Catholic Church, resided in Kingston, that Mr. Cotham expressed his thanks for the assistance offered by the Board, and would consult the master and others intrusted in the education of the Roman Catholic poor, as to the best manner of making it available.

The Secretary had also visited Dr. Amos Henreques, the Principal of the Association for Educating the Jewish Poor, who expressed his desire thankfully to accept the assistance of the Board, and, after consulting the Committee, would address a letter to the Board.

The Secretary stated he had written to the Moravians, but had not yet received an answer.

The advertisement in the daily papers was then produced, and the Secretary stated that

JAMAICA.

Mr. James Burns had written to ask if the master of the normal school would be allowed to take private pupils; the Secretary was directed to reply that he would not.

Applications for the situation of normal schoolmaster were noticed from the Rabbi Carillon, Mr. M'Guire, and on behalf of Mr. Johnston (not yet in the island) by the Rev. Mr. Blyth.

The Secretary was directed to answer generally, that all claims must remain for consideration until the 7th of July, the time named in the advertisement.

The printed forms for circulation and simultaneous advertisement were read and approved by the Board.

The Secretary was directed to inquire about the piece of ground adjacent to the ladies' school, for the purpose of an elementary establishment, and to make an estimate of the expenses of a normal school for one year, including taxes, medical attendance, furniture, &c.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, the 23rd June, at 11 o'clock.

June 23, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Wednesday, the 23rd June, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed

The Governor there stated that all his inquiries had tended to strengthen his belief that Rodon's Pen, from its unhealthiness, would not be an eligible situation for the normal school. His Excellency further mentioned that he had visited the Villa Pen, lately vacant by the death of Mr. Toynbee; that the rent which Mr. Toynbee paid was only 60*l.* a-year for the house and 60 acres of land; that a great deal had been done towards clearing the ground and preparing it for cultivation and pasturage, and that there were the means of practising irrigation; that, on the whole, these premises appeared to the Governor to be better adapted for the school than any other he had looked at. It was then directed by the Board that the Secretary should write at once to Mr. William Smith, the manager of the railway, to know the terms, and the shortest time for which the Villa Pen would be let to the Board.

A letter from Dr. Amos Henreques, respecting the offer of assistance to the school for the Jewish poor, was then read and ordered to lie over for future consideration.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Edmondson, accepting the assistance for the Wesleyan schools, and requesting time to make his arrangements, was read and ordered to lie over.

A letter from the Rev. Thomas E. Ward was read, making inquiries about the situation of the normal schoolmaster.

The Secretary was ordered to reply,—

1st. That the funds and plans of the Board, beyond the provision for the current 12 months, were wholly dependent on the Legislature, and so far uncertain, but that, if the grant of the Legislature be renewed, the Board would wish to retain any master whose services they should have reason to approve.

2nd. That the master would be allowed board, in addition to his salary, but that the undefined term "Board" was not used in the advertisement, because it is intended that the master should fare with the scholars.

3rd. That the family of the master, unless unusually large, would be allowed to fare with the scholars, and no separate table will be kept; but that a large adult family would be, in some degree, an objection to any one applying for an appointment.

4th. That the school will be opened as soon as a master and school-house can be found.

A letter of application was read from Mr. Ridley.

The application of Mr. Acheson Findlay was read, and Captain Darling handed in a letter to him from Mr. Magnus recommending Mr. Findlay.

Several testimonials were also read in favour of Mr. Findlay, addressed to the Secretary by Dr. Magrath, Mr. Dunstone, and Mr. Castello.

The Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Findlay, saying, that no appointment would be made till after the 8th July; in the mean time the Board would like to know what branches of learning he was competent to teach, what his family may be, and that if Mr. Findlay would visit Spanish Town about the 8th July, to communicate personally with the respective members of the Board, his expenses would be paid by the Board.

The Secretary mentioned that the price of the premises in Spanish Town, which he had been directed at the last meeting to inquire about, was 350*l.*

That he had received two applications about the situation of a normal pupil.

Ordered—That he do keep notes of these and of any future applications.

The estimate which the Secretary had been directed to make was read and considered.

It was mentioned to the Board that the Rev. Mr. Blyth had suggested that, in consequence of the poverty of the pupils, it would be desirable that the Board should clothe them and allow pocket-money. The Board agreed it might be desirable, but that its limited funds would not at present permit such an outlay.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, the 30th June, at 11 o'clock.

June 30, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Wednesday, the 30th June, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The letter of Mr. William Smith, the manager of the Jamaica Railway Company, respecting the lease of the Villa Pen, was read.

The Secretary was directed to communicate with Mr. Smith, and—

1st. To inform him, that the Board understood that 80*l.*, the present rent required, was 20*l.* per annum more than that paid by the late Mr. Toynbee, and the funds of the Board being limited, their desire was not to exceed 72*l.*, or 120*l.* old currency.

2nd. To ask whether, in the event of the Board desiring to sublet any part of the premises, there would be any objection on the part of Mr. Smith, provided that he were made acquainted with the name of the tenant, and the Board continued its liability, against any improper treatment of the premises.

3rd. To say that the Board had no objection to provide against dilapidations, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

A letter from Mr. Acheson Findlay was read, giving the particulars ordered to be asked for at the last meeting, and the Secretary was directed to write to him to come on to town.

The application of Mr. William Carter was read, and the Secretary directed to answer it, requesting further particulars of Mr. Carter's previous employment in life and experience in teaching, and recommending him to come to Spanish Town to see the members of the Board and the Secretary before the next meeting, on the 9th July.

The application of Mr. Thomas Elms Ward was read.

The offer of Mr. Groom to rent Beacon Hill Pen for a school was also read.

An application, as schoolmaster, from Mr. Dawson, with a recommendation from Mr. Richard Hill, was mentioned by the Secretary.

The Board then adjourned till Friday, the 9th July, at 11 o'clock.

July 9, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Friday, the 9th July, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from Mr. Thomas B. Smith to the Governor's secretary was read, offering to his Excellency's notice Greenwich Park Pen as a fit place for the normal school.

A joint letter of the Rev. Messrs. Blyth and Thorburn, was read, naming the schools in which the pupil teachers for the Presbyterian mission might be advantageously placed.

The Secretary was ordered to write to them, saying that the pupils must be selected, and that the Secretary would communicate with them personally when next in Cornwall.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, London missionary, was read, declining the assistance of the Board for himself, and referring the Secretary to the other London missionaries for their respective answers.

The letter was ordered to be entered in the Minutes, in order to be referred to in the next Report.

The several applications for the situation of schoolmaster were then considered *seriatim*, and Mr. Acheson Findlay was directed to be called.

On his arrival, his Excellency the Governor stated to him the intention of the Board to appoint him for the time named in the advertisement, and asked when he could commence his duties.

Mr. Findlay having stated it would depend in some measure on the Rev. Mr. Edmondson, the Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Edmondson, that Mr. Findlay had been appointed, and requesting him to facilitate Mr. Findlay's taking charge at as early a period as possible.

The Governor stated to Mr. Findlay the desire of the Board to have a list of the furniture, books, &c., he considered necessary, and also a detail of his proposed scheme of instruction, which Mr. Findlay promised to send to the Secretary as soon as he had time to prepare them with proper attention.

Ordered—That the Secretary do pay Mr. Findlay's travelling expenses.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Westmoreland, was read, requesting assistance for schools in that parish.

The Secretary was ordered to reply, that 150*l.* only were applicable to general purposes in the county of Cornwall, and that the Board would be glad to consider any information from Dr. Stewart how a part of that sum might be made useful in his parish.

JAMAICA.

A letter from the Rev. W. N. Ashby was read, and ordered to be reserved for further consideration.

The Secretary was directed to see Mr. Wortley about the Villa Pen, and to ascertain from Mr. Smith whether he would engage to put the Pen in good tenantable repair, and keep it so, dilapidations excepted.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th July, at 11 o'clock.

July 14, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Wednesday, the 14th July, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

His Excellency the Governor stated, that he had visited Greenwich Park Pen, and that although the house was roomy and commodious, and the situation was a fine and commanding one, he considered the premises to be too large for the Board to think of taking them merely for one year, as they would require extensive repairs, which would occupy several months.

Captain Darling then mentioned, that he had visited the Villa Pen with the Secretary, and that they had been met by Mr. Wortley, on behalf of Mr. Smith, that Mr. Wortley had sent to him the plan of the Pen now produced to the Board, and had stated that Mr. Smith was not inclined to go to any expense in repairing the house or outhouses, and his impression was, that he would not allow any part of the rent to be expended for that purpose; but Captain Darling added, that the house was quite habitable for six pupils, and the premises offered many advantages for industrial employments.

It was then decided that the Villa Pen should be taken for 72*l.* per annum, from the 1st August, and that as the Board of Education was not a corporate body, that a lease or agreement should be entered into by the Secretary alone, or the Secretary and one or two of the members, on behalf of the Board.

The Governor said, that there was more land than the schoolmaster and scholars could possibly make any use of at present, or keep in order, and he should be inclined to take the whole of it, together with the well and pump, and windmill, under his own charge, except the portion immediately adjoining the house, which it might be desirable to attach to the school, and to pay for it one-half of the rent and taxes, but this offer was made only on the supposition that the Board could not obtain as much for it in any other manner.

The letter of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson having been read, it was agreed that the sum offered as premiums for pupil teachers to the London missionaries, and declined by Mr. Wilkinson, should be considered to be at the disposal of the Board for general purposes.

The Secretary was directed, previously to the next meeting, to prepare a draft of an advertisement in the newspapers, stating that the Board was prepared to receive applications on behalf of scholars for admission to the normal school, to be sent in within one month from the date of the advertisement. That the persons on behalf of whom application should be made, must state in writing their intention to follow the profession of schoolmaster. They must produce testimonials from their friends, and from a minister of the religious persuasion to which they may belong, of good conduct and good abilities.

The advertisement to state also, that the pupils will be found in board, lodging, medical attendance, and washing; but that they must themselves provide themselves with clothes; that the age of candidates for admission ought to be between 16 and 19, and their previous acquirements such that one or two years would be sufficient to complete their education.

The Secretary was directed to prepare a report, previous to the next meeting, of the most economical mode of procuring the requisite furniture, and of the probable amount of a contract for medical attendance and washing.

A warrant was passed for 75*l.*, being the quarter's salary of the Secretary and Inspector of Schools, from the 1st of April to the 30th of June.

A warrant was passed for 50*l.* to be applied by the Secretary on account of contingencies, to be by him accounted for, and the Secretary was directed, when that sum was exhausted, to apply again, with an account of his expenditure.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, the 21st July, at 11 o'clock.

July 22, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education held at the King's House, on Thursday, July 22, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Captain Darling.

The draft Minutes of the last meeting having been read, and some corrections made to them, were confirmed as they now appear.

Two letters were then read relative to the Villa Pen, one from Mr. Smith, refusing to expend any money in repairs, and the other from Mr. Wortley, relative to the pumps and machinery for raising water.

His Excellency the Governor then said that, probably from his own want of attention, what had been said at the last meeting on the subject of repairs of the Villa Pen had not made him fully aware either of the extent to which the fences and out-buildings were dilapidated, nor of the absolute refusal of Mr. Smith to make any repairs at all, nor of the sort of machinery which would be required to give effect to Mr. Toynbee's plan for raising water, and if these should be carried into execution by the tenant there was no probability of his receiving any consideration for them from the landlord upon giving up possession at the end of 12 months; that what he had now learnt of these matters, and the difficulties which might arise upon the re-delivery of possession of the premises to the landlord at the end of 12 months convinced him that in his position it would not be prudent nor in any way expedient that he should take the land, and he begged entirely to recede from any proposal to do so, or to have anything to do with the premises separately from the Board, or in any other way than as the head of the Board, and some discussion having then taken place on the form in which an agreement should be proposed to the Railway Company, it was suggested by his Honour the President of the Council, and by the Governor, and resolved by the Board, that a memorandum of agreement should be offered for Mr. Smith's perusal to the following effect, viz. :—

"The Board upon payment to Mr. Smith of 72*l.* on the 1st August, 1847, to be let into possession for the term of 12 months of the house, land, and premises, known as the Villa Pen, lately in possession of Mr. Toynbee, it being understood that the object of the Board is to use the house as a school, the Board to restore possession of the premises at the end of 12 months, unless some new agreement be entered into, but not be liable for any further rent or payment of any kind whatsoever to the Railway Company or to Mr. Smith, except in respect of any wilful or wanton waste or dilapidations; the Board, however, understanding that they will be liable by law to the public authorities for the taxes for which they will be assessed in the month of March, 1848."

The Secretary was then directed to have these heads of agreement shown to Mr. Smith as soon as possible; and the Board, referring to the note of Mr. Wortley, desired that at the time of showing the agreement to Mr. Smith, and before concluding anything on behalf of the Board, it should be distinctly stated that the Board did not intend to purchase the windmill which Mr. Toynbee had been about to put up at the time of his decease, and that the Board would require from Mr. Smith or Mr. Wortley, on behalf of the Railway Company, a clear specification in the agreement, or at the foot of it, of the condition in which the pumps and water-works mentioned in Mr. Wortley's note would be delivered into the possession of the Board.

The Governor then laid before the Board a letter from Mr. Thomas Jackson to the Lord Bishop, dated "National Society's Training College, Battersea, June 12, 1847," which the Lord Bishop had desired the Governor to show to the Board, with the view of obtaining, if possible, an appropriation of 50*l.* for the passage to this island of Mr. Iken, the intended schoolmaster of a Church of England normal school, and 50*l.* also for a supply of books and apparatus of instruction for the same school, and the Governor expressed his willingness that for the purpose of meeting his Lordship's wishes 50*l.* of the sum now appropriated for elementary schools should be divested from that appropriation, and suggested that the 40*l.* which had been offered to the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson of the London Missionary Society, and declined by him, should also be made available to the Bishop; whereupon it was—

Resolved by the Board, that those two sums of 50*l.* and 40*l.* should be so made available for the passage-money of the master, and for the purchase of books and apparatus for the Church of England normal school, and at the suggestion of his Honour the President of the Council it was resolved, that 10*l.* out of the fund reserved for the general expenses of the Board should be added to the latter of the two appropriations.

The Secretary was directed to communicate these resolutions to the Lord Bishop as early as possible, and at the same time to express the great anxiety of the Board that no erroneous impressions should be created in England as to this Board having either the intention or the means of supporting the normal school of the Church of England, now understood to be in progress of formation by any other appropriation than those already made; that of course the Board did not mean to say that in respect of any future grants of the Legislature, the Established Church would not be regarded with the same respect and favour which the Board had hitherto felt and expressed: but as the future votes of the Legislature were wholly uncertain, and the Board had now appropriated to the Established Church considerably more than a third of the funds at their disposal for such purposes out of this year's grant, and had left it open to the Church to share fully in the other appropriations of the same grant, the members of the Board felt that they had gone to the full extent of their powers, and that it was their duty, as far as in them lay, to prevent any persons in England from being misled by unfounded expectations, and the Board adverting to some expressions in Mr. Jackson's letter, and feeling it to be more especially desirable that neither that gentlemen nor Mr. Iken should labour under any mistake as to the powers of the Board, would be obliged by his Lordship's communicating to them the substance of what the Board had now thought it only proper caution on their part to explain.

The advertisement for applications on behalf of pupils for the normal school was read and ordered to be at once inserted in the several newspapers.

Mr. Findlay's letter and scheme of instruction was read and ordered to lie over.

The Report of the Secretary on the most economical mode of procuring furniture, washing, and medical attendance was then read.

JAMAICA.

The Secretary then mentioned that his duties as Deputy Chairman in Cornwall would require his absence from Spanish Town for three weeks, but that he would leave the business of the Board relative to the Villa Pen in the hands of his brother, Mr. Henry Cargill, solicitor, who would communicate with Captain Darling on every point that was needful; which arrangement was acquiesced in by the Board.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, August 18, at 11 o'clock.

August 18, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Wednesday, August 18, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The draft Memorandum of Agreement between Jasper F. Cargill, as Secretary of the Board of Education, and David Smith, Esq., on behalf of the Jamaica Railway Company, for the lease of the Villa Pen and premises for 12 calendar months, approved of by Mr. David Smith, was then read and approved, and is as follows:—

Jamaica, ss.

"-Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this day of August, in the year of our Lord 1847, between Jasper F. Cargill, of the parish of St. Catherine in the said island, the Secretary to, and on behalf of the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the Legislature of this island, 8th Vict., cap. 40, entitled 'An Act to promote the Education of the Industrial Classes in this Island,' of the one part, and David Smith, of the city and parish of Kingston in the said island, Esq., on behalf of, and as the manager of the Jamaica Railway Company of the other part. Whereas the said Jasper F. Cargill on behalf of the said Commissioners and as authorized and instructed by them so to do, is desirous of hiring for twelve calendar months the Villa Pen hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of establishing thereat a normal school, and the said David Smith hath consented to let the said Pen for the said period, and for the purpose aforesaid. Now therefore these presents witness, and it is hereby agreed between the said parties hereto as follows, *i. e.*, that the said Jasper F. Cargill for and on behalf of the said Commissioners shall upon payment of the said David Smith of the sum of seventy-two pounds lawful money of the said island on or immediately after the twenty-first day of August in the year of our Lord 1847, be let into possession for the said term of twelve calendar months, commencing on the last-mentioned day, of the messuage, dwelling-house, buildings, land, and premises, called and known as the Villa Pen, in the said parish of St. Catherine, and lately occupied by Mr. Toynbee, containing by estimation 40 acres, more or less, with all and every the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging; the said house, buildings, and premises to be used for the purposes of a school. And the said Jasper F. Cargill hereby agrees to restore possession of the said premises at the end of the said period of twelve calendar months, unless any further agreement be hereafter concluded in respect of the said premises, it being expressly understood that the said Jasper F. Cargill is not to be liable either individually or as authorized and acting on behalf of the said Commissioners, for any further rent or payment of any kind whatsoever to the said David Smith on behalf of the said Railway Company, except in respect of any wilful or wanton waste or dilapidations to the said buildings or any part thereof, the said Jasper F. Cargill on behalf of the said Commissioners nevertheless agreeing hereby to pay all taxes in respect of the said premises, which may by law be payable to the public authorities on account of the assessment to be made on the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1848. And the said David Smith in consideration of the premises hereby agrees to grant and permit full, quiet, and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the said premises to the said Jasper F. Cargill for all and every the purposes of the said school for the term of twelve calendar months commencing as aforesaid. In witness whereof the said Jasper F. Cargill and the said David Smith have hereunto severally set their hands the day and year above written."

It was *Resolved*—That the day on which the lease should commence be fixed for Saturday the 21st of August, 1847.

Resolved—That a warrant for 72*l.* payable to the order of Jasper F. Cargill, as Secretary, be passed to be handed over by the Secretary to Mr. David Smith on the execution of the agreement, as the rent for the Villa Pen and premises for 12 calendar months, from the 21st August, 1847.

Resolved—That the Secretary be authorized out of the money in his hands applicable to contingencies to be by him accounted for, to supply Mr. Findlay with funds for the purchase of such furniture as may be immediately requisite to enable him to take up his residence in the house at the Villa Pen.

Several applications and inquiries were then read relative to the admission of pupils to the normal school, and the Secretary was directed to write particularly to Mrs. Barns and Mr. Angell explaining the nature of the proposed institution, and to reply to the applicants generally, stating that a day will be fixed for the examination of the respective candidates, of which due notice will be given in the public newspapers, and that those who may be admitted

will be required by themselves, and by some friend on their behalf, to subscribe in a book a declaration of their present intention to follow the profession of a teacher in the island of Jamaica when properly qualified.

A letter from the Rev. Colin M'Laverty was then read, and the Secretary was desired to reply that the Board was much obliged to Mr. M'Laverty's endeavours to carry out its views on education, that with every desire to assist him, the manner in which the funds of the Board were obtained made it impossible that the Board should engage for anything beyond the current year, but that as soon as Mr. M'Laverty was able to report the expenditure of the 20*l.* remaining in his hands, the further sum of 20*l.* or 30*l.* should be placed at his disposal, if there should be so much remaining out of this year's grant.

The Secretary was directed previous to next meeting of the Board to make out a scheme for the expenditure of the sum of 350*l.* which had been directed to be divided in certain proportions between the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday the 26th August at 11 o'clock.

August 26, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education held at the King's House on Thursday the 26th August.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Findlay had arrived in Spanish Town, and was employed in procuring furniture, whereupon the Board desired that the Secretary should have the agreement signed at once, and put Mr. Findlay in possession of the Villa Pen and premises.

The application of William Moodie for a situation in the normal school was read, and the Secretary desired to hand over the letter with those from the other applicants to Mr. Findlay, and to require him to attend the next meeting of the Board, and be prepared to say what previous examination he may think necessary for the candidates before entrance to the school, and at what time and place it should be undertaken.

The scheme of the Secretary for the expenditure of the sum of 350*l.* which had been directed to be divided in certain proportions between the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall was then read, by which the attention of the Board was first directed to the sum of 500*l.* allotted in the form of premiums to the several religious denominations throughout the island to enable them to apprentice pupil teachers. It appeared from this report that the Wesleyans, the Presbyterians, and the American Congregationalists had accepted the offers made to them, that the Moravians had not yet replied, but that it was understood they desired and needed assistance, that the Baptists and Independents had declined the offers made to them, and that the Roman Catholics and Hebrew persuasion could not take assistance in that form, but requested aid for general purposes.

It was then proposed by his Excellency the Governor, and resolved that the sum of 30*l.* be given to the Roman Catholics, and 30*l.* to the Hebrews, and that the Secretary when transmitting the said sums do write explaining that they are granted without any restriction as to the manner of their expenditure, and that should there be funds hereafter at the disposal of the Board it would be ready to make a larger grant if the terms originally proposed can be acceded to.

The Secretary further proposed out of the sum of 350*l.* to give 60*l.* to the Wesleyan Mission, being 20*l.* from each county.

To appropriate the 80*l.* remaining for Surrey as follows:—To the Rev. Colin M'Laverty, 30*l.*; to the Rev. C. Cooper, 20*l.*; to the Rev. Mr. Stone, the rector of Portland, 30*l.*

The 80*l.* for Middlesex as follows:—The Rev. W. N. Ashby, 20*l.*; to the Rev. B. B. Stafford, at Old Harbour, 20*l.*; to the Rev. Mr. Cowan, Presbyterian Minister in St. Mary's, 20*l.*; and to Tellus' School, in Manchester, 20*l.*

The 130*l.* remaining for Cornwall as follows:—To the Rev. Dr. Magrath, 20*l.*; to the Rev. Dr. Stewart, rector of Westmoreland, 30*l.*; to Mrs. Scott, of Black Rock, 20*l.*; to the Rev. Mr. Blyth, 30*l.*; to Great Valley, 15*l.*; and to Knockalva, 15*l.*

The scheme of the Secretary was approved of. It then appeared that, from the original grants to the Roman Catholics, 30*l.* were at the disposal of the Board; from the grant to the Hebrews, 10*l.*; from the grant to the Baptist persuasion, 80*l.*

The grant refused by the Independent Mission having been already appropriated to the purchase of books and apparatus for the Church of England Normal School to meet the application of the Lord Bishop, but having been treated by mistake as 40*l.* instead of 60*l.*, 20*l.* from that grant were also unappropriated, making in all the sum of 140*l.* to be disposed of.

Ordered—That the Secretary do consider in what manner the said sum of 140*l.* can be best distributed.

A letter from the Rev. William Anderson (Presbyterian minister) was then read, stating that he had a youth in his school who was adapted to become a pupil teacher, and the school being recommended by the Secretary, he was directed to write to Mr. Anderson, authorizing him to engage the boy on the understanding that he will consider himself under the ordinary

JAMAICA.

obligations of a master towards an apprentice to educate his pupil, and fit him for entrance into a normal school, and for the future career of a teacher.

A warrant for 72*l.*, the rent of the Villa Pen for 12 months, was passed.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday, the 2nd of September, at 11 o'clock.

September 2, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House on Thursday, the 2nd of September, 1847.

Present—
His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that the agreement with Mr. Smith for the lease of the Villa Pen was finally concluded; that the 72*l.* had been paid, and Mr. Findlay put into possession of the Villa Pen.

Mr. Findlay was then called in, and he mentioned that he had considered the applications of the several candidates for admission to the normal school, and that he considered five were eligible for examination. The Secretary was directed to write to the five candidates, viz., William Moodie, Robert Campbell, James Anderson, William Henry, and John M'Anuff, desiring that they would present themselves at the Villa Pen on Saturday, the 11th September, to be then examined by Mr. Findlay as to their present attainments; and that they would make their arrangements in such a manner that, if approved of, they might be prepared to remain at the normal school for that time.

Mr. Findlay was directed to examine the candidates on the 11th September, in such a manner as he might think proper, and to be prepared to report to the Board on Thursday, 16th September, on the efficacy of the candidates with regard to the line of study he would wish to adopt, and whether he would wish a further examination of the candidates by the Board in any particular branch of learning.

A letter from Mr. Gibson, master of the Central National School, requesting assistance from the Board, was read, and the Secretary ordered to report thereon.

A warrant was passed for 50*l.*, money advanced by the Secretary to Mr. Findlay for the purchase of furniture, the same to be accounted for and vouchers produced by the Secretary at the next meeting, and the Secretary was ordered in future to have the accounts sent in to him for payment.

The following warrants for grants in aid of schools were then passed:—

For the County of Surrey.

The Rev. J. C. Stone	£30	
The Rev. C. M'Laverty	30	
The Rev. C. Cooper	20	
	—	£80

For the County of Middlesex.

The Rev. W. N. Ashby	20	
The Rev. B. B. Stafford	20	
The Rev. Mr. Cowan	20	
The Rev. Mr. Gibson	20	
	—	£80

For the County of Cornwall.

The Rev. Dr. Stewart	30	
The Rev. Dr. M'Grath	20	
The Rev. Mr. Blyth	30	
The Rev. Mr. Wrinckler	15	
Great Valley School	15	
Mrs. Scott	20	
	—	£130

And 20*l.* from each of the three counties to the Wesleyan mission, 60*l.*; making altogether the sum of 350*l.* set apart for general assistance to schools.

The following warrants for grants out of the reserved fund were passed:—

For assistance to the Roman Catholic School .	£30
Ditto ditto Hebrew School . . .	30

To the Rev. William Anderson, as a premium for a pupil teacher, in pursuance of the Minute of the 26th August, 1847.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday, the 16th September, at 11 o'clock.

September 16, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House on Thursday, the 16th September.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. A. Findlay was called, and made his report of the examination held at the Villa Pen on the 11th September, as follows, viz., "That William Moodie, Robert Campbell, John M'Anuff, and James Henry presented themselves on that day for examination; that William Moodie was examined separately from the others, and read very distinctly a chapter on natural philosophy in the Irish National School Book, No. 5; that he spelled correctly, and ciphered remarkably well as far as the Rule of Three and in a few rules of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, but required further instruction in the latter rules before passing on to the more advanced parts of arithmetic.

"That he had a good general knowledge of the elementary parts of English grammar, but knew little of composition, and nothing of geography or geometry. That he is very intelligent, and appears worthy of the character given him by the Rev. Mr. Hands.

"That Robert Campbell, John M'Anuff, and James Henry, read tolerably well in the same book, which they professed not to have seen before; they spelled correctly, and ciphered as well as can be expected, as far as the Rule of Three. They knew nothing of grammar, nor had they received any instruction in geography, geometry, composition, or the derivations of words.

"That William Moodie, after the examination, had returned home, and promised, if permitted, to be at the Villa Pen in a few weeks to commence his studies. The three other boys had remained at the Villa, and their conduct had been satisfactory; and Mr. Findlay had no hesitation in recommending them to the Board as likely to answer the purposes of the normal school."

The Secretary was desired to write to William Moodie that his examination had been satisfactory, but that, as he had gone away without naming any definite time for his return, the Board could not consider him as yet admitted, nor could any vacancy be kept for him in case other pupils should present themselves in the mean time for admittance. The three other youths were then admitted as pupils to the normal school:—

Name.	From.	Age.	Colour.	By whom Recommended.
Wesleyan, Robert Campbell . . .	Kingston .	18	Of colour .	Rev. Mr. Bleby.
Established Church, John M'Anuff .	Ditto . .	19	Ditto . .	Rev. Mr. Mayhew.
Established Church, James Henry .	Falmouth .	16	Black . .	Rev. Dr. Magrath.

Mr. Findlay mentioned that James Anderson, of Falmouth, had met with an accident, and was ill, and that he could not say how soon to expect him.

The Secretary mentioned that he had received a letter from Mr. Angell, requesting admittance to the normal school, and that he might be expected in a day or two for examination.

In answer to inquiries made, Mr. Findlay reported that his family was in the house at the Villa Pen; that he had engaged one servant at 8*s.* per week, and two at 6*s.* per week; that he had now as much furniture bought, with the exception of a few trifling articles, as would be sufficient for an establishment with six pupils.

The Vice-Chancellor and Captain Darling were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts, and to confer with the Secretary and Mr. Findlay for the purpose of settling dietary scale and the future expenditure of the normal school.

The Secretary, with reference to the application of Mr. Gibson, the master of the Central National School, for assistance, reported that there was a grant of the legislature for 200*l.* towards the maintenance of that school, and that the Board of Education in the early part of the present year had given 50*l.* for the same object; he was therefore directed to make some inquiries respecting the school, and, if it appeared necessary, to communicate with Mr. Gibson in writing to prepare the draft of a letter to be submitted to the Board at its next meeting. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Pfeiffer was read, and it was agreed that the sum of 80*l.*, voted as a premium for pupil teachers belonging to the Moravian Mission, should be given to their training school at Fairfield, in Manchester, and that, when sending the warrants, the Secretary be directed to ask for the names of the four pupil teachers selected, and to say that no interference with the mission is intended, but that they may send their pupils either to the Mico school or to that established by the Board, as it may seem best to their ministers.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Edmondson was read, and it was agreed that 40*l.* should be given to take at once for the two pupil teachers selected, and the remaining 60*l.* should be at his disposal when the other three should be chosen.

A letter from the Rev. Josias Cork was read, requesting assistance, and the Secretary was directed to make inquiries about his schools.

JAMAICA.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Watson was read relative to a boy named Robert Curling, whom he was desirous to educate as a pupil teacher either in his own school at Lucea or at Mr. Millar's at Montego Bay.

A letter from Mr. Robert Johnstone, proposing that he should be employed as an assistant at the Villa Pen, was read, and the Secretary directed to reply that it was not in the power of the Board to comply with his desire.

A solicitor's bill for 7*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, expenses attendant on the execution of the agreement for the lease of the Villa Pen was presented by the Secretary, and ordered to be paid.

The Secretary reported that he had examined the vouchers for 50*l.* expended in the purchase of furniture for the normal school and found them correct, and that there were accounts and vouchers for 8*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, which he would pay when called on.

A warrant for 50*l.*, in favour of the Secretary for expenses of the normal school, to be by him accounted for, was passed, and the Board adjourned till Thursday, the 23rd September, at eleven o'clock.

September 23, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House on Thursday, the 23rd September, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that Charles Angell had arrived, and had been examined by Mr. Findlay. A letter from Mr. Findlay was read, declaring him to be qualified for admittance, and it was ordered that he be admitted on procuring the requisite certificates.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to audit the accounts and prepare a dietary scale, and recommend a course of study for the pupils at the normal school, reported :—

"That they had visited the normal school on Saturday, the 18th instant, attended by the Secretary; that they had directed their attention to the furniture purchased, which was substantial and good, and had been obtained at a moderate cost; the vouchers for the expenditure appearing to be correct, and that they had desired Mr. Findlay to send in a list and estimate of anything further requisite, which had been done. They then inquired into the repairs necessary, and directed a carpenter to make out an estimate of the cost of what was to be done.

"This estimate, amounting to 11*l.*, appearing unnecessarily large, they had desired Mr. Findlay to make further inquiries, and, as soon as they were satisfied as to the cost, the work should be proceeded with. That the dietary scale and course of study proposed by the master had been sent in, and were now before the Board.

"That as the Committee had had little time for consideration, they thought it better to invite discussion at the Board of the proposed dietary scale and course of study, and to request that they might then be referred back to them for final approval. They desired, however, to submit the following observations to the Board :—

"The only information they had been able to obtain regarding the dietary scale was that furnished by Mr. Findlay, or procured by the secretary, at the central National school, in Kingston. The scale proposed by Mr. Findlay amounted for each student to 1*s.* 4*d.* per day, 9*s.* 4*d.* per week, or 24*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

"That the four normal pupils at the central National school are allowed, for food and washing, 8*s.* each per week, or 20*l.* 16*s.* per annum; and the Secretary was informed by the master of that school that two of the young men paid him 6*s.* each per week for food, reserving to themselves 2*s.* each per week for washing.

"That the Committee considered that, until a correct dietary scale could be drawn up, it might be advisable, for one month, to allow Mr. Findlay 8*s.* per week for each student, and 1*l.* per week for himself and family, requiring an account of the meals given to the pupils to be kept, and inviting remarks from the master or pupils on the quality and sufficiency of the food, so as to enable the Committee, at the end of that time, to arrive at an accurate conclusion. That with regard to the course of study proposed by Mr. Findlay, it appeared that the daily routine would consist of 12 different branches of learning, to be imparted to boys almost ignorant of the first rudiments, and they would suggest that it might at all times hereafter be simplified with advantage, and that for the first six months it would be better to confine the youths to the acquisition of a correct knowledge of the English language and history with the first rules of arithmetic; nor would they desire to see any further steps made until satisfied, either by their own examination or that of the Secretary, that the pupils were thoroughly grounded and understood perfectly what they had already learned. That they desired the Secretary to pay Mr. Findlay 30*l.* for domestic expenses, to be by him accounted for, and that Mr. Findlay was present to answer any questions the Board might like to put."

The report was received and agreed to by the Board, with the exception that it was considered better to leave Mr. Findlay at present to follow out his own scheme of instruction. An application from D. Martin to be admitted as a pupil to the normal school, was read with the master's report of his examination, and the Secretary was desired to inform him that with reference to the objects for which the school was instituted, it appeared from the examination

of Mr. Findlay that he has not made sufficient progress in his education to be eligible as a pupil.

A letter from Mr. Gibson. the master of the central National school, was read, and the Secretary directed to reply, that the Board is not prepared, with the information it at present possesses, to make any further grant in aid of the central National school, and would suggest, in case of the application being renewed, that it had better be made through some higher authorities connected with the school or with their concurrence.

The application for assistance to schools by the Rev. Mr. Mellad was read.

Mr. Findlay was called in, and informed by his Excellency the Governor, that his scheme for daily instruction was approved of, with the exception of the parts relating to religious instruction, which, if carried out, would not keep faith with the public as regarded pupils of the Roman Catholic or Hebrew persuasions, and that he must therefore reconsider the plan, and so alter it as to make it conformable to the public advertisement relating to the appointment of a master for the normal school, and bring it again before the Board at its next meeting.

The expense and mode of procuring medical attendance was referred to the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board. In answer to the inquiry of Mr. Findlay, he was informed that he would be paid his salary for two months at the expiration of the present month. Warrants were then passed for 80*l.* to the Rev. Mr. Woolschlaegel, as a premium for four pupils at the Moravian school at Fairfield, in Manchester, and for 40*l.* to the Rev. Jonathan Edmondson, as a premium for two pupils, to be educated at the Wesleyan schools, mentioned in his letter to the Secretary.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday, the 7th October, at 11 o'clock.

October 7, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Thursday, October 7, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The Lord Bishop.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. Jordon.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. A. Findlay was called in and requested to present his routine of school duties amended according to directions which he had received from the Board.

The amended routine was presented, and a verbal alteration in one part having been made, was approved of by the Board.

The Secretary was directed to insert in the routine for Saturdays that the youths belonging to the Established Church and the Wesleyan Methodist, and any others who should desire it, would receive religious instruction from Mr. Findlay; but that any pupils, and especially those of other persuasions, who should prefer to receive religious instruction from other instructors, should be at liberty to do so on Saturdays and Sundays.

Mr. Findlay, being asked if anything was required for the normal school, mentioned that he did not at first see the necessity of having a donkey for the establishment; but that, finding great difficulty in getting things carried by servants from market or otherwise to the Villa Pen, he begged to be allowed to purchase a donkey and panniers, as provided for in the estimate of the Secretary, which was acceded to by the Board.

The Vice-Chancellor, from the Committee appointed to procure medical attendance for the normal school, mentioned that an agreement had been made with Drs. Turner and Bowerbank to attend and provide with medicines the pupils at the normal school, not exceeding eight in number, for the sum of 20*l.* for one year, which was approved of by the Board.

The Secretary reported that, in conformity with the instructions of the Board, the three youths who had been previously examined, and declared fit for admission, had presented themselves and been entered at the normal school, viz.:—

	Name.	Age.	From	Colour.	By whom Recommended.
Established Church	William Moodie	16	Chapelton	Of colour	Rev. Mr. Hands.
	Charles Angell	17	Mandeville	Ditto	Rev. Mr. Coward.
Wesleyan—	Robert Anderson	16	Falmouth	Black	Rev. Mr. Fraser.

An application for admission to the normal school from E. Gonzalis was read, with Mr. Findlay's report of his examination. There being now six pupils at the normal school, any decision on his admittance was suspended till the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary was desired to present at the next meeting a statement of the actual expenditure of the funds to that date, and an estimate of the liabilities of the Board, so as to show what further sum now remained to be appropriated.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Watson was read, and a premium of 20*l.* from the sum offered to the Presbyterian Mistion was allotted to him for the instruction of the boy, Robert Curling, as a pupil teacher.

A letter from the Rev. Walter Thorburn was read, and the Secretary directed, when sending

JAMAICA.

him the premium for 20*l.*, to say that the Board did not consider it necessary to give any express sanction to his scheme: but that there did not appear to be any decisive objection to it, and he would only be required to bear in mind that the principal object of the plan of placing pupil teachers at the different schools was, that they might be fitted for future admission to a normal school.

Letters were then read from the Rev. Mr. Cork, the Rev. Mr. Wincklin, the Rev. Mr. Gibson, the Rev. Mr. Millad. Warrants were passed for 100*l.* to the Lord Bishop; 50*l.* to be appropriated to the payment of the passage money to this island of the master for the diocesan normal school, and 50*l.* for the purchase of books and apparatus for the same school; for 75*l.* to the Secretary and Inspector of Schools, as a quarter's salary from the 1st July to the 30th September; for 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Mr. Acheson Findlay, as his salary for two months from the 1st August to 30th September; for 20*l.* to the Rev. James Watson, as a premium for the instruction of Robert Curling as a pupil teacher for one year; for 20*l.* to the Rev. W. Thorburn, as a premium for the instruction of a pupil teacher for one year at Mr. Todd's school at Falmouth.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday, the 21st of October, at 11 o'clock.

October 21, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Thursday, the 21st October, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The account and estimate of expenditure which the Secretary had been directed at the last meeting to prepare was presented by him, whereby it appeared that the actual payments made by the Board of Education from the 18th February to the present date, amounted to 1220*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; that the liabilities for reserved grants and estimated expenses amounted to 1398*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; leaving out of the sum of 2800*l.* 10*s.*, at the disposal of the Board on the 18th February in the present year, the sum of 181*l.* 10*s.* to be applied as the Board might think fit.

Mr. Findlay was then called in, and in answer to the inquiry made of his Excellency the Governor, gave his opinion that the present house at the Villa Pen, in case of sickness, was capable of accommodating no more than six pupils, but that in the outhouse adjoining the Villa house there were two rooms which could immediately be fitted up for accommodating four pupils in each, and that he considered that he could so divide his time as to give his personal attention, without assistance from any other master, to any number of pupils not exceeding 20.

It was then resolved that as the state of the funds would permit of placing two more pupils at the normal school, the following admission should be made:—

Name.	Age.	Colour.	From	Recommended by	Persuasion.
William Bayes . .	16	White .	Powis . .	Rev. Mr. Hylton .	Established Church.

That the application of E. Gonzalis should still remain open for consideration, and that the Secretary do write to the Rev. Mr. Rowe and the Rev. Mr. Cowan, to inform them that as the numbers at the normal school are limited, it will be necessary that the youths whom they propose for admission should present themselves to Mr. A. Findlay, for examination within the next fortnight at furthest.

The Committee already appointed to visit the normal school was requested to report on the following particulars, viz.:—

As to the expense of fitting up one or more rooms at the Villa Pen, to accommodate four pupils in each.

As to the expense of fitting up the outbuildings, for the purpose of an elementary school, and the cost of leasing the house on the hill near the Villa Pen, for the same purpose.

As to what might be required to stop the leaks in the roof of the house at the Villa Pen, noticed by Mr. Finnlay, and as to repairing the Penguine fence round the grass piece, to prevent trespass from goats in the neighbourhood.

Permission was granted to the Secretary, that his brother, Mr. Henry Cargill, might attend the next meeting of the Board, as his deputy, during his absence in Cornwall.

A warrant was passed in favour of the Secretary, for 50*l.* towards the expenditure of the normal school, to be by him accounted for.

The Board adjourned till Thursday, the 28th of October, at 11 o'clock.

October 28, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Thursday, the 28th of October, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The Vice-Chancellorr
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Captain Darling, as one of the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to report on the several particulars mentioned in the Minutes, reported as follows:—

"That the Committee had visited the Villa Pen on Tuesday, the 26th instant, and in reference to the first point of inquiry, they had inspected the rooms in the outhouse, immediately adjoining the Villa Pen house mentioned by Mr. Findlay at the last meeting, and that the Committee considered them capable of affording convenient accommodation to eight additional pupils; that they had obtained an estimate of the expense of repairing the rooms and finding the materials, by which it appeared that they could be repaired for the sum of 4*l.* 4*s.*, and that the necessary furniture for each pupil would cost 1*l.* 14*s.*

"In regard to the second point, that the Committee are of opinion that the repairs and alterations that would be indispensably necessary to adapt the larger out-building for the purpose of an elementary school, would involve a considerable outlay of money, inasmuch as the building was in a very bad state of repair, but that the Committee had, in reference to using the house on the hill for the same purpose, received an offer from Mr. Wortley, on behalf of the Jamaica Railway Company, to permit the Board the occupation of the house free of rent, from the present time until the 1st day of April next, when the tenancy of it by the Jamaica Railway Company would cease, on condition of the Board making the trifling repairs requisite, and that Mr. Wortley stated that he had no doubt that after that period Miss Hollis, the owner, would be glad of a tenant.

"In respect of the third particular of inquiry, that the Committee, having been disappointed in an answer to the application made to the plumber of the Jamaica Railway Company, Mr. Findlay had been requested to ascertain the expense of the work required to stop the leaks in the roof from some other competent tradesman.

"And, as to the fourth particular, Mr. Findlay had been instructed to repair the Penguine fence; he having ascertained that the cost of making it close all round would not exceed the sum of 1*l.*, and that sum would fully cover it."

The above Report was received and agreed to.

With reference to Mr. Wortley's letter mentioned in it, the same Committee was requested to report to the Board, at its next meeting, on the following further particulars.

As to the nature and extent of the repairs to the house on the hill, which Mr. Wortley, on behalf of the Jamaica Railway Company, would require, and the expense which would be incurred in and about the same. As to the terms upon which Miss Hollis would be willing to enter into an agreement for hiring the house to the Board after the 1st day of April next; and as to the cost of fitting up the house for Mrs. Bridgeman to enter, so that an elementary school might be opened in it immediately.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday, the 4th November, at 11 o'clock.

November 4, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Thursday, the 4th of November, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
M. A. G. Johnstone.
Captain Darling.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Vice-Chancellor, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to make inquiries as to the several particulars necessary for the immediate establishment of an elementary school, reported as follows:—

"That the repairs required to the house on the hill were not considerable; and, as far as the Committee had been able to ascertain, would be performed for about the sum of 3*l.*

"That application had been made to Miss Hollis, to know if she would be willing to hire the house to the Board of Education from and after the 1st of April next, and that she declined any present arrangement, or to state her terms to the Committee until the time should arrive.

"That with reference to the cost of fitting-up and furnishing the house, in the opinion of the Committee the sum of 20*l.* would purchase all necessary articles (in addition to some which Mrs. Bridgeman had offered to supply without cost to the Board), to allow of the elementary school being opened with 12 pupils immediately."

The above Report was received and agreed to.

It was resolved that the same Committee, or the Secretary, should communicate to Mr. Wortley that the Board was willing to expend, in repairing the house offered to the Board on behalf of the Jamaica Railway Company, the sum of 5*l.*, in such manner as Mr. Wortley, on behalf of the Jamaica Railway Company, might think best; but that the Jamaica Railway

JAMAICA.

Company must be answerable to Miss Hollis for any further repairs beyond that sum, for which, under the terms of their tenancy, they might be liable to that lady, and that should the sum now offered be thought sufficient, the Board would at once occupy the premises agreeably to the offer made by Mr. Wortley to Mr. Findlay, in his letter referred to at the last meeting of the Board.

The Board being desirous of learning the domestic arrangements made by Mr. Findlay, in case they might require alteration,

It was resolved that the same Committee be requested to visit the Villa Pen, and ascertain the nature and particulars of such arrangements. and report upon them to the Board at its next meeting.

Mr. Findlay, being in attendance, was called in, and stated that he had with him a letter from Miss Hollis, written to him concerning her house upon the hill. The letter was read by the Secretary, and directed to be retained for the consideration of the Board.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday, the 18th of November, at 11 o'clock.

November 18, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Thursday, November, 18, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. A. G. Johnstone.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Vice-Chancellor, from the Committee, requested at the last meeting to ascertain the domestic arrangements made by Mr. Findlay at the normal school, reported that Captain Darling had been absent from Spanish Town, and that he hed been unable to visit the normal school; that the Secretary had explained the object of the Board, in making the inquiry, to Mr. Findlay, who was now in attendance. Mr. Findlay was called in, and stated, that from a misapprehension of the intentions of the Board, his family had not hitherto taken their meals at the same table as the pupils, until he was spoken to by the Secretary, but that since then only one table had been kept; that he had found it equally convenient and agreeable, and would continue for the future to do so.

The Secretary informed the Board that he had written to Mr. Wortley as directed, offering 5*l.* for the repairs of the house on the hill, and that he had not yet received an answer.

Mr. Findlay mentioned that he had received a pair of globes from England, the first cost of which was 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and with the shipping and custom-house charges amounted to 8*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*, which the Board might have for that sum. It was agreed that if approved of by a Committee appointed to visit the normal school they should be purchased for the school. The Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Andrew Gregory Johnstone were appointed a Committee for that purpose.

The Secretary mentioned that the tank in front of the villa appeared unnecessarily high, and might be lowered so as to cause less labour in pumping, for which he believed the consent of the Jamaica Railway Company could be obtained. It was referred to the same Committee to report whether the tank could be advantageously lowered, having in view not only the supply of water for the house, but also the irrigation of the surrounding lands and the filling of water-carts and of troughs for the use of stock, and that before anything could be done the consent of the Jamaica Railway Company must be procured in writing. The Vice-Chancellor mentioned that the doctors in attendance at the school had informed him that there was illness amongst the scholars, and that they suggested it might in some degree arise from the large tank at the back of the house being out of repair, and partly filled with rubbish; the same Committee was requested to examine the tank and report upon its condition, and whether it would be desirable either to fill up or to have it repaired for the purpose of holding water.

It was then taken into consideration what holidays should be allowed the pupils at the normal school, and agreed that there should be Christmas holidays from the 22nd December to the 9th January, both days inclusive.

That Passion and Easter-week should be holidays, and also the whole month of August.

It was also resolved that there should be an examination of the pupils on Monday, the 20th December, at which the Board would attend.

Two night-chairs were ordered to be bought for the institution in case of illness.

The dietary scale for the last month, as fixed at 8*s.* per week for each pupil, and 1*l.* per week for the master's salary, was re-considered; and Mr. Findlay, having represented that the actual expense of the table had exceeded that sum, it was agreed that until the Christmas holidays the scale should be increased to 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* per week for the master's family, and 1*s.* 4*d.* per day, or 9*s.* 4*d.* per week, for each pupil, and that the master should be repaid any excess of expenditure above the allowance for the past within the limits now fixed by the Board.

Mr. Findlay having mentioned that an increase in the allowance for washing was necessary, it was referred to the Secretary to inquire and fix the proper amount.

Mr. Findlay complained that notwithstanding the repairs to the Penguine fence he was still annoyed by goats which destroyed the fence and the pastures; he was informed that he must endeavour to protect himself from trespass by all usual and ordinary means, and that if any

moderate sum would render the fences a more effectual protection it would be allowed for that purpose.

A letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Woolschlaegel, of the Moravian Mission, acknowledging with thanks the aid afforded by the Board.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Hands, Baptist Missionary, was read, requesting assistance. Referred to the Secretary to inquire about the school, and say at the next meeting what sum could be afforded.

Warrants were then passed in favour of the Rev. Dr. Stevenson for 20*l.*, as a premium for a pupil teacher, to be placed at the school of Mr. Miller at Montego Bay.

In favour of the Secretary for 50*l.*, towards the expenses of the normal school, in sums to be by him accounted for.

It was agreed that the next meeting should be held to appoint a Committee to draw up a report of the proceedings of the Board, to be laid before the Colonial Legislature, and that the members of the Board should be informed of the intended purpose.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday, the 25th November, at 11 o'clock.

November 25, 1847,

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Thursday, November 25, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. Jordon.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary mentioned to the Board that he had been directed by the Committee appointed to visit the normal school for the purposes named in the last Minutes to report—

"That they had examined the globes offered to be sold by Mr. Findlay, which are 15-inch globes of very recent construction, and appear a very good pair, and the Committee recommend them to be purchased.

"That they have examined the tank in front of the house, which, in their opinion, might be advantageously lowered without interfering with the irrigation of the surrounding lands, or the filling of the water carts or troughs for the use of stock, and they recommend its being lowered on the consent of the Jamaica Railway Company being obtained in writing.

"That the large tank at the back of the house can be cleaned and repaired at a less expense than would be required for filling up, and they recommend its being cleaned during the Christmas holidays."

The Report was agreed to; and it was ordered that the globes be purchased for the sum of 8*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, being the first cost price, with the charges for packing and shipping to Jamaica.

Ordered—That the Secretary do write to Mr. Wortley, on behalf of the Jamaica Railway Company, requesting permission to lower the tank in front of the house in the manner proposed, and to repair the tank behind the house, which the Board desire to do in case a grant from the Legislature permits their extending their tenancy beyond the existing term of 12 months.

The Secretary mentioned, that he had considered the expense of washing with Mr. Findlay, and had agreed to allow him another shilling per week (in addition to the 20*s.* per week originally allowed for servants and washing) for the additional pupil admitted beyond six, and to allow another shilling per week for any other pupil who may be admitted.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draw up a report of the proceedings of the Board of Education :—

The President of the Council,
The Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. Jordon.

The report of the Secretary and Inspector was presented to the Board and referred to the above Committee.

A letter was presented by the President of the Council from the Hon. Duncan Robertson, enclosing one from Mr. Allen, schoolmaster at Black River, requesting aid from the Board. The letter was read, and it was agreed that the sum of 20*l.* be granted to Mr. Allen.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, acknowledging the premium given by the Board, was read.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Edmondson was read, giving the names and description of five pupil-teachers placed at the Wesleyan schools.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Rowe was read.

Warrants were passed for 20*l.* to the Rev. Mr. Hands, as assistance to the Baptist schools under his care in the parish of Clarendon; for 60*l.* to the Rev. Mr. Edmondson, being the remainder of the sum of 100*l.* offered to the Wesleyan Methodists as a premium for five pupil-teachers.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, the 8th December, at 11 o'clock.

JAMAICA.

December 8, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Wednesday, the 8th December, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The Vice-Chancellor.
The Speaker of the House of Assembly.
Mr. Jordon.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to draw up a report of the proceedings of the Board of Education presented a report adopting the report of the Secretary and Inspector which had been referred to such Committee.

It was ordered that three copies of the report be made to be presented to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that one of them may be laid before the Council, and another before the House of Assembly.

The Vice-Chancellor mentioned to the Board that he understood there was much illness at the normal school, and thereupon the Secretary was directed to visit the institution and to see the doctors in attendance at the school, and request them to say whether they can point out the causes of the illness at the Villa Pen, and whether any remedy can be suggested before the Christmas holidays.

The Secretary laid before the Board an application from Robert Jarrett, aged 19, to be admitted as a pupil at the normal school, accompanied with recommendations from the Rev. Messrs. Owen and Bailey Kingdon; the Secretary was directed to refer the application to Mr. Findlay, and ascertain whether, in his opinion, a youth of that age who had already been engaged in teaching could be advantageously admitted at the normal school.

The Secretary was directed to obtain immediately from Mr. Wortley an answer in writing to the offer made to the Jamaica Railway Company relative to the house on the hill, near the Villa Pen.

An application from the Rev. Dr. Magrath, Rector of Trelawny, for some further assistance to the schools under his care, was referred to the Secretary to say whether the state of the funds would permit a further grant of 20*l.* being given to Dr. Magrath.

A warrant for 20*l.* in favour of Mr. Allen in aid of the school under his care at Black River was passed.

The Board adjourned till Friday, the 10th December, at 11 o'clock, and the Secretary was directed to report upon the illness at the normal school by that day.

December 10, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Friday, the 10th December, 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor
The Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. Jordon.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary, in compliance with the instructions given him at the last meeting of the Board, reported that he had visited the normal school and made several inquiries of the master, and had also seen Dr. Bowerbank.

That on visiting the school he found all the boys but one out of doors and working in the garden, and that although fever and ague had prevailed among them, they were convalescent. The master had not been ill, but slightly indisposed. One boy had been seriously ill with peritonites, a disorder from which he had once before suffered, and which had been aggrivated by his going to Kingston when convalescent from fever, and remaining there for some days without proper medical attendance.

The chief cause of the illness of the boys appeared to have been bathing in the river in the evening, a practice which was now prohibited. Dr. Bowerbank stated that intermittent fevers always prevail at the Villa Pen at the fall of the year, but that the plains about Spanish Town were equally unhealthy at that time, and that the mountain residences alone were free from illness.

Dr. Bowerbank recommended that the tank behind the house should be cleaned and repaired or filled in, that any inequalities of the ground likely to hold water should be levelled, and that the pupils should be made to wear flannel next the skin.

The Secretary further mentioned that it would be desirable to instruct the master to keep the boys as much under his observation as possible, by establishing bounds and preventing their being passed without leave, and to give the master power to enforce his rules by punishment when necessary.

The Secretary was desired to request the master to give his ideas on a proper mode of coercion, it being the general desire of the Board to avoid corporal punishment.

The Secretary was directed to obtain an estimate of the cost of repairing the tank thoroughly.

His Excellency the Governor mentioned that he had seen Dr. Bowerbank, and that he did

not think it necessary for the boys to leave the school before the time fixed for the Christmas vacation, as, in case of illness, they would have better attendance there than elsewhere.

The Secretary mentioned, that he had been visited by the Rev. Mr. Ewarts, minister of the American Congregationalists, at Brainerd, in Metcalfe, who would accept the premium of 20*l.* offered to that persuasion, and that the reason that previous notice had not been taken of the offer was, that it had been sent to a post-office near his station, where it had remained for several weeks before being delivered.

A warrant for 20*l.* in favour of Mr. Ewarts was then passed.

A warrant was passed for 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in favour of Mr. Acheson Findlay for two months' salary, as master of the normal school, to the 30th November.

The Board adjourned till Friday, the 17th December, at 11 o'clock, then to make arrangements for the examination of the pupils at the normal school on Monday the 20th December.

December 17, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education, held at the King's House, on Friday, the 17th December 1847.

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.
The President of the Council.
The Vice-Chancellor.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

It was then agreed that the examination of the pupils at the normal school should take place on Monday the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, in presence of the Board of Education.

That the pupils should read and recite, and produce their writing.

That they should be examined in arithmetic and geometry as connected with arithmetic, and in such parts of geography and history, the use of the globes, natural history, and grammar, as had been objects of study since their arrival at the school.

The Secretary having mentioned that he understood some of the pupils might not have the means of going home for the Christmas holidays, it was agreed that those pupils who were unwilling to leave the school might be allowed to remain there during the holidays.

The master of the normal school having informed the Secretary, in answer to inquiries directed at the last meeting, that he considered the admission of a pupil as far advanced as Robert Jarrett would be of service to the school, the Secretary was directed to inform Robert Jarrett that if he could obtain a satisfactory testimonial after examination by the Rector of Trelawny, Dr. Magrath, he might come up to the school after the Christmas holidays.

Warrants were passed for 20*l.* in favour of Dr. Magrath, in aid of schools in Trelawny; for 50*l.* in favour of the Secretary, to be by him accounted for.

The Board then adjourned till Monday, the 20th instant, to meet at the Villa Pen, at 11 o'clock.

No. 8.

i. STATISTICAL TABLES of the GENERAL PENITENTIARY for the Year ending September 30, 1847.

Convictions during the Year ending September 30, 1847.

COURTS OF ASSIZE AND QUARTER SESSIONS.	Piracy.	Horse Stealing.	Cattle Stealing.	Forgery.	Burglary.	Larceny.	False Pretences.	Embezzlement.	Arson.	Rape.	Assault with Intent.	Assault.	Riot.	Riot and Assault.	Against Nature.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Cutting and Wounding.	Escape.	Total.
Middlesex Criminal Court	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	2	1	..	5	5	6	2	1	..	..	..	29
QUARTER SESSIONS—																				
St. Catherine	..	..	1	..	1	25	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Clarendon	..	1	..	..	1	35	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40
Vere	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Manchester	..	..	..	..	2	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	22
St. Mary	..	1	..	..	2	23	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	31
St. Ann	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
	..	5	1	1	10	133	3	..	3	1	2	10	5	6	2	1	..	6	1	190
Surry Criminal Court	1	1	..	1	1	8	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	22
QUARTER SESSIONS—																				
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	77	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	92
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Andrew	..	1	..	..	..	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
St. Thomas-in-the-East	..	..	..	..	4	21	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
St. David	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Portland	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
St. George	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Metcalfe	..	..	..	..	2	10	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16
	1	2	1	1	7	154	11	2	2	3	3	7	..	..	1	..	2	4	5	206
Cornwall Criminal Court	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9
QUARTER SESSIONS—																				
St. Elizabeth	..	2	2	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23
Hanover	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Westmoreland	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Trelawny	..	1	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
St. James	..	..	1	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	..	3	3	..	4	60	..	..	..	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	85
Year's Total	1	10	5	2	21	347	14	2	5	9	12	18	5	6	3	1	2	12	6	481

Convictions during the Year ending September 30, 1848.

Middlesex Criminal Court	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	4	1	2	..	7	1	1	2	6	..	32
QUARTER SESSIONS—																				
St. Catherine	..	..	..	..	..	30	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	39
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Clarendon	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30
Vere	..	..	1	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Manchester	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
St. Mary	..	..	..	..	9	12	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
St. Ann	..	1	1	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	..	2	5	1	11	124	9	3	1	4	4	3	..	7	1	1	2	8	1	187
Surry Criminal Court	..	..	..	2	3	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	22
QUARTER SESSIONS—																				
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	89	3	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	99
Port Royal	..	1	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
St. Andrew	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
St. Thomas-in-the-East	..	..	..	..	6	19	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	36
St. David	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Portland	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
St. George	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Metcalfe	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	..	2	..	2	14	168	4	2	2	4	3	8	..	..	2	..	1	7	..	219
Cornwall Criminal Court	..	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13
QUARTER SESSIONS—																				
St. Elizabeth	..	..	2	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23
Hanover	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Westmoreland	..	..	..	..	1	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Trelawny	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
St. James	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12
	..	1	5	..	2	58	6	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	86
Year's Total	..	5	10	3	27	350	19	5	3	10	16	11	..	7	3	2	3	17	1	492

Convictions during the Quarter ending December 31, 1847.

Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions.	Piracy.	Horse Stealing.	Cattle Stealing.	Forgery.	Burglary.	Larceny.	False Pretences.	Embezzlement.	Arson.	Rape.	Assault with Intent.	Assault.	Riot.	Riot and Assault.	Against Nature.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Cutting and Wounding.	Escape.	Total.
Middlesex Criminal Court	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	1	..	..	2	..	14
Quarter Sessions—																				
St. Catherine	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Clarendon	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Vere	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Manchester	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
St. Mary	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Ann	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	..	..	..	..	..	37	3	1	..	1	1	2	..	6	1	..	..	2	1	55
Surry Criminal Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarter Sessions—																				
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
St. Andrew	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
St. Thomas-in-the-East	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
St. David	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portland	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
St. George	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Metcalfe	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Cornwall Criminal Court	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Quarter Sessions—																				
St. Elizabeth	..	..	1	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Hanover	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Westmoreland	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Trelawny	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
St. James	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
	..	..	1	..	1	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30
Year's Total	..	..	1	..	1	106	5	1	1	1	2	7	..	6	1	..	..	3	1	136

Convictions during the Quarter ending March 31, 1848.

Middlesex Criminal Court	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	8
Quarter Sessions—																				
St. Catherine	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clarendon	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Vere	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Manchester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Ann	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	..	..	1	..	..	23	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	32
Surry Criminal Court	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11
Quarter Sessions—																				
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
St. Thomas-in-the-East	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8
St. David	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. George	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Metcalfe	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	..	..	..	1	5	44	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	59
Cornwall Criminal Court	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Quarter Sessions—																				
St. Elizabeth	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Hanover	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westmoreland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trelawny	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
St. James	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	15
Year's Total	..	..	1	1	5	79	..	4	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	106

Convictions during the Quarter ending June 30, 1848.

Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions.	Piracy.	Horse Stealing.	Cattle Stealing.	Forgery.	Burglary.	Larceny.	False Pretences.	Embezzlement.	Arson.	Rape.	Assault with Intent.	Assault.	Riot.	Riot and Assault.	Against Nature.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Cutting and Wounding.	Escape.	Total.
Middlesex Criminal Court	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	10
Quarter Sessions—																				
St. Catherine	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Clarendon	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12
Vere	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Manchester	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Mary	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
St. Ann	..	1	1	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	..	2	2	1	11	42	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	70
Surry Criminal Court	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6
Quarter Sessions—																				
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
St. Thomas-in-the-East	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14
St. David	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Portland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. George	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metcalfe	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	..	1	..	..	2	45	4	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	61
Cornwall Criminal Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarter Sessions—																				
St. Elizabeth	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hanover	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Westmoreland	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Trelawny	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
St. James	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	..	..	2	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Year's Total	..	3	4	1	13	99	7	..	..	4	9	2	..	1	2	..	..	6	..	151

Convictions during the Quarter ending September 26, 1848.

Middlesex Criminal Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarter Sessions—																				
St. Catherine	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarendon	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Vere	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Manchester	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Mary	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
St. Ann	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	..	..	2	..	..	22	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30
Surry Criminal Court	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Quarter Sessions—																				
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Port Royal	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
St. Andrew	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
St. Thomas-in-the-East	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7
St. David	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portland	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. George	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Metcalfe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	1	7	35	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	48
Cornwall Criminal Court	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Quarter Sessions—																				
St. Elizabeth	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hanover	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Westmoreland	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Trelawny	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. James	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	..	2	1	..	1	9	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Year's Total	..	3	3	1	8	66	7	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	99

Reconvictions from 1st October, 1847, to 1st October, 1848.

PRESENT CONVICTION.							PREVIOUS CONVICTION.					
No.	Name.	Parish and Court.	Crime.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Expiration of Sentence.	Parish and Court.	Crime.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Expiration of Sentence.	How often Convicted.
1016	Charles Stephens	St. Andrew's Quarter Session	Arson	5 Oct., 1847	2 Years	5 Oct., 1849	St. Andrew's	Larceny	14 Apr., 1843	6 Months	14 Oct., 1843	Twice.
1044	Louis Swaby	Manchester Quarter Session	Larceny	12 Oct., 1847	9 Months	12 July, 1848	Manchester	,,	11 Apr., 1843	4 Months	11 Aug., 1843	,,
5100	Charles Reid	Westmoreland Quarter Session.	,,	19 Oct., 1847	6 Months	19 Apr., 1848	Westmoreland	,,	12 May, 1844	9 Months	12 Feb., 1845	,,
5116	John William M'Lean	St. Mary's Quarter Session	False pretences	27 Oct., 1847	7 Years	27 Oct., 1854	Metcalfe	,,	7 July, 1843	2 Years	7 July, 1845	,,
5146	Alexander Fortune	St. Catherine's Quarter Session.	Larceny	3 Nov., 1847	2 Years	3 Nov., 1849	St. Catherine	,,	7 May, 1843	12 Months	7 May, 1844	,,
5153	Henry Prow	,, ,,	Escape	,,	2½ Years	3 Nov., 1850	,,	,,	7 Apr., 1847	2 Years	Escaped	,,
5174	Thomas Hering	Kingston Quarter Session	Larceny	16 Nov., 1847	12 Months	16 Nov., 1848	Kingston	,,	18 Feb., 1846	6 Months	18 Aug., 1846	,,
5176	Emanuel Baillio	,, ,,	,,	,,	18 Months	16 May, 1849	,,	,,	20 Aug., 1846	12 Months	18 Aug., 1847	Thrice.
5178	John Colyard	,, ,,	,,	,,	2 Years	16 Nov., 1849	,,	,,	22 Feb., 1844	7 Years	Pardoned, 1847	,,
5181	William Saunders	,, ,,	,,	,,	12 Months	16 Nov., 1848	,,	,,	18 May, 1844	3 Months	18 Aug., 1844	Twice.
5182	William Henry	,, ,,	,,	,,	2 Years	16 Nov., 1849	,,	,,	18 Aug., 1843	6 Months	18 Feb., 1844	,,
5183	James Maxwell	,, ,,	,,	,,	12 Months	16 Nov., 1848	,,	,,	16 May, 1843	,,	16 Nov., 1843	,,
5186	Daniel D'Azevedo	,, ,,	,,	18 Nov., 1847	2 Years	18 Nov., 1849	,,	,,	27 Aug., 1844	,,	27 Feb., 1845	,,
5189	Louis Gonzales	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Cutting and wounding.	18 Feb., 1846	9 Months	18 Oct., 1846	,,
5191	John Hinds	,, ,,	,,	,,	18 Months	18 May, 1849	St. Andrew's	Larceny	8 July, 1846	12 Months	8 July, 1847	Thrice.
5197	Charles Lewis	,, ,,	,,	,,	12 Months	18 Nov., 1848	,,	,,	6 Jan., 1846	9 Months	6 Oct., 1846	,,
5199	William Jennings	,, ,,	,,	,,	2 Years	18 Nov., 1849	Kingston	,,	21 Aug., 1845	2 Years	21 Aug., 1847	,,
5200	Edward Lewis	,, ,,	,,	,,	18 Months	18 May, 1849	St. Andrew's	,,	8 Apr., 1846	12 Months	8 Apr., 1847	,,
5202	Lindsay Paris	,, ,,	,,	,,	2 Years	18 Nov., 1849	Kingston	,,	17 Feb., 1847	6 Months	17 Aug., 1847	Twice.
5239	William Jones	Trelawny Quarter Session	,,	30 Nov., 1847	,,	30 Nov., 1849	Portland	,,	24 Apr., 1846	9 Months	24 Jan., 1847	,,
5251	Alexander Lee	,, ,,	,,	,,	18 Months	30 May, 1849	Kingston	,,	23 May, 1844	3 Months	23 Aug., 1844	,,
5277	William Brennan	Surry Criminal Court	,,	5 Jan., 1848	4 Years	5 July, 1852	,,	,,	22 Feb., 1843	7 Years	Pardoned, 1847	Thrice.
5278	William Jackson	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
5291	Dennis Stewart	St. Thomas-in-the-East Quarter Session.	Maiming and assault.	4 Jan., 1848	4 Months	4 July, 1848	St. Thomas-in-the-East	Assault	3 Oct., 1843	2 Years	3 Oct., 1845	Twice.
5352	Charles Gordon	St. Andrew's Quarter Session	Larceny	25 Jan., 1848	2 Years	25 July, 1850	St. Andrew's	Larceny	7 Apr., 1845	6 Months	7 Oct., 1845	,,
5365	John Douglas	Metcalfe Quarter Session	,,	30 Jan., 1848	12 Months	30 July, 1849	St. Mary's	,,	15 Apr., 1845	12 Months	15 Apr., 1846	,,
5410	Edward Barriffe	Kingston Quarter Session	,,	16 Feb., 1848	6 Months	16 Aug., 1848	Kingston	,,	17 Feb., 1847	6 Months	17 Aug., 1847	Thrice.
5425	William Barclay	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	St. Thomas-in-the-East	,,	6 July, 1843	2 Years	6 July, 1845	Twice.
5428	Robert Johnston	,, ,,	,,	17 Feb., 1848	12 Months	17 Feb., 1849	Metcalfe	,,	6 Jan., 1844	6 Months	6 July, 1844	,,
5429	William Buchannan	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	St. Andrew's	,,	4 Oct., 1843	12 Months	4 Oct., 1841	Thrice.
5430	James Messom	,, ,,	,,	,,	18 Months	17 Aug., 1849	Kingston	,,	19 Nov., 1846	6 Months	19 May, 1847	Twice.
5443	Henry Reese	,, ,,	,,	19 Feb., 1848	6 Months	19 Aug., 1848	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Thrice.
5445	Richard Cockburn	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	19 Feb., 1848	,,	19 Aug., 1848	Twice.
5985	James Lawson	Hanover Quarter Session	Assault	1 Aug., 1848	12 Months	1 Aug., 1849	St. James	,,	29 Oct., 1845	12 Months	29 Oct., 1846	,,
5446	James Abrahams	Kingston Quarter Session	Larceny	19 Feb., 1848	,,	19 Feb., 1849	Kingston Quarter Session	,,	19 Nov., 1846	,,	19 Nov., 1847	Thrice.

Reconvictions from 1st October, 1847, to 1st October, 1848.

PRESENT CONVICTION.							PREVIOUS CONVICTION.					
No.	Name.	Parish and Court.	Crime.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Expiration of Sentence.	Parish and Court.	Crime.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Expiration of Sentence.	How often Convicted.
5561	Robert Ezekiel	St. Catherine's Quarter Session.	Larceny	5 Apr., 1848	6 Months	5 Oct., 1848	St. Catherine's Quarter Session.	Larceny	5 May, 1843	6 Months	5 Nov., 1843	Twice.
5576	Henry Smallwood	St. Ann's Quarter Session	False pretences	13 Apr., 1848	3 Years	13 April, 1851	St. Ann's Quarter Session	,,	13 Oct., 1844	3 Months	13 Jan., 1845	,,
5621	John Lindo	Vere Quarter Session	Larceny	25 Apr., 1848	2 Years	25 April, 1850	Manchester Quarter Session	,,	14 Jan., 1845	2 Years	14 Jan., 1847	,,
5623	Thomas Gordon	,, ,,	,,	,,	3 Years	25 April, 1851	Vere Quarter Session	,,	25 July, 1844	3 Months	25 Oct., 1844	,,
5686	William Brown	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale Quarter Session.	,,	9 May, 1848	12 Months	9 May, 1849	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale Quarter Session.	,,	9 Nov., 1844	12 Months	9 Nov., 1845	,,
5697	George Sinclair	Trelawny Quarter Session	,,	,,	18 Months	9 Nov., 1849	Kingston Quarter Session	,,	21 Nov., 1845	6 Months	21 Nov., 1845	,,
5704	Bryan Hall	Kingston Quarter Session	,,	16 May, 1848	12 Months	16 May, 1849	,,	,,	27 Oct., 1846	,,	27 Apr., 1847	,,
5706	Isaac Bravo	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20 May, 1846	12 Months	20 May, 1847	,,
5713	Frank M'Farlane	,, ,,	,,	17 May, 1848	2 Years	17 May, 1850	,,	,,	20 May, 1845	,,	20 May, 1846	Thrice.
5736	Robert Beer	,, ,,	False pretences	20 May, 1848	12 Months	20 May, 1849	,,	,,	21 May, 1845	9 Months	21 Feb., 1846	Twice.
5834	George Smith	St. Andrew's Quarter Session	Larceny	4 July, 1848	18 Months	4 Jan., 1850	,,	,,	21 Feb., 1843	6 Months	21 Aug., 1843	,,
5860	Peter Bryant	St. Catherine's Quarter Session.	,,	5 July, 1848	2 Years	5 July, 1850	St. Catherine's Quarter Session.	,,	5 May, 1846	2 Years	5 May, 1848	Thrice.
5866	James Michael	,, ,,	,,	,,	4 Months	5 Nov., 1848	,,	,,	21 Oct., 1845	12 Months	21 Oct., 1846	Twice.
5886	D. Findlater	Manchester Quarter Session	,,	11 July, 1848	6 Months	11 Jan., 1849	Portland Quarter Session	,,	28 Apr., 1847	,,	28 Apr., 1848	Thrice.
5891	Charles Williams	Portland Quarter Session	,,	12 July, 1848	12 Months	12 July, 1849	,,	,,	13 Jan., 1846	,,	13 Jan., 1847	Twice.
5894	Alexander Paul	St. Ann's Quarter Session	,,	18 July, 1848	18 Months	12 Jan., 1850	St. Ann's Quarter Session	,,	12 Oct., 1844	6 Months	12 Apr., 1845	,,
5900	Francis Parker	St. George's Quarter Session	,,	10 July, 1848	6 Months	10 Jan., 1849	St. George's Quarter Session.	,,	20 Aug., 1846	9 Months	20 May, 1847	,,
5905	John Douglas	Clarendon Quarter Session	,,	31 July, 1848	18 Months	31 Jan., 1850	Clarendon Quarter Session	,,	25 Jan., 1847	6 Months	25 July, 1847	,,
5926	Charles Campbell	Westmoreland Quarter Session.	Burglary	18 Jan., 1848	7 Years	18 Jan., 1855	Cornwall Criminal Court	Horse stealing	7 Nov., 1842	7 Years	Pardoned, 1847	,,
5929	Colin Graham	,, ,,	Larceny	18 July, 1848	2 Years	18 July, 1850	Westmoreland Quarter Session.	Larceny	18 Oct., 1843	3 Months	18 Jan., 1844	,,
5934	Alexander Cluro	Cornwall Criminal Court	Rape	10 July, 1848	4 Years	10 July, 1852	St. Elizabeth's Quarter Session.	,,	30 Apr., 1845	6 Months	30 Oct., 1845	,,
5945	William Brown	Surry Criminal Court	Larceny	31 July, 1848	18 Months	31 Jan., 1850	St. Mary's Quarter Session	Burglary	21 Oct., 1845	12 Months	21 Oct., 1846	,,
5949	John Wilson	St. Mary's Quarter Session	,,	26 July, 1848	12 Months	26 July, 1849	St. Ann's Quarter Session	Larceny	15 July, 1846	18 Months	15 Jan., 1848	,,
5983	Samuel James	Hanover Quarter Session	Horse stealing	10 July, 1848	2 Years	10 July, 1850	St. James' Quarter Session	False pretences	26 Oct., 1842	7 Years	Pardoned, 1847	,,
5985	Robert Thompson	,, ,,	Assault with intent.	1 Aug., 1848	12 Months	1 Aug., 1849	Kingston Quarter Session	Larceny	21 May, 1844	6 Months	21 Nov,, 1844	,,
5909	James Stewart	Kingston Quarter Session	Larceny	22 Aug., 1848	,,	22 Aug., 1849	,, ,,	,,	19 Nov., 1846	12 Months	19 Nov., 1847	,,
5993	William Walker	* H. M. 2 W. R.	,,	13 Aug., 1848	18 Months	22 Feb., 1850	Westmoreland Quarter Session.	,,	18 Jan., 1844	18 Months	18 July, 1845	,,
5994	William Fisher	* H. M. 2 W. R.	,,	23 Aug., 1848	2 Years	23 Aug., 1850	Kingston Quarter Session	,,	23 Feb., 1842	7 Years	Pardoned, 1845	,,
5997	James Willis	Kingston Quarter Session	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	24 Nov., 1844	6 Months	24 May, 1845	,,
5999	George Want	,, ,,	,,	24 Aug., 1848	,,	24 Aug., 1850	,, ,,	,,	15 Nov., 1842	2 Years	15 Nov., 1844	,,
6028	George Pownal	Port-Royal Quarter Session	Burglary	30 Aug., 1848	,,	30 Aug., 1850	Port-Royal Quarter Session	,,	30 Aug., 1844	12 Months	30 Aug., 1845	,,
6007	John Taylor	Kingston Quarter Session	Larceny	24 Aug., 1848	,,	24 Aug., 1850	Kingston Quarter Session	,,	21 Feb., 1846	,,	21 Feb., 1847	Thrice.

Convicted.

Prison No.	Name.	Parish and Court.	Crime.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Expiration.	Period Served.	Date of Pardon.
1825	Edward Houghton	St. James' Quarter Session	Larceny	26 Oct., 1842	7 Years' transportation	1849	4 Years and 5 months	15 Mar., 1847
437	James Richards	Middlesex Criminal Court	Escape	18 Oct., 1842	,, ,,	1849	,, ,,	29 Mar., 1847
1590	Charles Wilson	,, ,,	Rape	17 June, 1844	Life	..	3 Years	17 June, 1847
342	Thomas Hill	Cornwall Criminal Court	Arson	4 Nov., 1843	,,	..	3 Years and 6 months	30 June, 1847
1074	James Keer	,, ,,	,,	7 Nov., 1842	10 Years' transportation	1852	4 Years and 6 months	30 July, 1847
886	William Robinson	Falmouth Quarter Session	Larceny	9 Aug., 1843	7 Years' transportation	1850	3 Years and 11 months	,,
1837	Charles Campbell	Cornwall Criminal Court	Horse stealing	7 Nov., 1842	,, ,,	1849	4 Years and 8 months	,,
1001	Robert Johnston	St. Elizabeth's Quarter Session	Larceny	31 Oct., 1843	,, ,,	1850	3 Years and 8 months	,,
1340	William Austin	Kingston Quarter Session	Cattle stealing	23 Aug., 1844	10 Years' transportation	1854	3 Years	6 Aug., 1847
834	Martin Lane	Surry Assize	Arson	31 July, 1843	Life	..	3 Years and 11 months	,,
1288	John Collyard	Kingston Quarter Session	Larceny	22 Feb., 1844	7 Years' transportation	1851	3 Years and 6 months	,,
1823	Samuel James	St. James' Quarter Session	False pretences	26 Oct., 1842	,, ,,	1849	4 Years and 9 months	,,
1367	Francis Graham	Surry Assize	Arson	7 Jan., 1844	,, ,,	1851	3 Years and 6 months	,,
868	Henry Aitkin	Kingston Quarter Session	Larceny	17 Aug., 1843	,, ,,	1850	4 Years	11 Aug., 1847
869	Frederick Mills	,, ,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	1850	,,	23 Aug., 1847
439	George Niter	,, ,,	,,	22 Feb., 1843	,, ,,	1850	4 Years and 6 months	,,
1603	John Patterson	Surry Assize	,,	4 Jan., 1843	,, ,,	1850	4 Years and 7 months	,,
1869	Thomas Edwards	St. Thomas-in-the-East Quarter Session.	Burglary	5 July, 1843	,, ,,	1850	4 Years and 1 month	,,
1926	William Henry	Surry Assize	,,	28 Nov., 1842	15 Years' transportation	1857	4 Years and 10 months	24 Aug., 1847
1219	George Rodney	St. Ann's Quarter Session	Horse stealing	9 Aug., 1844	10 Years' transportation	1854	3 Years and 6 months	,,
1362	Charles Reid	Falmouth Quarter Session	Larceny	11 Mar., 1844	7 Years' transportation	1851	3 Years and 5 months	,,
1046	Edward Phillips	Middlesex Criminal Court	Arson	16 Oct., 1843	10 Years' transportation	1853	3 Years and 10 months	,,
1918	Richard Williams	Cornwall Criminal Court	Horse stealing	7 Nov., 1842	7 Years' transportation	1849	4 Years and 10 months	,,
749	William Jackson	Kingston Quarter Session	Larceny	22 Feb., 1843	,, ,,	1850	4 Years and 6 months	25 Aug., 1847
435	William Brennan	,, ,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	1850	,, ,,	,,
1048	Robert Richards	Middlesex Criminal Court	Arson	16 Oct., 1843	15 Years' transportation	1858	4 Years	28 Sept., 1847
40	Peter Blackham	Surry Assize	Larceny	Jan., 1838	20 Years' transportation	1858	10 Years	24 Feb., 1848
2245	James Allen	Kingston Quarter Session	,,	21 Feb., 1845	7 Years' transportation	1852	3 Years	28 Feb., 1848
2390	Thomas Robinson	Cornwall Criminal Court	Rape	10 Mar., 1845	Life	..	,,	13 Mar., 1848
1381	Thomas Edwards	,, ,,	Horse stealing	7 Nov., 1842	7 Years' transportation	1849	5 Years and 4 months	,,
1590	Richard Young Clarke	Middlesex Criminal Court	Rape	17 June, 1844	Life	..	3 Years and 9 months	,,
135	Robert Irving	Cornwall Criminal Court	Murder	1842	,,	..	6 Years	,,
1591	Joseph Wright	Middlesex Criminal Court	Rape	17 June, 1844	,,	..	3 Years and 9 months	14 Mar., 1848
1592	James Wallace	,, ,,	Beastiality	,,	,,	..	,, ,,	,,
2552	James Taylor	Kingston Quarter Session	Larceny	23 May, 1844	7 Years' transportation	1851	3 Years and 10 months	,,
1524	Phillip Levein	,, ,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	1851	,, ,,	,,
1523	Thomas Brown	,, ,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	1851	,, ,,	,,
135½	William Morrison	Surry Assize	Beastiality	1 Nov., 1842	,, ,,	1849	5 Years and 5 months	4 April, 1848
2306	Edward Ricketts	Middlesex Criminal Court	Horse stealing	10 Mar., 1845	10 Years' transportation	1855	3 Years and 2 months	20 May, 1848
2706	James Stewart	Kingston Quarter Session	Larceny	22 May, 1845	7 Years' transportation	1852	3 Years	22 May, 1848
394	Richard Gordon	Surry Criminal Court	Horse stealing	8 Mar., 1841	15 Years' transportation	1856	7 Years and 2 months	30 May, 1848
2904	John Smith	Middlesex Criminal Court	,,	9 Jan., 1845	10 Years' transportation	1855	3 Years and 6 months	6 June, 1848

RETURN of DEATHS for the Year ending 1st October, 1848.

No.	Name.	Age.	Diseases.	When Admitted in Hospital.	When Died.	No.	Name.	Age.	Diseases.	When Admitted in Hospital.	When Died
1	William Cooke .	24	Dysenteria .	22 Oct. 1847	31 Oct. 1847	12	William M'Ghie	35	Phthysis . .	20 Mar. 1848	14 April,18
2	Edward M'Kie .	50	Apoplexia .	24 Oct. ,,	1 Nov. ,,	13	Robert Ferguson	36	Tubercular diseases.	15 Feb. ,,	18 April ,,
3	Phillip Bryan .	40	Dysenteria .	11 Nov. ,,	15 Nov. ,,						
4	Samuel Taylor .	30	Pneumonia .	13 Nov. ,,	26 Nov. ,,	14	Thomas Lewis .	30	Ditto of Chest	11 Feb. ,,	21 April ,,
5	George Graham.	45	Disease of heart	24 Aug. ,,	10 Dec. ,,	15	James Cuplin .	36	Pneumonia .	14 May ,,	25 May ,,
6	James Plummer.	30	Pneumonia .	22 Dec. ,,	11 Jan. 1848	16	James Cheland .	29	Ditto . . .	11 June ,,	17 June ,,
7	William Ballin.	50	Bronchitis .	27 Jan. 1848	5 Feb. ,,	17	Thomas Wigam	32	Dysenteria .	4 June ,,	18 June ,,
8	James Essin .	35	Peritaritis .	2 Feb. ,,	3 Feb. ,,	18	Archibald Willis	36	Phthysis . .	31 Mar. ,,	1 July ,,
9	John Hewitt .	32	Menengitis .	11 Feb. ,,	20 Feb. ,,	19	John W. M'Lean	40	Harpatitis .	11 July ,,	23 July ,,
10	Bob Roberts .	65	Diarrhœa .	1 Feb. ,,	5 Mar. ,,	20	Robert Sauuders	45	Phthysis . .	22 April ,,	17 Aug. ,,
11	H. P. Johnston .	40	Dysenteria .	15 Jan. ,,	13 April ,,	21	John Booth . .	50	Pneumonia .	22 Sept. ,,	28 Sep.. ,,

ii. GENERAL PENITENTIARY, JAMAICA.

STATISTICAL TABLE, Year ending 30th September, 1847.

Number in Custody, 1st October 1846	553	Pardoned by his Excellency	29
From Criminal Courts, from 1st October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847	481	Died during the Year	20
From Courts' Martial	58	Discharged by expiration of Sentence	479
		In Custody to 30th September, 1847	564
	1,092		1,092

CRIMES.

Piracy	1	Arson	5	Manslaughter	2
Horse Stealing	10	Rape	9	Cutting and Wounding . . .	12
Cattle Stealing	5	Assault with Intent	12	Escape from Prison	6
Forgery	2	Assault	18	Desertion	15
Burglary	21	Riot	5	Drunkenness	43
Larceny	347	Riot and Assault	6		539
False Pretences	14	Against Nature	3		
Embezzlement	2	Murder	1		

COLOUR.				STATE OF EDUCATION.	
Black from Criminal Courts . .	408	Reconvictions	71		
Coloured from Criminal Courts . .	60			Educated	8
White from Criminal Courts . .	13			Could Read only	54
Black from Courts' Martial . .	8	First Convictions	468	Could not Read	477
White from Courts' Martial . .	50				
	539		539		539

JOHN DAUGHTREY, Inspector.

STATISTICAL TABLE, GENERAL PENITENTIARY.

NUMBER IN CUSTODY, 30th September, 1847—564.

COLOUR.		AGES.				STATE OF EDUCATION.	
Black	496	Under 15 Years . . .	17	Natives . . .	472	Educated	12
		From 20 to 25 Years . .	107			Can Read only, and imperfectly	162
Coloured	48	From 25 to 30 Years . .	279				
		From 30 to 40 Years . .	95	Not Natives . .	92	Cannot Read . . .	390
White	20	Above 40 Years . . .	66				
	564		564		564		564

CRIMES.				SENTENCES.			
				IMPRISONMENT.		TRANSPORTATION.	
Piracy	1	Against Nature . . .	10				
Horse Stealing . . .	38	Murder	3	Above 5 Years . . .	4	For Life . . .	22
Cattle Stealing . . .	14	Manslaughter . . .	3	2 Years and not exceeding 5 Years	77	For 21 Years . .	2
Forgery	5	Embezzlement . . .	2			For 20 Years . .	6
Burglary	49	Cutting and Wounding .	24	1 Year and not exceeding 18 Months	227	For 15 Years . .	14
Larceny	321	Escape	3			For 14 Years . .	2
Arson	10	Desertion	2	6 Months and not exceeding 9 Months . . .	104	For 10 Years . .	26
Rape	22	Drunkenness . . .	29			For 7 Years . .	50
Assault, with Intent . .	8			Under 6 Months . .	30		
Assault	20						
			564		442		122

Reconvictions	..	Died during the Month	..
Received during the Month	..	Discharged during the Month	..

JOHN DAUGHTREY, Inspector.

iii. RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners brought into the General Penitentiary of this Island, between the 1st of October, 1846, and the 1st of October, 1847; distinguishing the Number from each Parish and County, and whether Imprisoned for the First, Second, or other Offence.

From Criminal Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	From Courts of Quarter Sessions.	From Criminal Courts.	Total Number from each County.	Number of Times Convicted.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Piracy.	Horse Stealing.	Cattle Stealing.	Forgery.	Burglary.	Larceny.	False Pretences.	Embezzlement.	Arson.	Rape.	Assault with Intent.	Assault.	Riot.	Riot and Assault.	Against Nature.	Murder.	Manslaughter	Cutting and Wounding.	Escape from Prison.				First.	Second.	Third.	
Middlesex Assize Quarter Sessions	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	2	1	..	5	5	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	29	..	26	1	2	..
St. Catherine	..	..	1	..	1	25	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	..	..	29	4	..	..
St Thomas-in-Vale	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	7	..	2	..
Clarendon	..	1	..	..	1	35	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	..	..	38	2	..	..
Vere	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..
Manchester	..	..	..	..	2	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	19	3	..	..
St. Mary	..	1	..	..	2	23	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	31	..	..	29	2	..	..
St. Ann	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	17	..	1	..
	..	5	1	1	10	133	3	..	3	1	2	10	5	6	2	1	..	6	1	161	29	190	173	12	5	190
Surry Assize Quarter Sessions	1	1	..	1	1	8	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	22	..	20	1	1	..
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	77	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	92	..	..	67	19	6	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
St. Andrew's	..	1	..	..	..	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	20	4	1	..
St. Thomas-in-East	..	..	..	..	4	21	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	24	4	..	..
St. David	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..
Portland	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	8	..	..	..
St. George	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	1	..	..
Metcalfe	..	..	..	..	2	10	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	12	3	1	..
	1	2	1	1	7	154	11	2	2	3	3	7	..	..	1	..	2	4	5	184	22	206	164	33	9	206
Cornwall Assize Quarter Sessions	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..
St. Elizabeth	..	2	2	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	..	..	20	2	1	..
Hanover	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..
Westmoreland	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	9	4	..	..
Trelawny	..	1	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	12	2	2	..
St. James	..	..	1	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	18	1	..	..
	..	3	3	..	4	60	..	..	..	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	76	9	85	73	9	3	85
Total Number received	1	10	5	2	21	347	14	2	5	9	12	18	5	6	3	1	2	12	6	421	60	481	410	54	17	481

JOHN DAUGHTREY, Inspector.

JAMAICA.

No. 9.

Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.

Sir, General Penitentiary, April 5, 1849.

To correct some prevalent misconceptions respecting this institution, and to enlist a little public opinion in support of suggestions to which I attach some importance, I have printed a few score copies of my report for distribution, and I have the honour to request permission to place a few of these at his Excellency's disposal.

I have, &c.

T. F. Pilgrim, Esq., (Signed) John Daughtrey.
Governor's Secretary.

Report of the Inspector-General of Prisons, sent down to the Honourable House of Assembly by his Excellency the Governor on Tuesday, the 27th February, 1849.

Sir, *February*, 1849.

So long as ignorance and depravity exist in any community, and in proportion as they prevail, will there be found a class of men addicted to crime. Just punishments have not more for their object the repression of crime than the reformation of the criminal, though the penal character of a prison should never be sacrificed to objects of reformation.

For the system of discipline by which the Penitentiary of this island is regulated and governed, whether that be a system of undue lenity, or of adequate severity, the Legislature alone is accountable. Whatever may be its merits or defects, the business of those who are charged with the authority of the institution is to see that it is firmly and honestly administered.

Number of Inmates.

On the 1st October last, the date to which the returns of this report are made up, the inmates of the Penitentiary amounted to 564. There were received in the course of the year 492, being an increase upon the admissions of the previous year of 11, a number much below, I believe, what the public have been led to expect, and too inconsiderable to be made the ground of alarm respecting any general increase of crime.

Re-Convictions.

Of the proportion previously convicted, it is satisfactory to state that they are fewer than in the preceding year; the return of 1847 giving 85, and the present only 67, or less by 15 per cent. Is it unreasonable to hope that the discipline of the Penitentiary has exerted some salutary influence upon the large number who do not return to it?

And here I cannot but observe, to what erroneous and unjust conclusions persons may be led by a want of acquaintance with the subject on which they undertake to pronounce opinions. Because old convicts are frequently found before the Courts, a circumstance which creates no surprise in more enlightened communities, it is at once assumed that we have here a peculiarly bad state of things in this respect, and that the cause must be chiefly sought in the allurements presented to the convict by the General Penitentiary. That such is the impression which, on no mean authority, has gone forth on this subject will not, I think, be questioned.

Reconvictions in other Countries.

Now what are some of the more usual facts with respect to reconvictions in the large prisons of other countries? That instead of being but 15 or 20 per cent., they are not unfrequently 30, 40, 50, and even 60 per cent., and this, with the immense advantage to the discipline of individual separation at night, and of a subordinate agency incomparably more efficient than it is possible here to command.

Examination should precede Judgment.

Those who administer the justice of the country must naturally desire to know, and the public have a right to know, that the chief penal institution of the island is under efficient management. Let investigation then be frequent and searching; the more it is so, I can undertake to say, the more welcome will it be to those who bear the responsibility; but without much stronger grounds than appear to have existed, the policy seems to be very doubtful of intimating to the criminal population of the island that the Penitentiary is no place which they have occasion to dread.

Decrease of Commitments since 1st October last.

As evidence that the commitments to the Penitentiary for the quarter just terminated, 31st December, 1848, indicate no unfavourable result, I am induced to anticipate the report of next year just so far as to state, that the numbers are as 110 now to 136 in the corresponding quarter of last year, a rather marked diminution.

The Institution not ill managed.

At the risk of some transgression of propriety, I will venture to declare, and I do so in no ignorance of the subject, that I have never known any prison upon the associated principle, either in England or America, which with corresponding numbers was conducted at less cost of superintendence, and with stricter general economy, which for a series of years has given so little trouble either to the executive or the public, in which there is more order and subjection, and, I will add, which has been less indebted to the moral support and encouragement of the influential part of a community.

Some of the Causes of Crime.

I have already stated, that the commitments to the penitentiary exceed by 11 those of the previous year. Much as it must be regretted that our returns have not shown a different result, it was perhaps not to be expected. Employment has been partial and limited, owing to the depressed circumstances of the country, always a cause of some increase of crime. When work is scarce, the worthless are of course the first discharged, and they are the persons most easily tempted to dishonesty.

Ignorance—Neglect of the Young.

Whatever may be the immediate or predominant cause of crime, it is evident that the neglect of moral culture is one of its most active agents. No individuals are more exposed to crime in a civilized community than the grossly ignorant; and all experience goes to prove that ignorance, religious ignorance, is most commonly the chief ingredient in the character of the criminal. Instead then of mainly depending for the repression of crime upon any system of prison discipline, greater attention must be given to preventive measures. The moral standard of the labouring class must be elevated by a more general and efficient training of the young. No slight efforts will be required to stop the progress of vice among those who are growing up into life, encouraged as it too often is by the bad example of parents, and by the habits of profligacy which they see around them.

Irreligion—Public Teaching.

In the acknowledged loss of influence by ministers of religion in many parts of the island, and the growing indifference to Divine Ordinances on the part of the people, I fear a cause is in progressive operation which will one day make itself severely felt. How far this may be accounted for by the style of public teaching, it is not my province to determine. The mind can neither be interested nor informed by what is not understood. Wherever instruction has not been of the most simple and elementary kind, it must have failed of its object as far as the mass are concerned. My conviction is, not without data, that it has greatly failed of its objects, and that there must be adopted a much closer method of grappling with the ignorance and vices of the lower class, if the truth is to reach the understanding and the conscience, and become practically influential.

Temporary Employment and Restraint of Discharged Convicts.

Discharged convicts would be less likely to relapse into crime, could we secure them at once the means of support by honest labour. The disadvantages under which they are often placed have been too little considered. Of course the incorrigibly bad will resort, without hesitation, to their former companions and their former habits; but I believe a great proportion leave the prison with better purposes, and require only to be started well in order to go on well. Upon the first week or two succeeding their release, depends probably their future conduct. They find themselves at large, it may be, with not more than a shilling or two for support. Long confinement, and some consciousness of their degraded position, have induced a degree of moral infirmity that deprives them of the confidence and resolution necessary to make the best of their circumstances. Uncared for by others, they are just in that state of mind to be careless about themselves. They linger and hesitate when they should be acting. Their shilling or two has been expended—want begins to press, or bad companions present themselves, and they again resort to crime. Individual effort may do something to shield released convicts from such temptations to wrong, and by individual effort something has been done. But I would suggest a measure of more general application, and that should have legal authority. Let the executive be invested with a power to remit a portion of the imprisonment of any convict, subject to his entering into a contract of service for a limited period, on terms to be fixed with some party engaged in the cultivation of the soil; the penalty of non-fulfilment being his recommittal to the penitentiary.

By a measure of this sort convicts would no longer be sent adrift as at present, but be provided with employment, under an intermediate restraint, well fitted to prepare them for the proper charge of themselves. Not one of the least of the advantages of such a plan would be, that it would remove them from the towns where idlers and criminals always abound, and give to their labour the best direction it could have in the cultivation of the soil.

State and Progress of the Buitdings.

The two ranges of cells which, when completed, will form a portion of the principal front, are so far advanced that the ground-floor of each, containing together 120 cells, might be occupied without any great additional outlay; 30 of the number have been already partially fitted up and brought into use. These unfinished buildings have received a temporary roof of boarding to protect them from injury by the weather.

Production of Building Materials.

There were manufactured last year, by prison labour exclusively, more than 1,000,000 bricks, and about 5000 hogsheads of lime. Of these quantities the public hospital was supplied with 450,000 bricks and 2000 hogsheads of lime, on account of the Building Commissioners, to whom these materials are considered to belong. So large a proportion of the labour of the inmates having been directed to the preparation of building materials, and to other purposes connected with the erection both of the lunatic asylum and penitentiary, the suspension of these works might involve the want of sufficient means of hard labour, and create some embarrassment.

JAMAICA.

Estimated Value of the Labour.

The annual accounts which have been already laid upon the table of the Honourable House of Assembly, will show, as preceding returns have done, that the expenditure for the support of the penitentiary has been undergoing a progressive reduction, though the number of inmates has been gradually increasing. The convict labour account with the Commissioners for erecting the lunatic asylum during the last year, is more than 2000*l.*; and from the commencement of that work has exceeded 5000*l.* Of the labour employed in the service of the Commissioners for building the Penitentiary, the estimated value for the year is 8000*l.*, and the produce of sundry sales, chiefly to country prisons, 500*l.*; an aggregate amount, had it been realized, more than sufficient to cover the whole outlay for the support of the institution.

Supply of Public Establishments.

It has been already noticed, that a variety of articles required by the country prisons are now made and supplied by the Penitentiary, but why should not the institution be the legally authorized channel for providing such materials as it can produce for the repair and fitting up of all the public establishments, wherever that shall be found practicable? By this means not only might labour be furnished to the prisoners, but the public finances economized.

Employments limited.

There is no prospect, I fear, of making the Penitentiary directly self-supporting by any employments that can be permanently carried on within its walls. The range of such employments, in a colony like this, is necessarily restricted. None of the finer kind of mechanical production can be thought of, were there even the necessary skill among the convicts to acquire such knowledge, which there certainly is not. Cutlery, in all its branches, brass work, carpet weaving, cabinet furniture, and a variety of other manufactures, which supply the American prisons with constant and productive employment, are completely excluded from our category. I cannot doubt, however, that more than we have hitherto attempted might be accomplished, would the public interest themselves in the object, as they do in other countries.

Health and Diet.

The health of the prison generally has been good throughout the year, though the deaths have been slightly above the usual proportion. Among the causes which operate upon the health of prisoners, especially where they are congregated in a large body, diet unquestionably holds an important place. Economy, as well as justice, would suggest, that while the food is good and wholesome, it should be plain and coarse, consequently less palatable than the prisoner has been accustomed to when at large; that, in fact, it should be a strictly penal diet. In other countries, and with prisoners of a different class, this can to some extent be effected; but the question is everywhere found to have its difficulties, and it is one of those points upon which the public are most apt to take erroneous impressions. To sustain health, under all the depressing circumstances of a prolonged imprisonment, more especially when, from the want of individual separation the night is passed in a badly ventilated atmosphere, a diet more nutritive and varied than that which constitutes the common fare of the peasantry, is found to be indispensable; and, obviously, were it to be insufficient in quantity, hard labour could neither be performed nor exacted. To make the diet penal, therefore, in disregard of these considerations, would be to ensure disease, to crowd the hospital, and, perhaps, to treble the loss by death, already sufficiently great. I wish there were any means of escaping from this difficulty, and that we were not obliged to supply better and more palatable food within the prison than can always be secured by the unoffending poor without.

The ability and attention devoted to the hospital department of the institution, and to the health of the prisoners generally, leave nothing in that respect to be desired.

It would be a guard against the introduction of infectious diseases if the medical officers of the several gaols were required to examine all convicted prisoners, and to give a certificate of their exemption from such diseases before they are removed to the penitentiary.

Insanity.

Wherever there is a large body of prisoners under heavy sentences, be the discipline what it may, insanity will occasionally manifest itself. The charge of such prisoners not only involves the necessity of separate attention and superintendance, but much interferes with good order. Prisons are certainly not fitting places for the proper treatment of persons suffering under mental derangement. Being necessarily exempt from labour and punishment, their presence has been found to tempt others to simulate insanity. Should not the law authorize the removal of such convicts to the lunatic asylum for proper treatment, and their return to prison, if restored before the expiration of their sentence? It would be simply making the asylum their hospital, and for the very sufficient reason, that the disease was best understood there. I believe I am correct in stating that this is the practice in America. The perfect recovery of insane persons in a prison is, I believe, a rare occurrence. Where insanity has been induced by penal confinement, a temporary relief from it may greatly aid in restoring the mind, but it can create no necessity for exempting the convict from further punishment. His return to prison can no more be an act of injustice than his transfer to the asylum was one of inhumanity. As far as the law is concerned, all that seems to be required is, to declare the lunatic asylum the prison for insane convicts, authorizing the governor to order their removal to that institu-

tion for treatment under a proper certificate, and their return to the prison under a certificate of recovery.

Pardons.

Though various statutes authorize sentences of transportation, it is too well known that at no period since they were passed, have the means existed of carrying such sentences into effect. Whenever the law gives the power to transport, it fixes the alternative maximum of imprisonment, sometimes at two years, generally at three, and in no instance exceeding four years. That Jamaica has had no means of transporting a portion of its convicts, I must consider one of its misfortunes, but failing such means, it will scarcely, I think, be denied, that imprisonment in the colony of persons sentenced to transportation prior to the close of 1847 (when a short act corrected the anomaly) must be restrained by the alternative which the statutes in question have always provided. Acting upon this conviction, his Excellency has issued, at various times, patents of pardon for a considerable number of these transports, as will be shown by one of the returns appended to this report. Considering the character of these men, it must be satisfactory to the public to know, that of 42 released, under these circumstances, between 1st March, 1847, and the end of June, 1848, only seven have as yet returned to the penitentiary.

Transportation is still greatly to be desired, not only for its moral effect upon the crime of the colony, but as a means of removing from the penitentiary a class of convicts, whose presence there cannot but impair its reformatory tendencies. Are there, however, no other means of effecting this severance? Surely, in an island like this, there must be some public objects without the walls of the penitentiary, to which a portion of penal labour could be advantageously applied.

Old Convicts, not always recognized.

As it not unfrequently happens that old convicts escape with light sentences, from not being recognized, should not the law provide that whenever it shall appear that a convict has been previously sentenced to the penitentiary as a felon, and such previous sentence was unknown to the Court by which he was re-convicted, he shall be liable to be again brought before the nearest Court of Assize or Quarter Session, by such process or order as the judge may direct, and if it shall appear, on due examination, that the charge is true, such convict shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary, with hard labour, for an additional term, at the discretion of the judge.

Amendment of 4 *Vict. c.* 26, *s.* 17.

In addition to section 17 of 4th Vict., c. 26, which has been found to be practically defective, I would recommend a clause to the following effect:—If any person employed about any prison, or its dependencies, or any drayman, boatman, or other person, shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, or shall have in his possession, with intent to deliver to any convict confined in the prison, or shall deposit, or conceal in or about the said prison, or the dependencies thereof, or in any boat, carriage, or vehicle, going into the premises belonging to the said prison, any article or thing whatever, with intent that any convict confined therein should obtain or receive the same, without the knowledge or permission of the authorities, the person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than , or by fine not less than

Late Superintendant.

Since my last Report, Mr. Hecks, who had for several years held the place of superintendant, has been removed by death. Having been in the army, Mr. Hecks was of great service in assisting to establish the new discipline, and, till his health became impaired, performed the important routine duties of his office with a zeal and punctuality not to be surpassed. His education and habits disqualified him for the exercise of moral authority, which, therefore, he never sufficiently appreciated. Though a soldier, he was so far deficient in fortitude as to be under perpetual dread of out-breaks and assault. Actuated by this unhappy feeling, his treatment of certain prisoners (undoubtedly men of the worst class) was apt to be at one time too austere, and at another too forbearing, both having a common cause in his fear of personal injury. The ordinary duties of his post were however harassing enough, as, when faithfully discharged, they always must be, and he had unfortunately other causes of mental disquietude into which his own indiscretion betrayed him, and which, it is believed, were the means of shortening his life.

Mr. Farrier. In the party who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hecks, the Penitentiary has obtained an officer of high character, correct habits, and great command of temper, qualities among the first in importance, where such various public interests are concerned.

The Inefficacy of mere Coercion.

If there is any subject connected with human society, respecting which some experience is more necessary in order to just conclusions, that subject is probably prison discipline. To a superficial thinker, it would perhaps scarcely occur that order and submission may be as much endangered by excessive severity as by injudicious laxity; and yet I defy any man successfully to govern a large body of convicts upon principles of mere coercion. He would soon find, that instead of enforcing submission, he had provoked, in some, a determined obduracy—a sort of demon pride, that dares the worst you can do; and I suppose there can be no question as to the bad effect of this. Nor is the physical power of the institution adequate to such a mode of government. What are 30 or 40 officers, unarmed, or even armed, to 500 convicts, with deadly tools and implements of labour, and missiles of all sorts at command? The public had proof enough of this in the early history of the Penitentiary, when it was considered necessary to introduce a military force to suppress a partial insubordination.

JAMAICA.

Order and subjection may be maintained without severe coercion, though not without stringent discipline. Wherever order is preserved among 500 bad men, depend upon it there must some where exist a power far more influential than any derived from mere physical force; the ascendancy of a determined purpose, exercised over all around, and making itself felt by all.

Moral Support.

Did the state of things at the Penitentiary even afford an unfavorable comparison with prisons elsewhere, and my information supplies proof to the contrary, an apology would be found for this, in the fact that in larger and more enlightened communities there are persons of high character, intelligence, and influence, free from the engagements of business, who devote much of their time and attention to such objects, assisting those on whom the responsibility rests with their advice, and encouraging them by their approbation; a species of moral support absolutely unknown here, and of which only those who have felt the difficulties of managing a large prison can appreciate the value. To this day very few of the influential members of society, in Kingston itself, have thought it worth while to make themselves acquainted with our discipline and arrangements, still less to offer us their aid, though repeatedly invited to do so. Does this want of public interest proceed from want of public spirit, or is the prescribed economy of the institution too far in advance of the public feeling on such subjects?

Visits of Strangers.

To intelligent strangers, however, the Penitentiary has been always an object of interest. Our system of management has never been more thoroughly examined than by some of these visitors, often persons not without rank and distinction, and by none more warmly commended.

In this way the Jamaica Penitentiary has become known, not only throughout the neighbouring islands, but in more distant parts of the globe, and I know no reason why I should hesitate to say, that it is everywhere spoken of as an establishment which does credit to the island.

To his Excellency I address myself on the general subject of this Report with the greater confidence, because I am aware, that his Excellency's attention has been directed to the dark, as well as the brighter phases of human society; that his wide range of knowledge and observation have not left him uninformed upon the great question of crime, and the practical difficulties with which the proper treatment of the criminal is everywhere surrounded.

Apology.

If I have allowed myself to reason upon modes of discipline, and have submitted opinions as well as facts; if I have used some freedom of remark, and have given to my Report the tone of a vindication, the recent inquiry into the management of the Penitentiary, with the circumstances in which that inquiry originated, will, I believe, justify the propriety of such a course.

I have, &c.,

T. F. Pilgrim, Esq., (Signed) JOHN DAUGHTREY.
Governor's Secretary.

To show the importance which I attach to the separation of prisoners at night, and, if possible, to further the attainment of that object, I subjoin to this Report the copy of a letter on the subject, addressed to the Commissioners, for erecting a penitentiary, when it became necessary to suspend the progress of the building.

SIR, General Penitentiary, August 30, 1848.

As the attention of the Board is about to be called to the condition of the several buildings connected with this Institution, which the failure of the public resources has made it necessary to suspend, I feel it to be my duty to point out the damage and injury of another sort, incurred by the non-completion of some of these buildings.

From the commencement of the efforts which have been made to improve the discipline of this place, the want of means of separation at night has been felt to be our greatest evil; nor have I ceased to represent it in the strongest terms I could employ, both in my Reports and on other occasions.

To crowd bad men together at night, which we have been hitherto compelled to do, is not only to create perpetual obstacles to the maintenance of good order and discipline, but is perfectly hostile to moral improvement. The order and discipline, however, we can secure, though not without far greater labour and difficulty, but for the moral mischief to which this nightly intercourse inevitably tends, we have no effectual antidote.

The great object of a penitentiary should be the reformation of the prisoner; but, if, in the limitation of human wisdom, we must too often fail in the attempt, it is at least within our power to ward off impediments to his reformation.

To a convict not already lost to every emotion of virtue, and every sense of decency, it is difficult to conceive in what manner his moral ruin may be more speedily and thoroughly effected than by this species of association.

In the whole of my acquaintance and correspondence with persons interested in the subject of prison discipline, both in the old and new world, I have found the most perfect accordance of opinion as to the vital importance of separation at night.

But it must be superfluous to attempt to enforce that which no well-informed practical man will deny.

The buildings which were recently in progress within these walls, but which are now entirely suspended, comprise the partial erection of 260 small rooms for the purpose of this separation,

an object to which everything in the contemplated structure, external security excepted, should, I think, be made to give way.

I trust, therefore, it may be found possible, not merely for the safety of the work already done, but from considerations which, in their bearing upon the repression of crime, affect one of the gravest interests of the community, to carry forward this part of the building to its completion.

I have, &c.,

William Whitehorne, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN DAUGHTREY, Inspector of Prisons.

STATISTICAL TABLE—GENERAL PENITENTIARY.

Number in Custody on the 30th September, 1848—564.

Natives . . .	497	Black . . .	504	Under 17 years	19	Can read . .	198
Not natives . .	67	Coloured . .	38	17 to 20 years .	60	Cannot read .	366
		White . . .	22	20 to 30 years .	250		
				30 to 40 years .	175		
				40 to 50 years .	38		
				Above 50 years	22		
	564		564		564		564

Crimes.

Horse stealing . . .	25	Brought forward .	506
Cattle stealing . . .	5	Assault with intent . .	11
Forgery	3	Assault	15
Piracy	1	Riot	6
Burglary	28	Riot and assault. . .	3
Larceny	404	Against nature . . .	5
Rape	17	Murder	2
False pretences . . .	16	Manslaughter . . .	3
Arson	4	Cutting and wounding .	11
Embezzlement . . .	3	Escape	2
Carried forward .	506		564

Imprisonment . . .	491
Transportation . . .	73
	564

BAHAMAS.

(No. 13) No. 8. No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor GREGORY to Earl GREY.

Government House, Nassau,
March 25, 1849.
(Received April 25, 1849.)

MY LORD,

I DO myself the honour of forwarding herewith the Blue Book of the Bahama islands for the year 1848, together with a report thereupon, which Mr. Nesbitt, the Colonial Secretary, had very considerately drawn up before I arrived in the colony, knowing how important it was, that the transmission of the Blue Book, and of the Report, should not be delayed beyond the 29th of this month, when the homeward bound steamer is due.

Having only been in the colony three weeks, I feel that any Report I might draw up upon the present state of the colony, would not be satisfactory, either to your Lordship or to myself, and I have therefore willingly availed myself of Mr. Nesbitt's report, which I doubt not will be acceptable to your Lordship.

In forwarding the Blue Book for 1849, I hope to be in a position to draw up my own Report from personal experience and observation.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN GREGORY.

BAHAMAS.

[REPORT on the BLUE BOOK for the Year 1848, by C. R. NESBITT, Colonial Secretary.

Rates of Duties.

The rates of duties and taxes have remained the same during the year 1848, as they were in the previous year. The alteration contemplated by the Legislature not having come into operation, in consequence of Her Majesty's assent to the Colonial Acts, 11 Vict., chap. 2 and 22, passed for the cessation of imperial duties levied at the Custom House, and for the consequent revision of the colonial tariff, not having been given or received.

Fees.

The fees in aid of the revenue under the Colonial Act, 10 Vict., chap. 27, have been receivable during the entire year 1848. Whereas in the year 1847, they were only receivable from the 25th March, the date of the passing of the Act; they were also modified and increased under the operation of the Colonial Act, 11 Vict., chap. 24, establishing a gaaduated scale of fees on wrecking vessels, instead of that under the former Act, by which an augmentation on the whole was effected, while the increase affected principally vessels of a comparatively large tonnage.

A revised table of fees for the Court of Chancery, was promulgated in the month of February, 1848, by Governor Mathew, as Chancellor, under the sanction of the Colonial Act, 10 Vict. chap. 12, together with a revised set of rules for the Court of Chancery, by which the proceedings in that Court are much simplified, and the expense of a suit considerably lessened.

Under this head may be noticed the fees recognized as payable to the officers of the Court for the recovery of small debts and damages under the Colonial Act 11 Vict., chap. 3, passed on the 22nd March, 1848, referring to the fees authorized under the laws amended by it, in the case of small debts. Those laws have adopted three principles, viz.:—

1st. In cases where the debt or damages sued for should exceed 10*l.*, and be under 20*l.*; only one-fourth of the fees payable on suits for larger amounts, are taxable. 2nd. Where suits for the sums under 10*l.*, and exceeding 5*l.* are confessed, or judgment goes by default, the entire fees or costs of suit are not to exceed one fourth of the amount sued for; and if the suit be contested, in no case are the fees to exceed 5*l.* 3rd. The fixed fees of magistrates, constable, and police clerk, are very limited in suits under 5*l.*; and in New Providence the magistrates' fees are payable into the colonial treasury in aid of revenue.

Revenue.

The revenue for the year 1848, is returned at 27,519*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; while that for 1847, at 29,549*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* The deficiency is accounted for by the fact, that the quit rents were commuted in the year 1847; and the amount of commutation being returned as revenue, swelled the same in that year by the large sum of 2277*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; allowing for which, and notwithstanding a deficiency in the duties on the importation of spirits, to the amount of 340*l.* 4*s.* occurred in 1848; another in the duties on wine, of 254*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; and in *ad valorem* duties of 754*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, and of smaller amounts in import duties; and the removal of the head quarters of the 2nd West India Regiment in the month of month of March, 1848; and its effect on the consumption of spirits and many dutiable articles; there appears an increase on the amount of duties levied on the importation of articles of consumption in the colony, such as provisions, lumber, and shingles, and minor items. The duty collected on the exportation of salt yielded 373*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; and other Bahama productions 91*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* less than the previous year; while the entire deficiency of revenue in 1848, on a comparison of returns of that year with the year 1847, is 2030*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and the amount of casual revenue derived from the commutation of quit rents, (not an annual, but a distinct and solitary operation,) affording for 1847, an undue apparent financial prosperity to the revenue of 1847, being 2277*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* These appear with the above discrimination, and making a deduction on similar grounds for the proceeds of sale of parsonage house in the parish of St. Thomas, of 247*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, in the year 1848. The deficiency in the ordinary revenue for 1848, is about 30*l.*

The detailed explanations are to be found at page 35 of the Blue Book.

It may be not immaterial to remark, however, that the revenue for 1848, though deficient in comparison to 1847, considerably exceeds that of 1846.

It may be also satisfactory to state that the excess of expenditure in 1848, has not occasioned the necessity of a loan, but has been defrayed out of funds in the treasury, available from accumulated surplus of revenue of previous years, while at the same time the debt has been lessened; thus the public debt of the colony, on the 31st December, 1847, was 28,333*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; whereas on the 31st December, 1848, it has been reduced to 26,985*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

The deposits in the public bank of the colony, on 31st December, 1848, amounted to 44,462*l.*, invested in securities 27,787*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and cash 16,674*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* (see page 144).

The interest from the public bank as a source of revenue, is deserving of notice, as indicating the importance or value of an institution peculiarly based.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the colony for the year 1848, is returned at 29,796*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, the expenditure for 1847, at 24,701*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; an apparent excess of expenditure, of 5095*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Of the above excess of expenditure, 311*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* occurs in the ecclesiastical department, and the remainder in disbursements on account of miscellaneous and contingent civil services, including 1348*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*,, amount of funded debt, all liquidated from previous year's surplus revenue. These amounts are accounted for in detail, in page 37 of the Blue Book, and partly explained in the remarks under the head of *registration* in this Report (Nos. 5 and 6).

Some of the items of expenditure in 1848, on reference, appear to be on account of 1847, and had they been paid in the year they were due, the expenditure of 1847 would have been by so much increased, and that of 1848 lessened to the same extent, and consequently both would have more nearly approximated than the present returns upon the face of them show.

In consequence of the excess of expenditure in 1848, great circumspection will be required in the granting of public moneys, as also a due economy where practicable in existing institutions.

Legislation.

The first and principal Act on the Colonial Statute Book of this year, is one to authorize the separation of the Turks Islands and Caicos Islands from the Bahama Government. This was advocated and adopted, principally on the ground alleged of the justice of permitting the surplus revenue arising at the Turks Islands to be spent in that portion of the colony. The distance from Nassau prevented a due acquaintance by the authorities there of the wants of the former. The measure passed the Bahama Legislature, not without opposition, and the Act is in operation from the 25th December, 1848. The supposed annual loss to the Bahama revenue from the separation, has been estimated at about 2000*l.*

2. The next Act has for its object the repeal within the colony of the imperial duties of customs. Simultaneously with the operation of this Act, has been passed an Act for the revision of the tariff, having for its object, the imposition of duties for revenue purposes only, whereas the imperial duties were imposed as protective duties in favour of British merchandize. These Acts are at present in abeyance until Her Majesty's pleasure is known.

An Act to amend the laws for the recovery of small debts and damages is another important Act, as the law was defective in providing a summary remedy in the case of petty trespass. A numerous class of the community felt the absence of such a law.

3. An Act for facilitating the naturalization of aliens also passed; it prescribes one oath instead of three, which formerly existed, and supersedes the necessity of any religious test, in respect to an alien desirous of being naturalized.

4. Another not unimportant Act is one for the protection of copyright of British authors. The protection thus afforded consists of a duty of 20*l.* per 100*l.* imposed for the benefit of the proprietor of the copyright on reprints abroad, on British works on which there exists a duly registered copyright; the colonial treasurer being the person to collect such duty, and pay it to the proprietor of the copyright, on application. There are a vast number of booksellers by profession, in all the large Atlantic cities of the United States of North America; whereas there is not a single bookseller's shop *per se* in the Bahamas. With the efforts making for the education of the people

BAHAMAS.

and for the encouragement of literary tastes and habits, it has not been deemed expedient to discourage entirely the importation of books from a country with which, from its contiguity, there is much more frequent commercial intercourse than with the United Kingdom. The prohibition would only tead to surreptitious importations. There is little inducement to evade the present moderate duty.

5. In the Appropriation Act for 1848, 1000*l.* was voted for the improvement of the Nassau Harbour; under this grant the greater portion of a shallow shoal, situated in the centre of the western entrance channel to Nassau Harbour, has been removtd by submarine blasting, the powder being ignited by galvanic process. It is proposed, when the shoal is completely removed to deepen the channel by the excavation of accumulations of mud and sand.

6. 1000*l.* is also voted for the improvement of saltponds, and effecting settlements in their vicinity. Some expenditure has been incurred in making a road from the saltpond to the beach at Inagua, and other objects in connection principally with that island, which possesses the most extensive saltpond in the colony; and from its having the advantage of the same trade winds that prevail at Turks Island, likely from a trial already made to be proportionably in the course of time productive. Considerable private capital is likely to be invested in the Inagua saltpond.

7. Two other important laws have been introduced and passed this session; they provide for the abolition of grand juries, and impose as one of the qualifications of jurymen that they must read and write. Owing to the increased attention which for the last 20 years has been paid to the education of the lower orders in this colony, there are an ample number of persons sufficiently qualified in this way without resorting to persons illiterate entirely. The principle of unanimity in the verdicts of juries has also been departed from, except on the trials for crimes to which the penalty of death is affixed.

8. Another Act revises the tariff on the eventual abolition of Imperial Customs' Duties, as referred to previously in No. 2.

9. Another Act increases the salary of the rector of St. Thomas; this was done on the representation of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and has been specially, on reference by the Secretary of State, reported on by his Excellency Governor Mathew.

10. Another Act regulates the vessels engaged in wrecking. Owing to the extent of this colony by its numerous rocks, reefs, banks, varying and uncertain currents in an intricate and dangerous navigation, numerous vessels annually become shipwrecked here, and a considerable portion of the population of the colony obtain a livelihood by salvages on goods saved by them from such ship wrecked vessels; the greater number of vessels so wrecked are from the United States of America, and they bear a proportion to other nations of probably five-sixths of the whole.

The operation of the Act is calculated to promote exertions for the saving of life and property, and to secure probity in the performance of this by no means unimportant duty. While the owners or underwriters benefit by the exertions of the wreckers the revenue of the colony is augmented, and it affords no little source of business and speculation to the merchants and shopkeepers at Nassau, where the goods are brought and the salvage regulated either by the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, or by private arbitration before magistrates or the Chamber of Commerce. In the case of derelict property, it is usually settled by the Vice-Admiralty Court, the Procurator-General acting on behalf of the interests of the Crown.

There were 28 Acts passed in the year 1848, the principal ones have only been referred to in this Report as they were separately reported upon when transmitted.

Education.

The total number of scholars under the Board of Education are 1226; the salaries paid teachers by the Colonial Legislature, including normal master from England, are 978*l.*, to which is to be added the expense of rental of school-buildings, of stationery, including school-books, with school-furniture, travelling expenses of normal master on circuit, salary of Secretary of the Board, advertisements, and printing, which nearly annually double the above amount expended in education of the lower orders in the Bahamas.

The annual report on the Education Board has not yet been printed; but it exhibits a marked improvement contrasted with previous years. The attain-

ments of the boys in the central school at Nassau, in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c., will bear contrasting with those of boys in similar schools in Europe.

The introduction in the system of paid pupil-teachers and paid monitors is highly stimulating to exertions of the scholars generally.

There is, independent of the Legislative grant, a charity established by the will of the late Aaron Dixon, for the education of fatherless children. There is about 50*l.* per annum appropriated in virtue of this will, and the children benefiting by it are sent to a private school where the pupils receive a classical education; latterly children of this description were sent to King's College School, Nassau, but this ceased with the closing of the school, by the withdrawal, on promotion, of the Rev. G. J. Handford, the master, to Jamaica, to a seminary there, under the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

The Bahama public library now consists of 1205 volumes; this institution is calculated to be very valuable in encouraging a taste for reading and acquiring knowledge.

Agriculture.

The agriculture of the Bahamas has difficulties to contend with, in consequence of the almost universal rocky nature of the soil, to which portions of sandy land in the vicinity of the sea form the nearly only exception. Nevertheless a large quantity of pine-apples, oranges, limes, and bananas, are annually grown and exported, as also cocoa-nuts. The fissures and cavities of the rock being not unadapted for the culture of the first enumerated species, and the sandy land being entirely congenial to the growth of the cocoa-nut tree, of all which, however the Custom House Returns of exports attached to the Blue Book afford detailed particulars.

Efforts are making to promote improvements in agriculture, which have been stimulated by the formation of an Agricultural Society incorporated under the Colonial Act, 11 Vict., cap. 31. This Society has lately made a report for the year 1848, in which they explain what they have done and propose doing, viz., they state, "that they have during the past year continued to meet at the regular "periods, for the purpose of carrying out to the best of their ability the "views and intentions of the Society; they have endeavoured to encourage the "cultivation of the best kinds of fruit and vegetables by the award of such "premiums as a prudent economy of the funds of the Society would allow to "persons producing the best specimens at the half-yearly exhibitions.

"That they have regularly imported, at the proper seasons, the best seeds "which could be obtained of such plants and vegetables as are known to thrive "in this soil and climate, and of such other as it appeared to them were "deserving of a fair trial, and these they have sold to all who required them "at the cost price.

"The rapid sale of these seeds shows how much their importation is appre-"ciated, and to this ready supply of cheap and good seeds your Committee "think may fairly be in a great measure attributed the large increase and "improved quality of many vegetables now exhibited in the markets or sold in "other places.

"The Committee have lately also imported young plants of various fruit "trees and fruit-bearing shrubs, of which they deemed it advisable to make "trial in this colony. Most of these have been sold at a price which covers the "expenses of importation.

"Your Committee beg leave further to inform you that they have com-"menced cleaning, enclosing, and preparing as a normal or experimental "garden a portion of the land recently acquired by the Society in the eastern "district. In this it is their intention to raise plants for distribution, in the first "instance to the members of the Society, and after they are served to such "other persons as may wish to obtain them. They intend, if possible, to "engage a person to take charge of this ground, who will be able to make "useful experiments for improving the cultivation of plants already grown "here, and for acclimatizing such exotic plants as may hereafter be obtained, "and who will be able to give practical instruction in all such matters to those "who may be desirous of acquiring it.

"They will import, for public inspection, such agricultural and horticultural "instruments and inventions as may be thought suitable to the country; and "they propose making such experiments on materials for the roofing of "buildings and in other ways as they hope will be beneficial to the community "at large.

BAHAMAS.

"The Committee have published for the benefit of the Society, as well as for "that of the community generally, a pamphlet on the value of the fibre of the "plantain, banana, and pine-apple plants. They have obtained from the "eminent chemist of the Horticultural Society of London, and published, an "accurate analysis of the best pine-apple soil of the Bahamas

"They have also published the substance of a lecture delivered by the "President to the Society, describing the most simple and practical methods "of analysing soils.

"The President of the Society has been requested, and has promised to put "himself in communication with Dr. Lindley, the talented Secretary of the "Royal Horticultural Society of London, for the purpose of endeavouring to "obtain from time to time from that valuable Association such plants as may "seem likely to suit the soil and climate of the Bahamas."

The fruit-trees, referred to in the report as imported with the hope of their becoming acclimated in this colony, consist of gooseberry, currant, raspberry, apple, pear, apricot, peach, nectarine, filbert, and fig.

Salt.

It is estimated that there were 1,700,000 bushels of salt raked in the Bahamas in the year 1848, of which 1,322,781 were at Turks Islands. The market for this article is principally the United States of America, where it is used principally for the curing of salt provisions for the European and other markets. The average value in the Bahamas on the beach for this article is about 3*d*. per bushel. There are many salt-ponds in the Bahamas, and it is probable that a considerable increased investment will, in 1849, be embarked in the profitable production of salt.

The salt business affords employment to a numerous class of labourers, increases the imports of the colony, and contributes to its general prosperity.

Imports.

The value of imported merchandize into the colony is less in 1848 than in 1847. In 1847 it was 146,385*l*., while in 1848 it is reduced to 132,748*l*. The imports from the United States of America have increased, while those from Great Britain and elsewhere have considerably diminished.

The value of exports have also diminished; that in 1847 being 87,575*l*., while in 1848 it is reduced to 78,892*l*. It will be seen, by reference to the Custom-house return, that the chief diminution has been to Great Britain, while to the United States and foreign states the amount is augmented.

These returns of exports embrace, however, the exportation of goods imported here, either in the usual course of trade, or from vessels wrecked in the vicinity of the Bahamas; an analysis of this, to arrive at the real state of the imports and exports of the Bahamas, in order to ascertain the value of articles imported and consumed within the colony, and the value of the productions of the Bahamas exported, distinct from the value of foreign goods first imported into the colony and subsequently exported, shows that the exports of the Bahamas in 1847, exclusive of previous importations, amounted to 45,014*l*., while in 1848, similarly discriminated, they amounted to 45,247*l*.

The value of goods imported and subsequently exported, deducted from the imports, shows that imported articles consumed within the colony in 1847 were of the value of 103,824*l*., and in 1848, 99,103*l*.

The labouring population are peaceable, industrious, and contented; the adults attend their chapels, and their children the public schools. The productions of the earth have, with some slight exceptions from the effect of a partial storm, been bountiful. There has been no epidemic disease. Crime has been less; one case of felony only occurring in 1848. The seasons have been favourable, and the prospects of the fruit crops in 1849, promising. Governor Mathew in his last speech to the Legislature says, "I rejoice that I am enabled "on this last occasion of our official intercourse to congratulate you on the "gradually improving state of these islands; continued energy has been evinced "in planting fruit-trees and in obtaining from the soil the remunerative return "a bounteous Providence has facilitated, and which it has solely needed the "industry of man to ensure." On the whole there is abundant cause of gratitude to the Giver of all good for the benefits enjoyed, and the exemptions from maladies and evils which have elsewhere peculiarly unhappily distinguished the year 1848.

C. R. NESBITT, Colonial Secretary.

BARBADOS.

(No. 20.) No. 9. No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K. H., to Earl GREY.

Barbados, April 27, 1849.
(Received June 4, 1849.)

MY LORD,

1. I have the honour to transmit the Barbados Blue Book for 1848.

2. The details comprehended in it have undergone but little variation from year to year, and with the remarks which I shall offer on them, I propose to include such general observations as may be applicable in common to the several colonies which are under this Government.

3. When we advert to the extent and resources of the countries which have been occupied and settled by other nations in this part of the world, the enterprize of the first English settlers who took possession of Barbados is strikingly evinced.

4. Situated to windward, it was probably less exposed than other islands to the hostile inroads of the Caribs, and from its rocky surface, a deficiency of water, and the absence of any safe or commodious port, it may have been but little attractive to European competitors.

5. Its progress was, therefore, unimpeded—natural obstacles were surmounted, and at the present day while other and more fertile islands are imperfectly cleared and cultivated, the entire surface of Barbados has been reclaimed and settled by an industrious population. The land, improved by artificial tillage, and roads cut through the rocky hills in every direction affording facilities for transport of produce to the port of shipment.

6. The sugar and molasses crop of 1848 yielded 45,900 hogsheads, and a large supply of provisions (consisting of grains and roots) was raised for consumption and for exportation, of which no estimate can be given; yet with these advantages the resources of the island may be considered susceptible of further development through the application of skill, capital, and enterprize.

Sugar . . 32,900
Molasses . 13,000
Total . 45,900 Hogsheads.

7. A census of the population was taken in 1844, which amounted, according to the returns, to 122,198; assuming the annual increase from the ratio of births and deaths at 3 per cent. per annum, the number in 1848 would be 137,741, and the area of the island being estimated at 166 square miles, the average number to each square mile would be about 830.

Population.

8. I am of opinion, however, that the numbers are larger, and with so dense a population it has been fortunate that the old system under which the island depended for subsistence on imported provisions has been abandoned, and that the industry of the country has been directed to the raising of supplies on plantations, a system of husbandry which has also introduced a useful rotation of crops.

In 1849, 141,873, or 854 per square mile.

9. Estimating the cultivable lands at 100,000 acres, it has been considered that about one-fifth, or 20,000 acres, are annually planted in sugar-canes, and as the crops require 18 months to arrive at maturity, other lands to the same extent of one-fifth are planted for the succeeding crop before the old one is taken off; one-fifth is cultivated by the planters in potatoes, yams, peas, and Guinea-corn; and one-fifth occupied by the peasantry in allotments is similarly cultivated. The remaining one-fifth is the estimated extent of land occupied in pasturage, roads, buildings, &c.

Plantation.

10. It has been by some considered that the supplies raised by the peasantry on their allotments might be altogether superseded by the cultivation of provisions by the planters. There are other advantages from encouraging occupiers of this class, as well as from the cultivation of provision crops by the sugar planters; but in deriving a part of their subsistence from their own grounds they are able to afford their labour to the planters at lower rates of

BARBADOS

wages than they could otherwise do, besides that, the practice is congenial to their habits, and conducive to their industry and morals.

Peasantry.

11. These allotments on the plantations are for the most part held on tenancy at will and at rents which are high, owing to the great value of landing Barbados. The price of land varies from 60*l.* to 100*l.* per acre in the sale of estates, and from 100*l.* to 150*l.* for small allotments.

12. The condition of the yeomanry who cultivate the sugar-cane, with other produce, stimulates the ambition of the peasantry, who, since emancipation, are eager to establish their independence in the possession of land. If they could obtain leases of their holdings it is probable that they would be content to occupy on this tenure, but as they are not encouraged to do so they make great sacrifices to acquire the means of purchase.

13. There being but little diversity of employment, the men and women, with their children, when old enough, engage in field-labour. Holding their allotments on so precarious a tenure, the wooden tenements which they inhabit exhibit no appearance of neatness and comfort, and the women who are thus engaged in external occupations have but little time for domestic employment or to attend to their children who are too young to be taken out to work.

14. These habits have also proved a discouragement to marriage, and however to be commended for their industry, and in general for their peaceable conduct, the moral condition of the peasantry of Barbados is unfavourably contrasted with that of Antigua. In that island the early attention to education prepared the people for that complete emancipation which in 1834 led to the establishment of free villages and to those relations between employer and labourer which have proved alike conducive to the welfare of both.

15. These villages were in the first instance formed by proprietors, through sale of allotments, on estates which had gone out of cultivation ; and in justice to the proprietors of Barbados it may be observed, that the general occupation and high value of lands would in some degree have p. oved obstacles to such settlements.

16. Some attempts, however, were made to improve the comforts of the peasantry by the erection of substantial cottages on estates, but as these were not obtainable on a permanent tenure, the labourers have generally preferred to occupy their own fragile tenements which they could carry with them in removing from one plantation to another.

17. This unsettled condition of the labourers may in a material degree also be traced to the baneful influence of the system of apprenticeship, which marred the salutary effects of emancipation from 1834 to 1838, and from which the labourers in Antigua were happily exempted.

18. When estates were cultivated by slaves the number maintained throughout the year had reference to the demand for their labour at certain seasons, and such estates were considered to be "over-handed," but if "under-handed" their cultivation was proportionately restricted.

19. Hence the rapid rise in the value of property in Antigua after emancipation in 1834, when by a freer distribution the number of labourers constantly employed on estates did not exceed the fluctuating demand for their services, and on some well-cultivated estates there were no resident labourers..

20. From the large population of Barbados extra labour may at certain seasons be also obtained, but the demand of higher rent for their holdings, which is frequently demanded when the labourers work off the estate where they reside, gives to them an equitable claim for constant employment.

21. The disposition to check the natural distribution of labour has thus been more or less unfavourable to the progress of industry and economical management in all these islands, interfering as it has in some cases with associations for the performance of task-work, and in others with some useful branches of general industry.

Local Legislatures.

22. The constitution of the local Legislature recognizing as it does the exercise of executive functions by committees composed of the members of the Council, and Assembly in a material degree, divests the Government of the undivided responsibility which would appertain to it if the Legislature were periodically convened for the dispatch of business.

23. As the members reside in Bridgetown, or within a few miles of it, they

are called together, or assemble for a day by adjournment from month to month, or oftener if need be, and may be considered always in session.

24. The Assembly is annually re-elected; these forms and the union of parliamentary and municipal functions are not ill adapted in some respects to the limited communities in which they are so blended, and where the principle of municipal incorporation has been imperfectly carried out. One consequence of these arrangements, however, has been that no financial budget is prepared by the Government, and the supplies are annually granted by the Assembly on estimates prepared in their Committees.

Finance.

25. Notwithstanding the commercial pressure in the last year the revenue of the island was not materially affected. The fixed revenue for 1847 was 38,677*l.*, and that of 1848, 36,238*l.*, showing a deficit of only 2439*l.*, while there has been an increase in the incidental receipts of 464*l.*

26. The Road Act having been allowed to expire in September last occasioned a loss of revenue under this head, and the injuries sustained by the roads from neglect during the late rains has entailed a more serious loss upon the public.

27. It was proposed that the revenue derived from a tax on houses, lands, and wheel-carriages, should be renewed, in order to provide a guarantee fund for a loan applicable to the improvement of roads and bridges, but the measure was not sustained.

28. The revenue of 1848 was chiefly derived from duties of export and import, and excise. The export duty amounting to 4481*l.*, constituted a charge on property, the import and excise duties, yielding 24,209*l.*, were charges on consumption.

29. The collection of the imperial and provincial customs in separate departments has been productive of inconvenience, but the measure proposed for their consolidation has not been matured.

30. The entire revenue of 1848 amounted to 43,828*l.*, and the disbursements to 43,713*l.* on which the following charges were included:—

	£.
The Chief Justice; Attorney-General; police magistrates	5,737
Stipendiary police	14,772
The church establishment	5,317
The Colonial Secretary's department	1,100
The gaols	3,150
Lunatics and lazaretto	785
Schools	1,075
Roads and other parish works	1,655
Printing	321
All other charges	10,790
Total	£43,713

31. It will hence be seen that more than a third of the revenue is applied to the support of a police force, and I entertain no doubt, that from the organization of the local communities a material reduction may be made in this establishment, without impairing the public security, and the funds made available for objects conducive to the welfare and improvement of the people.

32. The fees which are paid as a remuneration to public officers would be desirably commuted for fixed salaries.

33. The parochial expenses, including a provision for the poor, for the repair of churches, &c., are defrayed from rates levied by the vestries under authority of the Legislature; they amounted in 1848 to 14,000*l.*

34. A sum of 29,128*l.* was expended in 1846, in the purchase of a district of Bridgetown, which had been devastated by fire, the object being to relieve the inhabitants whose property had been destroyed, and to provide for the improvement of the city. This ground is still undisposed of.

Military Charges.

35. The military expenditure defrayed by Her Majesty's Government in 1848, was 98,961*l.*

Yellow Fever.

36. The cantonment at St. Ann's is favourably situated, but the yellow fever having broken out in the garrison, in December, 1847, and continued throughout the following year, and having proved very fatal during the last hot season, the troops were removed from the barracks and placed under canvas, a division

BARBADOS.

of them, including those who had recently arrived from Europe, being stationed at Gun Hill, a sanitary station in the interior, distant 8 miles from the coast. The mortality amounted to 13 officers, and 181 men, or nearly one-sixth of the garrison, through the year.

37. The conflicting opinions prevailing as to the origin of this fatal disease, are in no degree reconciled, but there are some observations in regard to the means by which its severity may be mitigated, that are generally admitted.

Sanatory Stations.

38. The importance of sanatory stations, arises not only from the greater salubrity of the elevated lands, where the temperature is lower, but from the facility afforded for the prompt removal to them of the sick, and if such removals be effected at an early stage of the disorder the effect of the change may be sufficient to arrest its course.

39. On these grounds I would strongly support the recommendation which has been made for the immediate erection of a suitable barrack and hospital at Gun Hill.

African Troops.

40. It is observed, that exposure of Europeans to the sun, if actively employed, is less injurious to them than exposure to the atmosphere at nights, and as the African soldiers do not suffer from these influences, it would tend to preserve the Europeans, especially when epidemics prevail, if the African regiments were to be augmented, and employed in ordinary garrison duties, and if enlisted for limited service, they would become a valuable class of settlers in the colonies on their discharge.

Establishments of Courts of Justice and Appeal.

41. In regard to the civil and judicial establishment of the colony the most material change which has been contemplated has been the establishment of itinerant Courts throughout the islands. With this view it has been proposed to erect Courts of Circuit under the Act of Parliament, (6 Wm. IV. cap. 17.) and if provision should be made for these Courts, the greatest benefit would be conferred on the colonies.

42. As the judges in the present Colonial Courts are for the most part qualified, as English barristers, for these appointments, the judges of the Circuit Courts might be selected from them, and without any additional expense, if the colonial Legislatures were to concur in the measure.

43. Another plan has been proposed for the institution of itinerant Courts of Appeal, to be composed of the local judges, a measure which has been recommended to the Legislatures, but, hitherto, without effect.

44. In order to arrive at an estimate of the amount of business that might be expected to devolve on itinerant Courts of original or appellate jurisdiction, I called for certain returns, which have not yet been received from all the islands, but I am induced to consider that it would not unduly press upon the judges, and from the superior advantages to be derived from the institution of Supreme Courts as proposed by the Commissioners, on whose recommendation the Act of Parliament was framed, I should be glad if these arrangements should meet with public support.

See Reports of Commissioners, 1827.

45. The minor Court of Appeal established in 1838, and composed of three stipendiary justices, has possessed the public confidence. It receives appeals from the decisions of the local magistrates in all cases, but as parties are not required to give security for the prosecution of these appeals, and as persons found guilty of offences are liberated when they appeal, a fortnight being allowed to intervene, it has happened, that in some instances, they have entered such appeals in order to evade justice.

46. It has been considered objectionable that security should be required for the prosecution of their appeals, which would preclude the poorer classes from availing themselves of this remedy; but as these justices are always prepared to hear appeals there would seem to be no objection that the parties convicted of offences should be remanded, and the appeals prosecuted without delay, an arrangement which would obviate the objection to the prevailing practice.

47. The number of cases appealed in the last year were 423 out of 4803 decided by the magistrates. These Courts have not hitherto been established on the other islands.*

Churches.

48. With regard to the religious and educational establishments, the returns

* The administration of rural justice is creditably conducted in Barbados, under the arrangements that were made in 1838; and it would be materially improved in the other islands by the adoption of the same system.

of the former are limited to the Church of England and to the Moravians, the former possess 11 parish churches, and 34 chapels estimated to contain 21,000 persons, and commanding an average attendance of 20,000. The Moravians have four chapels containing 3400 persons.

49. As the parishes do not appear to have been subdivided since the first settlement of the island, some of them are from the present amount of the population disproportionably large, and it would be desirable, as provision has been made for several chapels, that these endowments should be the means of establishing new incumbencies, and that parishes be further re-divided as occasion might require.

50. In effecting this measure with the concurrence of the bishop of the diocese, the interests of the present incumbents should be duly considered, and fees now received by the clergy equitably commuted. A division of the parishes would tend materially to enforce the administration of the Poor Laws.

Schools.

51. Of the schools returned, are those also established by the Church of England and the Moravians. The first are maintained by public and private contributions; the latter by voluntary subscriptions only.

52. The National system of instruction is adopted in the Church schools and partly in the Moravians; and the number of children under instruction in them respectively is 5897 and 288, or 6185 in all; an amount from which should be deducted many of those who are returned as attending Sunday-schools, and who probably are included in the returns of others.

53. Infant schools have been established in some parishes; and from the distance which several of the children are brought who attend them, I regret that the system has not hitherto been more generally encouraged. If infant schools were to be established in each locality the people would generally be found to support them, and they would act powerfully as a corrective to existing habits.

54. By placing these schools in charge of female teachers for the reception of infants of both sexes, girls of all ages might be allowed to attend them; and, if formed into reading and sewing classes, they would be trained to domestic habits, and made useful as monitors to the schools.

55. The influence of these schools would not only be effectual in the improvement of the succeeding generation, but would indirectly act upon their parents, which the present schools are found to do, inducing them to appreciate the improved habits of their children.

56. The Central School, originally endowed for the reception of the children of the poor white inhabitants, it has been proposed to establish as a normal seminary for the training of parish school teachers: and for the furtherance of this desirable object the Principal of Codrington College, the Rev. R. Rawle, assembled the parish schoolmasters at the college during the last vacation, with a view to their instruction, and has since assisted them in forming an association upon a plan suggested by himself.

Enclosure No. 1.

57. I enclose a copy of Mr. Rawle's report of these proceedings containing some valuable suggestions for the improvement of the Church schools; and I request especially to draw your Lordship's attention to the observations (Suggestions, Sec. IV.) on the subject of female and infant schools.

58. That the plan proposed by Mr. Rawle, for the extension of these schools, is one which will have support from the people, I entertain much hope, and also that it will meet with encouragement from the clergy and the public at large.

Imports and Exports.

59. The Custom House returns exhibit a decrease in the imports of 1848 of 129,245*l.*, and in the exports of 222,086*l.*, compared with those of 1847. The excess of exports over imports in 1848 was 227,057*l.*; the decrease in the amount of shipping employed was in the same year 5380 tons.

Imports.	*Exports.*
£.	£.
1847, 561,261	1847, 881,159
1848, 432,016	1848, 659,073

Shipping.

1847 . . . 85,560 tons.
1848 . . . 80,180 „

60. The practice of the commercial houses in the United Kingdom engaged in the West India trade, of employing their own shipping, and the detention of ships in this port for long periods under heavy demurrage depending for their cargoes on the fluctuation of the seasons, and the completion of the sugar crops, will account for the fact that the amount of tonnage in 1848 should not have been reduced proportionately to the trade.

61. This will be more strikingly apparent from a special comparison of the amount of shipping trading with the United Kingdom. The exports in 1848 were 659,073*l.*, of which the exports to Great Britain were 554,251*l.*; while

BARBADOS.

in 1847 the exports were 881,159*l.*, of which were exported to Great Britain 714,514*l.* The tonnage employed in the trade to the United Kingdom in 1848 was 24,108; and in 1847, 27,076 tons, being a reduction of one-ninth; while the reduction of the exports was nearly one-fourth.

62. The average rate of freight from Barbados, has been 4*s.* per cwt., while, at British Guiana, where more competition obtains, it is understood to be considerably less. And as the quantity of sugar to be exported cannot be ascertained until the close of the crop season the amount of tonnage required must also remain doubtful. Freights at Barbados in the present year have been reduced to 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and the reduced charges at British Guiana are partly attributed to freights on supplies imported which are not generally charged in Barbados.

63. As these charges must tend to enhance the cost of sugar in the English market, it is not undeserving of attention; and as it is likely that profitable voyages might have been intermediately made by ships which lay idly with their crews for months in port, under demurrage, waiting for sugar cargoes from estates whose consignments were made to their owners.

64. There was a reduction in the trade with foreign States in the last year, and an increase in some branches of the inter-colonial trade.

Colonial and Coasting trade.

65. The productions of this and the neighbouring colonies are much diversified, and the local trade to which they gave occasion has not hitherto attracted the notice which it would do if attention were not so exclusively engrossed with the production of the staple of sugar.

Imports valued at 25,499*l.*
Exports 3,674*l.*
Number of vessels, 450.
Number of tons, 18,393.
Rate of freight, from 16*s.* to 24*s.* per ton.

66. As a variety of articles are imported and exported which are not liable to duty, they are not included in the official returns. I have accordingly caused to be prepared a special return, which will exhibit the state of this inter-colonial trade in the last year, showing the quantities and values of different articles imported at, and exported from Barbados in 1848, and the tonnage it employed.

Enclosures Nos. 2, 3, 4.

67. It will hence be seen, that as the profits of this trade are not unimportant, and as it is essential to the comforts and conveniences of the people, the interference with it, in particular by the imposition of local taxes on some of the colonies which have for their object to discourage the producers of various articles on demand, operates both unjustly and injuriously.

68. In Barbados, wood, oil, salt, and charcoal are in demand at all times, together with a variety of other articles enumerated in these returns; and the improving industry of the people would soon enable them to pay for these supplies by the exportation of provisions, &c.

69. This useful "home trade" of the West Indies ought on every account to be encouraged, as well for their immediate advantage, as to develope various resources, some of which may eventually become of importance to the manufacturer and trade of the United Kingdom.

Agriculture.

70. The agriculture of Barbados, although in some respects in advance of the neighbouring colonies, is susceptible of considerable improvement; and as the subject has latterly attracted much general attention, there is a prospect that alterations will be made in the management of property which may effect a material reduction in the cost of production.

71. That a system of farming should have been profitably conducted at the expense and risk of absent proprietors by the means of commercial agencies, at high rates of interest for the growth and manufacture of sugar, is rather matter of surprise, than that it should have led to incumbrances, and often to the ruin of estates.

72. The compensation paid by Parliament for the slaves; the institution of banks affording facilities of banking credit; and the liberation of the peasantry in 1838, were all favourable to those changes, in the rural economy of these countries through which the greatest advantage might have been derived from industry and capital.

73. As the small proprietors and many of the peasantry on estates grow the sugar-cane, under engagements with managers of sugar works for the division of the produce, encouragement given to the most industrious of this class would progressively supersede the farming operations of the proprietor; and, with the assistance of banking credit, it is considered that the industry and frugality of such occupiers would enable them to raise crops of sugar at less cost than the present aggregate charges per acre, even on the best managed estates.

74. It would be to the advantage of the colonies that such changes should be

gradually introduced; and it is therefore to be regretted that they should not have been in progress since 1838, the period when the system of apprenticeship, by reason of the mischiefs it had produced, was, by common consent, abandoned.

75. The care and industry bestowed in the cultivation of small holdings and the management of stock, indicates the success which would have attended the encouragement of that class, while the maintenance for a time of central plantations of limited extent would be favourable to experimental farming, and the introduction of improved methods.

76. In some islands the rude system of cultivation by *metairie* contracts has been practised, by which some of these advantages have been imperfectly obtained.

77. A corrective has only partially been applied to the improvident management of stock, and the consequent expenses and losses, which, on this account, have been sustained, but the returns exhibit a considerable reduction of the numbers of horses and mules imported, and there are some examples of a better system, which prove the facility and advantage that would attend its general adoption. The reduction in the amount of stock purchased is partly to be ascribed to the substitution of artificial for animal manures, for which a larger stock was formerly maintained.

Horses and Mules imported in—

Years.	No.	Value.
1845	1,040	£18,630
1846	853	15,876
1847	503	9,465
1848	116	2,265

78. The practice of using as fuel the *megass*, or cane from which the sugar has been expressed, is also still prevalent, although wood and coal might be obtained for the boiling-house, and this valuable material restored as a fertilizer to the soil.

79. The use of windmills, which are less certain in their operation, suggest the substitution of steam-engines; and as it is generally admitted that a smaller number of central establishments would be adequate for the work to be performed, fewer hands would be required than are now employed.

80. These are some of the improvemnts which have been proposed by which labour might be abridged, and the investment of capital encouraged, in the cultivation and preparation of sugar.

81. The use of the vacuum pan has been successfully adopted on some estates, and the establishment of a refinery in Bridgetown, in the present year, holds out a prospect that about 3000 tons of refined sugar will thus be annually made in the island.

82. What might be the aggregate reduction of expense from the introduction of improved methods in the cultivation and preparation of sugar, and from more economical arrangements in the management of the export trade, it would be impossible at present to estimate with precision; but when the slave trade has been abolished under the treaties contracted with foreign powers, it may be anticipated that capital might be safely invested in securing to the colonies the advantages arising from their great natural resources which have hitherto been so imperfectly developed.

Public Works.

83. The application of capital to public works is also a subject which it may be hoped will engage attention.

Roads.

84. First in importance is the improvement of the roads; and it is to be regretted that encouragement has not been given to the adoption of the system which has been so successfully applied in England, but which is so little understood and appreciated, that a sum of 7570*l.* was taken from the revenue to be expended in 1847 on the repairs of the roads, and that since last year this capital has been lost in the injuries they have sustained through neglect.

85. By raising, on security of a moderate rate the capital required to reduce abrupt ascents, to improve the lines of the roads, and to put them in an efficient state, a gradual liquidation of the debt might be effected, and the value of property improved.

Corporations.

86. These and other improvements would probably be accelerated by the incorporation of Bridgetown and the rural districts.

Docks and Waterworks.

87. The trade of the port would be incalculably benefited by the application of capital to the construction of docks, and for supplying the town and shipping with fresh water, both of which objects have been declared to be practicable; and in a thriving city containing more than 21,000 inhabitants, there are other openings for the safe and profitable investment of capital.

In 1844, 19,000
In 1848, 21,384

Lighthouse.

88. The projected lighthouse on the south point ought to be completed for the security of the navigation.

BARBADOS.

89. The commercial failures in the last year, and the stoppage of the West India Bank, although they have not proved obstacles to the cultivation of estates, or materially affected the public revenue, have had the effect of checking the spirit of improvement.

Loans.

90. Hence the offer of advances in aid of public works upon favourable terms, under the Act 11 and 12 Vic. cap. cxxx, 5 Sept. 1848, has been generally rejected.

Banks.

91. Experience has proved that a sound credit system is calculated to aid the development of the resources of a community, and that municipal incorporation is favourable to its introduction. The re-establishing of banking accommodation is desired in all the islands.

Railways and Posts.

92. Amongst the projects that have been suspended, have been the construction of railways, and the system of internal posts, the last of which has been partially carried out in St. Lucia.

Gaols.

93. The re-conversion of the public prison into halls for the Legislature and the Courts, was intended to have led to the erection of a new gaol, the delay of which would have been attended with some serious inconvenience, but from the accommodation afforded in the district prisons. One of these has been exclusively appropriated to female prisoners, one for juvenile offenders, and one for the military prisoners in an elevated part of the island, where they are worked in the sun.

94. From the returns it will be seen that the number of commitments in 1847 were 1944; and in 1848, 2665;* showing an increase of crime: and finding on my arrival that re-commitments were frequent, and that the maintenance of discipline in the prisons by the lash had proved ineffectual, a system was introduced by which the labour of the prisoners was tasked, and their food regulated proportionately to the work they performed. Solitary confinement and low diet being awarded to the refractory and the idle.

95. Since the adoption of this system breaches of prison discipline have been unfrequent, and many prisoners who had industriously exceeded their tasks, and given proofs of general good conduct, were liberated on the recommendation of the Chief Justice before the expiration of their sentences.

96. I am disposed to consider that to encourage a prisoner to shorten his term of imprisonment by industry and good conduct, tends more to reformation of his habits than to engage him in profitable occupation in the gaol, without a prospect of his being able thus to abridge the term of his sentence.

Rural Constabulary.

97. To prevent the commission of offences, rural constables have been appointed throughout the island to act under instructions which have been

Enclosure No. 5.

circulated; and as these functionaries have been enjoined to act promptly in the suppression of disorders, they have been found to be a useful auxiliary to the stipendiary police force.

Juvenile Asylum.

98. The success which attended the formation of a juvenile asylum at Antigua in 1840, encourages me to hope for a salutary effect from a similar institution in Barbados, not only in the reformation of young offenders and vagrants, but in the check which the Institution is likely to give to the negligence of parents, who, instead of permitting their children to grow up in idleness, or from indifference or alleged inability to control them, will learn to exercise authority in sending them either to work or for instruction to the schools.

General Assemblies.

99. There is so much in common in the condition and pursuits of the inhabitants of these islands, and the interchange of their local experience would tend so naturally to accelerate their progress, that I have often regretted the little intercourse which prevails between them. In point of fact there are general as well as local affairs which demand attention for a united Legislature, in which these interests might be duly represented.

100. At an early period, and when the colonies were of less importance than they have now become, these considerations were not overlooked. The General Assembly of the Leeward Islands, established under the Acts of 1694 and 1705, originated in the perception of the colonists themselves of the advantage of such a union, and without interfering with the municipal authorities of the Leeward Islands,—invested generally with the same powers which are exercised at the present day,—General Assemblies were from time to time convened for the consideration of their common interests.

* The military prisoners under sentence by courts martial are included in these numbers.

101. The last Convention was in 1798, when an Act was passed to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, the provisions of which had an important influence in the improvement of that class in Antigua.

102. Your Lordship is aware that I sought to convene the General Assembly in 1838, in order to impart to the other Leeward Islands that spirit of improvement which in Antigua had favoured the rejection of the system of apprenticeship in 1834,—a spirit which might have been beneficially diffused throughout the whole of these colonies.

See printed Parliamentary Papers, 1840.

103. The general Government of Grenada, established in 1767 under the Quebec Act, was less comprehensive in its provisions. Barbados was not included under it; and there being no General Assembly, as in the Leeward Islands, to unite the interests of the confederacy, it failed to realize the advantages it would have derived from legislative union.

104. When it is considered that these settlements were originally planted by men of enterprize, intelligence, and capital, and that they early attained to wealth and distinction, which largely augmented the commerce of Great Britain, the difficulties attending the growth and maturity of their institutions, which prevail in less favoured colonies, cannot be considered to have applied to them.

105. The existence of slavery had doubtless a baneful effect on their progress; and at the period of the abolition of slavery, the abrogation of the laws applicable to the servile class left the field of legislation open, and it would, I conceive, have been highly conducive to their progress if the occasion had been taken not only for the re-establishment of the system of general Government, but also for the enactment of such general laws as would have been applicable to them in common; and from the improved facilities of intercourse by steam-packets, a material difficulty which was formerly opposed to the accomplishment of such a measure has, since 1838, been removed.

106. In adverting to the present situation of the local communities, from the magnitude of their interests at stake, and the number of intelligent and influential persons who are connected with them, it is, I conceive, especially to be regretted that the opportunity has not been afforded to them constitutionally to meet in General Assembly for the consideration of their affairs; and I must repeat the opinion I have long entertained, that the social and political advantages which would result from a recurrence to the principle of united legislation without disturbance of the local institutions, would be not less favourable to the general welfare of these colonies than to the separate interests of the respective communities.

107. The principal advantages to be derived from such a union would be, that the several colonies, whatever the forms of their local institutions, might be represented in the General Council and Assembly; that these bodies would meet for the despatch of business at a convenient season of the year, and sit for a limited time; that many experienced and influential proprietors could take part in them, who, unless constantly resident, are now excluded from the local Legislatures; that by such a Convention, which would provide for the due separation of the executive and legislative functions, the public credit of the colonies might be placed upon a more stable foundation, and be made the means of effecting many local improvements; and further, that the rights and interests of all classes would be better understood and protected; the laws simplified and assimilated, and their administration improved by the institution of Supreme Judicatures, which it is probable would then be established.

108. It is a peculiar advantage to the West India colonies that the proprietary body who retain their influence with the other classes, comprehend a large proportion of persons who are qualified by intelligence, education, and experience, to take part in such an undertaking, and, in this manner, to combine their exertions effectually for the general benefit.

109. Unsupported by a general Legislature, the local Assemblies are unable to accomplish this of themselves, where the opposition or neglect of one Assembly may defeat the accomplishment of any measure, in which the several communities have a common interest, while the diversities in the laws, upon almost every subject, are as various as the delays in the Legislative proceedings, have been injurious.

110. I have considered it due to the important interests which are involved in the question to advert to the subject at the present time, in order that your

BARBADOS.

Lordship may be aware that I have seen no reason, since my return to the West Indies, to alter the opinion which I formerly held in favour of such arrangements, should they at any time engage the attention of those who may be in a position to give effect to them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 9.

Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

A REPORT of the ASSEMBLING of CHURCH SCHOOLMASTERS at Codrington College, during the first three Weeks of January, 1849; with Suggestions for the Improvement of Church Schools, by the Principal of the College.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
A. Report of the Meeting at Codrington College, with the Master's Address	166
B. Proposed Rules for a Schoolmasters' Association	168
C. Suggestions for the Improvement of Church Schools	168
I. Co-operation of the Laity	168
II. Co-operation of the Parents	169
III. Choice of Teachers, and their Improvement	169
IV. Necessity of Infant and Female Schools	170
V. The Play-ground	171
VI. The School System (1) Simultaneous Lessons	171
VII. ,, (2) Monitors	172
VIII. ,, (3) Quiet Lessons	172
IX. ,, (4) General Hints	173
X. School Fixtures	173
XI. School Furniture not fixed	173
XII. Class Books	173
XIII. Books on particular Subjects, for Classes	174
XIV. ,, ,, for Teachers	174
XV. Maps	175
XVI. Pictures	175
XVII. Tablet Lessons	175
D. Example of School Rules to be read to Parents	175

To the Directors of the Central Schools, Bridgetown, Barbados.

MY LORD BISHOP AND GENTLEMEN,

IN reporting my proceedings with the Church Schoolmasters of the island, assembled at Codrington College during the first three weeks of the year, I beg to refer to the circumstances in which the meeting originated.

Two important resolutions for the advancement of primary education had been passed by you at your September and October meetings; the one, to take steps for converting the central schools into model primary schools with a provision attached for training teachers; the other, to institute an annual voluntary examination at which the schoolmasters might compete for prizes.

The former of these resolutions contemplated the systematic training of future teachers, the latter offered a stimulus for self-improvement to present teachers. It occurred to me that some part of the good intended by the first might be forestalled, and the success of the second promoted by assembling the schoolmasters, as has been done in most dioceses in England, during a vacation, for educational lectures and the opportunity of conference. The college, unoccupied in vacation, offered a tempting convenience, and I thought it but consistent with its character to be made available in this way for the public good. The suggestion being warmly approved by the visitor and council of the college, and receiving general concurrence, I had the pleasure of meeting a large party of the masters in the college hall on the 2nd of January; when in a preliminary lecture I explained our objects, and stated what I conceived to be the leading principles and methods applicable to the provision of sound and healthy education for the people.

For my course of lectures I selected, with reference to the limited time, a few subjects which seemed to me fundamental and also capable of being treated in an interesting style; and in these I tried to stimulate rather than satisfy the appetite for knowledge, giving just that kind of assistance which is not readily gained from books, and exemplifying the method of communicating exact notions, which is efficient for school purposes.

The following are the heads of the lectures:—

1. Grammar. Its use. The parts of speech.
2. Etymology. Words being mere symbols are only useful when meanings are attached to them. A language *grows* by continual accession and composition of words, as new ideas, inventions, &c., require them. Must have grown with the growth of mankind from the fall of Babel—then miraculously broken into many.

Hence families of languages, each like a living creature, growing. The language reflects the history of a people. Growth of English language examined historically: it betrays its own origin, being made up of four distinct elements: what and whence derived? This shown upon the map, with dates. Characteristics of each. Latin element very important in Etymology. Why? A careful analysis made of it, in the course of which all the Latin prefixes and most of the roots were learnt and used in word-building by the masters. Some of these altered by passing through Norman: instances.

These subjects occupied one daily lecture.

3. Geography. Form and size of the earth. Its place in solar system. Sizes and distances of the planets and moons shown by scale. Motions of the earth. The effects how perceptible? Shape of its orbit. Phenomena dependent on inclination of the axis—seasons—apparent path of sun—differently seen at different places—all this exhibited by globe. Property of tropics and polar circles. Moon's size, distance, motions, and appearances. Effects of the inclination of her orbit. Eclipses solar, lunar. Their varieties. Ecliptic, why so called? Compensation between moonlight and sunlight. Phenomena of seasons recapitulated.

   The ocean—tides—currents—gulfstream. The Atmosphere—barometer—temperature—dew, rain, &c., periodical winds.

   From the globe we pass to maps. A map what? all maps defective: differ considerably in relative sizes. Why? Mercator's projection what? Defects of maps made evident. Physical Geography. General divisions of land and water. These considered commercially. Advantage of a broken coast line. Directions of mountain ranges, their relation to climate, drainage, and cultivation. Rivers—lakes—differences of level—lines of volcanic action. Physical characteristics of different parts of the world considered in detail and connected with history and character of people.

This subject occupied a second daily lecture.

4. Chronology and History. Remarkable dates of Old Testament History. Outline of the first three great empires—their geographical extent.
5. School management. Hints upon most points of practical difficulty.

The attention given by the masters to the lectures, their lively interest in every point of explanation, and their intelligent answers were satisfactory proofs of the usefulness of the measure and to myself a very gratifying reward for my part in it. At the conclusion of our proceedings I received from them an address expressive of their good feelings, which I have pleasure in laying before you.

Our experience of the benefit arising from this kind of intercourse and instruction suggested a proposal for a permanent association amongst Church schoolmasters, with periodical meetings and an educational library: the days of their quarterly payment in Bridgetown offering convenient occasions for assembling. I was requested to submit to you the proposed rules, and to solicit co-operation in the establishment of the association and formation of its library.

The want of class-books, apparatus, and fittings being felt by all the masters as a serious obstacle to the improvement of their schools, I venture on their behalf to suggest an appeal to the public for some aid to second their efforts and place them in circumstances to act efficiently. Without tools or imperfect tools, power must be wasted and zeal discouraged.

The number of masters assembled was 28, the expense of their board was 91 dollars 38 cents. If the sum of six dollars. required for each boarder had been received, there would be a surplus of 58 dollars 62 cents to be applied to the above purpose.

To the annexed "Suggestions for the Improvement of Church Schools" I ask your favourable attention. Having long been occupied with the subject, and feeling strongly the importance of school education rightly so called to all classes of the community, and especially to that class for which home does least, I am simply acquitting myself of a duty and relieving my mind by this statement of my sentiments.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. Rawle,
Principal of Codrington College.

March 13, 1849.

Address from the Schoolmasters to the Principal.

Barbados, Codrington College,
January 19, 1849.

Reverend and dear Sir,

We, the undersigned, masters of the schools attached to the Established Church in this island, duly appreciating the condescension which led you to undertake the onerous task of endeavouring to increase, by a series of appropriate lectures, our proficiency in the art of teaching, cannot take our leave of you without acknowledging the great benefits which we have derived from your exertions, and the lasting gratitude which, on that account, we shall always cherish in our hearts for you. And we only hope that the sense of the obligation which we feel may stimulate us to improve ourselves in useful knowledge, to the advantage of the youth committed to our care, and, through them, to that of succeeding generations in this island. Indulging in the anticipation of these results from

BARBADOS.

your recent efforts to advance our efficiency, we cannot but pray the Lord to prolong your life in health and strength to behold the blossoms, if not the fruit, of the good seed which you have sown.

In conclusion, we have only to regret that we were not longer privileged to enjoy the benefit of your learned and pious instructions, but hope that those who are thus circumstanced may feel as deeply sensible of the great advantages they possess, as we have had reason to do, during our short sojourn with you.

With these sentiments we beg to subscribe ourselves your very grateful and obedient servants,

Benoni Armstrong.	C. A. Callender.
E. W. Archer.	Edmund Nurse.
Charles R. Arthur.	Edward Jas. King.
George W. Leacock.	Robert Jas. Arvin.
John Richard Cox.	Alexander Rock.
William Harding.	J. George Urling.
Samuel Thorpe.	Joseph Sarjeant.
Richard Cumberbatch.	Benjamin Shepherd.
Alexander Oneal.	John Garratt.
James Wm. Hewitt.	George A. Marshall.
John Hy. Perryman.	James S. Matthews.
Theodore B. Marshall.	William H. Matthews.
James Osborne.	

Proposed Regulations of the Barbados Association of Schoolmasters.

"Let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works."—*Heb* x. 24.

I. That the objects of this Association be the mutual improvement of those who are engaged in the work of church education, the promotion amongst them of brotherly feeling and habits of co-operation, and the circulation of information on subjects connected with their duties.

II. That with a view to these objects the Association shall form a library and collection of school apparatus for the use of its members, and hold quarterly and other meetings, at which lectures may be delivered and educational subjects discussed.

III. That the Association be under the direction of a president, treasurer, two secretaries, and five other members of committee, and that five of these shall form a quorum. These officers to be chosen at an annual meeting.

IV. That the members be Church schoolmasters paying 25 cents at each quarterly meeting, and other persons subscribing two dollars a-year, or giving not less than five dollars at one time, being recommended by two members.

V. That the quarterly meetings be held in Bridge-town on the days of payment of schoolmasters' salaries: the place and hour to be matters of future arrangement.

VI. That the meetings be opened and ended with the prayers from the Liturgy adopted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

VII. That arrangements be made by the Committee for the delivery of a lecture or model-lessons at each quarterly meeting.

VIII. That after the lecture or lessons some subject strictly scholastic, suggested thereby or proposed at the preceding meeting, be discussed.

IX. That the clergy and laity be invited to become members of the Association, or otherwise, by donations of books, &c., or delivery of lectures, to promote its objects.

X. That each member have the privilege of admitting two friends to the lectures, and that all Church schoolmistresses, assistants, and monitors be admitted thereto on producing a certificate from their clergyman.

XI. That an account of the funds be kept by the treasurer, and minutes of the proceedings by the secretaries, and a report be submitted at the annual meeting.

Suggestions for the Improvement of Church Schools.

I. Co-operation of the laity.

It is desirable to get Church schools regarded as public institutions rather than as the private affair of the teacher or even of the clergyman, and to enlist in their service whatever educational zeal and means of influence can be found among the churchmen or churchwomen of the parish or district. The difficulty of popular education requires and its importance claims co-operation. Private schools are unsatisfactory, not only because they are inadequate to the population which presents masses to be educated, but because they do not act much upon the parents to promote a desire for education and make it general, they merely receive children but do not draw them, and moreover they are poorly furnished with the methods and means of education. But a Church school, ill-appointed and left in the main to the master, is likely to be inferior to the private schools, because it has a larger number to be managed without the requisite means, and being regarded as a charity school is not in favour with the more striving and respectable parents. The Church school ought to have the advantage not only of public money but of public sympathy and attention, the former is of little use without the latter. There ought to be no question of its superiority over private schools in superintendence, system, fittings, books, and apparatus. Its function and profession is to educate numbers, and it ought to be

adapted to this purpose both by its internal arrangements and by the public confidence and influence attached to it.

Again, if the clergyman be the only person who takes an active interest in the school, it usually comes to be considered his school in a wrong sense. He cannot advance its claims upon rich or poor without seeming to plead his own cause. It is made a personal favour to send children, and a mode of showing personal offence to withhold or withdraw them. If he be removed the school declines. A public institution ought not to hang thus on one individual.

In the missionary and educational societies of England the laity take a prominent part: there is no Church business of which they have not a share: they are concerned jointly with the clergy in all that stands in the relation of framework to "the ministry of the word and sacraments." It is an anomaly if in this part of the world they keep aloof generally from school management. In England every National School has, like the older schools of this island, a mixed Committee, and still the clergy complain that too much of the actual work, expense, and responsibility devolves upon themselves.

Besides the direct benefit to the cause of popular education from the active co-operation of the laity, much good will result indirectly. For their own sake, and with a view to promote a healthy religious spirit among the upper class, it is desirable to multiply for them occasions of useful intercourse with their clergy, and concurrence in good works. There is nothing like giving people something to do for the public and the poor if we would help them to a right understanding of religion.

The qualification for a member of the school-committee in England is usually a certain amount of subscription. As we have here no subscription-lists, would it not be a good plan that the communicants should elect some of their number, the officiating clergy and the wardens, if there be any, of the church or chapel, being *ex-officio* members? Of course the incumbent is chairman.

If there are scarcely any persons in the district who can help the clergyman prominently in school-matters, still it may be possible to get the people generally to regard the school as an object of common interest, by constantly speaking of it as their school, by bringing its importance forward in sermons and conversation, by encouraging visits to it, and holding periodical examinations.

Collections twice a-year from the congregation would both furnish funds for school-books and fittings, and promote an interest in the subject.

Girls and infant schools have great need of a committee of ladies; amongst whom there should be an arrangement for regular visiting, taking part in the superintendence of the needlework, &c. The mistress of a large school can scarcely do without assistance of this kind.

II. Co-operation of the parents.

Next to the apathy of the public, the greatest difficulties with which schools have to contend arise from the untowardness of parents, who are not generally aware of the necessity of regularity to education, and of the claims which the teacher has to their assistance and regard. Their ignorance on these points ought to be removed by a plain statement of what the school requires at their hands; they should be made consenting parties from the first to the regulations of the school, and understand that the admission of their children is conditional upon the observance of them. Let a set of rules be carefully drawn up, comprising everything which concerns the parents, such as regularity of attendance and payment, leave of absence, cleanliness of dress and person, &c., stating just what is meant to be enforced, for it is better to have no rules than to allow continual exceptions. Let no child be admitted without the attendance of a parent or guardian to hear the rules read and explained, and to subscribe them in a book provided for the purpose. This will lay the groundwork of mutual confidence between parent and teacher, and open an acquaintance which may be turned to the best account. On all occasions the visits of parents to the schools are to be encouraged, and attention paid to their reasonable requests. They have the deepest interest in it, and are more likely to feel as they ought towards it if credit be given, where possible, for right feeling. Any personal influence which the teacher gains with them will facilitate his work; and on the other hand, their contact with his system of steady action and firm discipline, tempered with kindness, will exert a beneficial influence upon their habits. The working of the school should be to them a practical lesson in order, good sense, control of temper, and thorough consistency.

An example of rules to be read to the parents is appended to the end of these suggestions.

III. Choice of teachers and their improvement.

Until we have a normal training school to supply rightly instructed and disciplined teachers no good basis even can be considered to have been laid for an efficient system of education. School craft, like any other craft, requires an apprenticeship to be served, and a course gone through of preparatory practice. Even of well educated men and women few are fit to undertake the education of children. The possession of knowledge and good habits is a distinct thing from the power of communicating them to others; and again, a nice manner with children, and tact in teaching them individually or in a family, are not sufficient qualifications for the management of the complex machinery of a large school. Nor will a few books about school-keeping, or good advice, or some visits to a well-regulated school, afford a satisfactory preparation. People would not think of trusting even the making of a coat or a shoe to one who had only been the spectator of the process,

BARBADOS.

they demand the qualification of a regular apprenticeship. Is it an easier or a less responsible work to train up and fashion into good habits, and exercise in sound and saving knowledge, in spite of "the world, the flesh, and the devil," a hundred or two of souls at once?

But until a normal school has been established, and been some time in operation, teachers must often be extemporised. The remuneration being small or uncertain, we cannot expect, independently of training, fully competent persons. Moral qualifications in that case are to rank above mental. Love of the work, regular habits, gentleness, and religious consistency, are more important than attainments or experience. A defect of the latter may be mended; moreover, unless extreme, it will not spoil the whole proceedings, but only limit them; whereas a fault of disposition is nearly hopeless and affects everything.

The training of the teacher has to be done at present after his appointment; one of the most important points in school improvement is to be aware of its difficulty, and the time and patience that it requires. A good school is not created, it must be grown; good general arrangements and a well disposed teacher only make the beginning. Methods will not answer without mind to work in and through them. The teacher's mind is the educating power, the mere school system is only a combination of wheels not generating force, but necessary to apply and distribute it. The system itself is but experimental, at least with us who have no good example to our hands; it must be gradually perfected by study of the best books on the subject and our own observation and experience. Until a normal institution furnishes us with approved methods and minds trained to work them, the organization of any efficient school must task the energy and perseverance of the individuals interested in it, especially the clergyman, and the teacher's deficiencies will have to be supplied by their personal co-operation with him in the business of the school. In all cases the teacher's self-improvement should be stimulated and assisted by loan of books, and where possible, tuition. Much encouragement will be given to it by the two general measures now under consideration, viz.: 1. An annual voluntary examination of the teachers, with prizes for proficiency in certain subjects; and 2. A teacher's association and educational library, with arrangement for a quarterly meeting, and the delivery of a lecture or model lessons, and a periodical assembling for training and mutual intercourse in vacation-time. It is much to be wished that steps should be taken for qualifying them to introduce vocal music into the schools, an essential element of education now neglected.

IV. Necessity of infant and female schools.

The main point in education is not teaching but training, the formation of moral and mental habits; and this is best begun at a very early age, and by a female. The defect of maternal care and early home-training is as great here, where the mothers work in the field, as in the manufacturing parts of England, even more so, as it is one of the novelties of the emancipation for the mother to have charge of her infant, and domestic habits are not yet, as in England, traditional. There is little of parental love to draw out the child's affections, and less of parental rule to lay the foundation of the "fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom." Faults are not corrected unless they cross the parent's convenience and provoke a passion. If the African character were not a remarkably gentle and docile one, the consequences would already be very sad; as it is, they are serious evils and will be more apparent in the rising generation than in the present adults, who have been schooled into obedience, industry, and some regularity of habits, by a discipline which is now happily at an end, but has not yet been effectually re-placed by influences more consistent with nature and the gospel.

The remedy which, if not the best, is the easiest of application, is the infant school system rightly managed, that is, not used merely to teach letters and a little hymn and catechism, and certain stiff movements, but with plenty of lively exercise, play, song and sympathy of the gallery and playground adapted to the development of hearty feeling and the moral sense, the correction of selfish habits, and the practice of good ones. In order to give extensive results, the remedy must be universally adopted. The town has infant schools already, but not in sufficient number. These in the first instance should be made thoroughly efficient, so as not only to do the town work well, but to serve as places of apprenticeship to teachers from the country. At present infants (in the English school sense of the word) form but a small proportion of the scholars in these schools; they seem to be regarded rather as places of elementary learning than as organized nurseries, where the early cultivation of the affections and the conscience is the main object. The business of the infant school lies not in repetition of lessons, but in play judiciously directed, watched and used as a material for rules of conduct and religious culture. A very valuable basis ought to be laid both of scriptural and secular knowledge, but not in the way of task or dry lecture. Objects, doings, and things have a deep hold on a child's attention, but words have not, except by connexion with them. The treatises of Stow and Wilderspin afford full information on the infant school system; if their principles be well studied and fully carried out, these schools will become the most important parts of our educational machinery.

Infant schools cannot draw from a distance, they must therefore be numerous; one wherever the population is grouped thickly together. No better room will ordinarily be required than a large cottage without the partition, and with a gallery of seats at one end; the apparatus and teacher's books are not expensive, and the children payments will go far towards the expense of maintenance.

Besides providing a remedy for the defects of the present race of mothers, these schools in female hands will do much to qualify future mothers for the early charge of their offspring, if they retain the girls (not the boys) to a more advanced age, not only carrying on their education in a feminine way, but also accustoming them to the management of little ones. There is at present scarcely any provision, except in the town, for distinctively female instruction, and therefore no sufficient agency at work for correcting the social evil alluded to. A class of elder girls is very serviceable to an infant school to assist the teacher in the evolutions, and at certain times to act as monitors at the lesson-posts, each with five or six infants. They must of course have their book lessons separately, for which there is no difficulty in making arrangement. The girls thus educated are usually found superior to those who have passed through a National girls school. The reason is that they have more direct teaching from the mistress, and teaching of a better kind, simple and suggestive of thoughts, and worked into practical shapes; and that a disciplined intercourse with little children under the eye of a wise and affectionate woman, makes the best possible atmosphere for a girl's heart.

It would be very desirable to have many of these schools put upon the footing of estate schools, watched over and assisted by the resident family. All of them would benefit by the periodical visits of the clergy, and of some competent inspector.

No schools are so popular and act so soon upon the people as infant schools, the effects both moral and mental being such as to be at once observed and appreciated even by parents who would be long in finding out the difference between an efficient and an inefficient boys' school. Thus a sense of the value of education will be awakened, and habits formed which will help the other schools. Not only will the infant schools serve as feeders to them, but they will dispose the parents favourably towards the education of their children, and render them more ready to pay and make sacrifices for its attainment.

V. The play-ground.

This is the uncovered half of the school, and, under proper management, just as important as the covered half to the development of character and healthy growth of mind as well as body. "Play is the life of childhood," the only thing that draws out the whole energy, and fully tests the principles of conduct; it must needs hold a conspicuous place in any wise system of education. The circular swing, balls, tops, wooden bricks, &c., are its suitable appliances. There must be rules for the use and care of them, by which tidiness, honesty, forbearance, good temper, and other virtues may be practically taught; the observations which the teacher makes in the play-ground will afford hints for his religious lessons, and help him in bringing home the precepts of the Bible to the children's understanding and conscience. The paltry tricks, selfish practices, and senseless amusements, which are continually disheartening those who would think and hope well of our labouring population, must be beaten out of the field by honest and generous games, by the moral force and hearty sympathy of well-regulated play-grounds, and by the influence which wise and kind teachers, sharing everything with their children, and turning everything to educational use, will exert upon the rising generation. Whatever it may now cost to provide schools and teachers of this order, will eventually be saved tenfold in police expenses.

VI. The school system: (1) Simultaneous lessons.

The internal business of the school may be divided into two parts; in one the teacher acts directly upon the children, giving to the whole school, or as large a portion of it as possible, simultaneous instruction; in the other he acts mostly through monitors, keeping an eye over their conduct, and distributing his personal attention amongst the classes. The former ought to occupy a large portion of time daily. The whole of the religious instruction, properly so called, must be given by the teacher or the clergyman. To the latter the office of catechising seems in strictness to belong; the former has to lay a groundwork, not of the words of the Catechism only, but of Scripture practically applied. "They shall train them up," says the 79th canon of the Duty of Schoolmasters, after specifying what they have to do with the Catechism and Sermons, "with such sentences of Holy Scripture as shall be most expedient to induce them to all godliness."

It is not too much to assign to religion the first hour of the morning school. In connexion with the daily devotional exercise, let a short passage of Scripture be read by the teacher and pictured out in the infant school style, with elliptical sentences and questions mixed, that the children may be parties to it. Stow's Bible Training gives directions, and a judicious selection of passages for the purpose; the practice is not beyond the power of any proper teacher, but it will require from the most gifted some pains, the careful study of the Bible, love and a thorough understanding of his children, and attention to his own soul's health. One Scripture lesson is to be impressed daily, and it is important to make a clear and complete impression each time; one truth set in a fitting frame of natural imagery, and practical illustrations is to be fixed like a picture in the memory. The knowledge of the Bible thus communicated will be truer and far more valuable than that which can be gained by any use of it as a class-book. At the same time a love of the Bible will be instilled, interest excited in its contents, and a habit formed of interpreting it simply and reverentially, with reference to duties and actual persons and things. It is like digging deep here and there on certain lines, and disclosing the riches of the mine beneath, whereas the method of Bible class reading merely makes the broad surface familiar.

It will be useful to give one or two simultaneous lectures weekly in the same style upon

BARBADOS.

secular subjects, such as natural history, minerals, articles of manufacture. The materials will be found in " the Instructor," Dr. Mayo's Lessons on Objects, the Book of Trades, Animals, Bible Quadrupeds, &c. This kind of miscellaneous information is particularly necessary in these colonies, where, in consequence of the absence of manufactories, the want of variety in the employments of the people, the sameness of tropical seasons and scenery and the dearth of intelligent conversation, children can get no ideas to attach to terms which in the Bible and in most other books are familiarly used, on the presumption that the things referred to are of common notoriety. The figures of the weaver and the shuttle, the potter, the vintage, &c., are obvious instances. Illustrations which to English minds occur as means of conveying very clear ideas even to the poor are here often quite unintelligible. Our West Indian " world" is too small and too much of a colour to supply children with a sufficient stock of fundamental ideas for the purpose of understanding the language of books. Until some device of education enlarges the horizon and endows the mind's eye with telescopic power to see the things and customs and social state of the country from which books come, not only will most little story books, meant particularly for children's edification, appear full of enigmas, but the Bible, the Liturgy and Sermons, will in great part remain in language " not understanded of the people." There is at present a great waste of instructing power for want of a sufficiency of terms of communication.

VII. School system: (2) Monitors.

For reading, writing, arithmetic, and all book lessons, a division into classes becomes necessary; and the teacher must either use monitors, or contrive to employ all but one class in preparing lessons, whilst himself attending to that one. This latter plan is not applicable to schools so large as ours are required by the population to be, and with no provision for assistant teachers; it has a tendency also to encourage *lounging*. The objections commonly made to the former will be obviated by reserving to the teacher, as before proposed, the more important lessons, and by a proper superintendence and training of the monitors, which is the most essential, though often neglected, feature of Dr. Bell's system. The monitorial plan, when these conditions are observed, benefits both the school at large and the monitors in particular, for it keeps all the classes attentive to their work during lesson time, which cannot otherwise be effected, and it places the monitors in favourable circumstances for the formation of valuable habits by giving them a responsibility and necessitating self-control, besides the amount of extra instruction and confidential intercourse with the teacher and the clergyman which is the remuneration for their services.

Upon the training of the monitors the success of the school mainly depends. Being the teacher's instruments for communicating a certain amount of instruction to the classes, they must not only know thoroughly what they have to impart and be expert in his methods, but be in moral sympathy with him, and share his interest in the work: they must be orderly, quiet, and reverential, so as not to spoil by their manner the matter of the instruction. If they are unpaid, no more of their time should be occupied with monitorial duty than will be compensated by extra instruction. For this their number ought to be three times that of the classes, so that each may be in office only every third day. This number should be divided into three sets, and each monitor in a set assigned permanently to a certain class, so as to become perfectly familiar with the work of the class. The office must in any case be made a privilege and forfeited by misconduct. A convenient provision for their extra instruction (if the teacher cannot be helped in it), is to dismiss the other children on two afternoons of the week an hour earlier than usual. Grammar, etymology, geography, outlines of chronology and history, with occasional lessons on monitorial conduct, the use of the class-books, &c., will be suitable subjects. A small lending library will both encourage and improve them.

It is much to be wished that the best monitors should be retained in the schools beyond the usual age by a small stipend, with a view to their becoming eventually teachers, and that exhibitions at the Normal Training School should be opened to them for competition, so as to enable the most promising to perfect their attainments there. Monitors are our best materials for manufacturing teachers.

VIII. School system: (3) Quiet lessons.

The first classes will require much personal attention from the teacher, but must not engross it. It is a great convenience to have some quiet lessons for them, in which his superintendence will not be wanted. Of this kind are

1. Dictation or composition exercise.

They write on their slates sentences which are slowly read to them by a monitor. The teacher at the close of the lesson marks the mistakes on one or two of the slates and the number of them, leaving the rest to the monitor. The mistakes being corrected by the children, slates are " shewn," examined and commented on by the teacher.

Occasionally they may be required to write some account of a lesson or story which they have recently had, or to make out a list of things, animals, objects, &c., of a given kind.

These exercises are very improving; they make correct spelling, and give the power of expressing thoughts and recording facts on paper, which is practically useful, whereas copying is seldom needed out of school.

2. Dictionary exercise.

Each child is furnished with a small dictionary in which he looks out the explanations of all the hard words that occur in a given lesson, and prepares to be examined in them. This exercise gives not only a knowledge of words, but something like a habit of research

3. Memory exercise.

A certain time is set for learning without noise a few verses that have been explained.

4. Drawing.

Some preliminary lessons having been given with the black board on lines, angles, simple figures, &c., to accustom the children to notice differences of length, direction, shape and proportion, the teacher may set them to copy on their slates an outline from the black-board, commencing with a right angle, square, &c., and leading on gradually to harder figures. Chambers' Elementary Drawing Book, No. 1, contains examples.

Mulhauser's system of writing serves as an excellent and easy introduction to elementary drawing by accustoming children to observe the size and shape of the parts of letters and to form them by exact rules.

The habit thus acquired is useful in the humblest employment.

IX. School system: (4) General hints.

1. Let there be no taking places: it interferes with the order and quiet of the class and is morally bad.

2. No "snapping" or answering out of turn: the question is to be passed round by the finger of the monitor.

3. No prompting or whispering: this is to be sternly checked as akin to falsehood,

4. No lesson to last longer than three-fourths of an hour. The general posture should be sitting, each child rising to read. Weariness is to be relieved by occasional change of posture, manual exercise, marching, &c. In the middle of the morning 10 minutes may advantageously be spent in the playground. Children need variety.

5. The time table.

During business-time each class ought to work and change lessons with the precision of a machine, the school being by profession an example of regulated industry. The changes of lessons are to be so arranged as to admit of the teacher's attending personally to the most important points. A time-table shows how all the classes are employed throughout the day, and each monitor upon duty wears a card containing a copy of that part of the time table, which relates to his class.

X. School fixtures.

Order and tidiness are to be taught practically by the arrangements of the school: everything therefore must have its convenient place. There must be hat-pegs for the hats, bundles, &c., and closets with shelves, or monitor's boxes (which also serves as seats) where the books, slates, &c., of each class may be kept apart. Untidiness is to be strictly checked.

A gallery for the simultaneous instruction of the whole school should occupy one end of the room if it be large enough; this being the best arrangement for securing attention. In this case the writing-desks (sufficient to take each class at a time) will be at the sides or other end. If there be no room for so large a gallery, it is convenient to have the writing desks placed at one end of the room in two or three rows rising one above another, so as to be used like a gallery. In any case the desks should be turned from the wall, otherwise the black board cannot be used at them. The desks are usually too high: the seat should not be more than 15 inches high, and the edge of the desk about eight inches higher; the slope about one inch in a foot. Between every two places (allowing 18 inches to each) should be an inkstand (cast in lead hat-shaped) let down into the wood and protected by a sliding cover. The walls should not be left naked, but decorated with good Scripture prints and sentences of Scripture neatly framed and varnished, both for instruction and to form a taste for similar decorations at home.

XI. School furniture not fixed.

The most essential things, are—

1. A clock.

2. A sufficient number of benches not higher than 15 to 12 inches, and monitor's stools for all the children: each class should have one long bench to front the monitor, and two much shorter ones by the sides, the advantage being that all the children are thus equidistant from the monitor.

3. A black board with one side ruled in parallel lines for writing.

4. A set of maps on canvas and rollers. Those of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge are good and the cheapest.

5. A light easel which will serve as a stand either for maps or the black board and be easily moved from one class to another.

6. A large abacus or ball-frame with 10 or 12 rods and 10 or 12 sliding balls on each. It is most convenient when made standard like a towel-horse. This is of great use to give distinct notions of numbers, and facilitate mental arithmetic.

7. Sets of alphabets, arithmetic-tables, and progressive lessons in large type to be pasted on paste-board and slide in a frame.

8. Small boxes to hold (1.) pens and wipers and copy slips; (2) slate pencils to go with each set of slates; they should be set in tin-holders, not to cramp the fingers. (3.) The chalk and sponge for the black board.

9. Sets of light-framed slates, at least one set to every two classes, ruled with a knife on one side so as to suit either large, round or small hand. No writing on paper is necessary until small hand can be done well on slates; a few lessons will teach them the use of the pen (quill not steel). The slates should have strings to hang round the neck and for tidiness small pieces of sponge attached.

BARBADOS.

XII. Class books.

The Holy Scriptures or compilations from them ought never to be used for mere practice in the art of reading. When they are read, it should be devotionally for a religious purpose, and with attention to the matter not the words alone, otherwise the children will be trained to associate no religious thought with Scriptural expressions, and becoming familiar with the sound will be deadened to their application. Besides the simultaneous Bible-lesson above proposed, it is a good plan for the first two classes (thrown together) to have a reading lesson in the Bible under the master himself on holidays, when some secular lessons may be omitted, the passages being chosen with reference to the day and seasonably explained, and on Fridays in preparation for some part of the Sunday's service. Canon 79 directs that when there has been a sermon the schoolmaster "shall examine them at all times convenient, after their return, what they have borne away of such sermon."

The art of reading ought to be acquired and practised in books conveying general information or moral precept in an interesting form. Each class should have two reading books. If there are two schools in connexion the sets may be interchanged.

The following is a scheme of books for a school of six classes:—

Class.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.	Member's Price.	Irish National Board (Groombridge, London.)	Price each.
VI. Joining letters.	Lesson Book, No. 1., Part I., Simpson's Primer.	9*d.* a-dozen, 4*s.* a-hundred.		
IV. Monosyllables.	Reading Book for Beginners, Parts I. and II.	12*d.* and 21*d.* a-dozen.		
IV. Dissyllables.	Lesson Book, No. 1., Part II.	15*d.* a-dozen .	First Book . . .	2*d.*
III.	National Society's Central School Book, No. III.	20*d.* a-hundred	Second Book . .	7*d.*
	History of our Blessed Saviour	Ditto.		
II.	The Second Book . . .	6*d.* each.		
	Lesson Book No. 2, Part I. .	13½*d.* a-dozen.	Sequel to 2nd Book	9*d.*
	Jones' Book of Nature . .	7*d.* each.		
I.	First Miscellaneous Reading Book.	6*d.* . . .	Third Book . .	1*s.* 2*d.*
			Fourth Book . .	1*s.* 4*d.*
Superior.	. . .	. .	Supplement to 4th Book.	1*s.* 8*d.*
I.			Fifth Book . . .	1*s.* 8*d.*

XIII. Books on particular subjects for classes:—

Grammar—English Grammar with Explanatory Questions, 1½*d.* each, S.P.C.K.
Etymology—Wilson's Outlines, 1*d.* each, ditto.
Chronology—Outlines, 1½*d.* each, ditto.
History of England, 9*d.*, ditto.
Geography—Elements, 3*d.*, ditto.
Chambers' Primer, 8*d.*

XIV. Books for teachers:—

Grammar—Chambers' Part I., 1*s.* 6*d.*
Hunter's Text Book (Longman's).
Hunter's Parsing Exercises.
Etymology—Oswald's Manual, 1*s.* 6*d.*
Oswald's Dictionary, 7*s.*
History—Wilberforce's Five Empires.
Gleig's School History of England, 4*s.* 6*d.*, S.P.C.K.
Church History—Burton's or Palmer's.
Geography—Sullivan's, 2*s.* (Groombridge, London), or, Epitome of, 3*s.*, ditto.
Chambers' Atlas, 10*s.* 6*d.*
Educational Maps for Schoolmasters, 6*s.*, S.P C.K.
Sacred Geography—Scripture Topography, 3*s.* 6*d.*, ditto.
Wells' Geography of New Testament, 1*s.* 4*d.*, ditto.
Writing—Mulhauser's Manual, 2*s.* 6*d.* (J. W. Parker).
Schoolkeeping—Stow's Training System, 6*s.*
Miscellaneous Information—Instructor, 7 vols., each 1*s.* 6*d.*, S.P.C.K
Useful Arts and Manufactures, 3*s.*, ditto.
Natural History, 2*s.* 10*d.*, ditto.
Scripture Natural History, 3*s.*, ditto.
Science—Matter and Motion, and other Numbers of Chambers' Course.

Religion—Catechetical Series, Nos. 1 to 8, 1*s.* 6*d.*, S.P.C.K.
The Mother's Help, 1*s.* 8*d.*, ditto.
Trimmer's Teachers' Assistant, 3*s.* 6*d.*, ditto.
Trower's Epistles and Gospels, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 3*d.*, ditto.
Nicholl's Exercises, 1*d.*, ditto.
James on Collects, 2*s.*, ditto.

XV. Maps, on canvass and roller, S.P.C.K.:—

The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, each 9*s.*
North and South America, Palestine Ancient and Modern, Countries in Old Testament, Countries in New Testament } each 6*s.*
England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, each 5*s.*
St. Paul's Travels, 4*s.*
Holy Land, 1. Before Conquest, 2. Tribes, 3. New Testament } each 2*s.*
View of Principal Rivers, 4*s.*
Comparative Height of Mountains, Comparative Length of Rivers, Comparative Length of Lakes } not mounted, 4½*d.* each.

XVI. Pictures:—

Prints illustrative of Bible, after Raphael, 6*d.* each.
Prints from Cartoons, 3*d.* each.
Prints of Prophetic sites, 1 to 15, 1½*d.* each.
Prints Illustrative of Natural History, 1 to 142, 1½*d.* each.
Prints Illustrative of Phenomena, 1 to 30, 1½*d.* each.
Animals, Comparative Size, canvas and roller, 10*s.*

The above are from the list of S.P.C.K.

Varty's Preceptive Illustrations of Bible, in frame, 66*s.*
Varty's Lessons on ditto.
Domestic and Wild Animals, 36 plates in frame, 35*s.*

XVII. Tablet lessons for infant school, alphabet class, &c.:—

Alphabets, large type, 8*d.* a dozen, S.P.C.K.
Progressive Lessons, 2 sets, 8*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*, ditto.
Arithmetical Tables, 7 sheets, 5*d.*, ditto.
Varty's Reading Disentangled, 37 sheets, 6*s.*
Varty's Infants' Help to Reading, 18 ditto, 3*s.*

Example of Rules to be read to Parents and subscribed by them on the admission of their Children to the School.

I. The payments to be made are—

For one child, 20 cents a month.
For two children of same family, 30 cents.
For three or more children, 40 cents.

These payments are to be made in advance on the first Monday of each month. Any child coming without the money will be sent back.

II. There is no charge for the use of books, slates, &c.; but if parents wish their children to write on paper, they must pay 10 cents for a copy-book when required, which will also entitle to ink and pens. Bibles may be bought at the school for 20 cents each, and prayer-books for 15 cents.

III. The children are required to be regular and exact in their attendance at 10 o'clock on all school-days, and to be clean and decent in their persons and dress. If this rule be seriously or often broken, the child will be dismissed, and not admitted again without a satisfactory explanation from the parents.

IV. Absence without special leave will be punished. A respectful message or application from the parents is expected beforehand. If sickness or other unavoidable hindrance occur, early notice is to be sent to the teacher.

V. If the foregoing rule with respect to leave of absence be observed, the time of absence, when it amounts to a week, will not be charged against the payments made. But if that rule be broken, no such allowance will be granted, and the child, after a week's absence, will not be admitted, unless a parent attend to make a proper apology.

VI. Notice is to be given to the teacher of an intention to remove a child from the school.

VII. Children attending the day-school will not attend the Sunday-school, but, unless excused by the clergyman, they are required to assemble in the school some time before the commencement of Divine Service on Sunday morning, and at least half-an-hour before Evening Service, to be prepared for the catechizing.

VIII. Those who have left the day-school are expected to join the Sunday-school, in order to keep up and carry on their religious instruction.

In conclusion, parents are reminded that the observance of good rules is necessary to make good habits, which are the most valuable parts of education, and that the teacher has a right to their assistance in enforcing them for their children's benefit. In case of any misunderstanding, they are requested to come and ask an explanation from the teacher or clergyman.

BARBADOS.

Encl. 2 in No. 9.

Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

BARBADOS.

STATEMENT of Articles Imported into Barbados, Duty free, from British and Foreign West India Colonies, for the Year ended 5th January, 1849.

Articles Imported. Description and Quantity.	Estimated Value in Sterling. British West Indies.			Foreign West Indies.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Cassaripe—bottles 6, at 2s.	0	12	0	.	.		0	12	0
Cocoa—barrels 1981, at 30s.	2,971	10	0	.	.		2,971	10	0
Coffee—barrels 1659, at 3l.	4,977	0	0	.	.		4,977	0	0
Gin—demi-teans 230, at 12s.	.	.		138	0	0	138	0	0
Rum—casks 5, at 20l.	100	0	0	.	.		100	0	0
Oil, Cocoa-nut—casks 64, at 8l.	512	0	0	.	.		512	0	0
Crab Oil—bottles 2, at 4s.	0	8	0	.	.		0	8	0
Oxen (head of)—1467, at 5l.	240	0	0	7,095	0	0	7,335	0	0
Salt—barrels 3272, at 3s.—4500 bags, at 1s.	426	3	0	289	13	0	715	16	0
Fruit—barrels 80, at 10s.	40	0	0	.	.		40	0	0
Plaintains—bunches 650, at 1s.	32	10	0	.	.		32	10	0
Cocoa-nuts—79,800, at 8s. per 100	291	0	0	28	4	0	319	4	0
Yams—barrels 125, at 10s.	62	10	0	.	.		62	10	0
Onions—barrels 200, at 12s.	120	0	0	.	.		120	0	0
Potatoes—barrels 152, at 12s.	91	4	0	.	.		91	4	0
Tout-le-Mois—boxes 24, at 1l.	24	0	0	.	.		24	0	0
Cedar Boards—3088, at 4s.	599	0	0	18	12	0	617	12	0
Cedar Posts—1200, at 1s.	60	0	0	.	.		60	0	0
Hardwood—pieces 1191, at 1l.	23	0	0	1,168	0	0	1,191	0	0
Firewood—cords 3074, at 30s.	4,593	0	0	18	0	0	4,611	0	0
Shingles (Wallaba)—37,000, at 25s. per 1000	46	5	0	.	.		46	5	0
Mahogany—logs 33, at 2l.	66	0	0	.	.		66	0	0
,, feet 400	.	.		7	0	0	7	0	0
Fans—8, at 6d.	0	4	0	.	.		0	4	0
Calabashes—6, at 6d.	0	3	0	.	.		0	3	0
Hats—packages 34, at 6l.	72	0	0	132	0	0	204	0	0
Straw Hats—248, at 3s.	37	14	0	.	.		37	14	0
Buch Pots—3, at 3s.	0	9	0	.	.		0	9	0
Charcoal—barrels 6,091, at 4s.	1,141	8	0	76	16	0	1,218	4	0
Total £	16,528	0	0	8,971	5	0	25,499	5	0

Encl. 3 in No. 9.

Enclosure 3 in No. 9.

STATEMENT of Roots and Vegetables, &c., the Growth and Produce of the Island, Exported from Barbados, for the Year ended 5th January, 1849.

	Sterling. £.	s.	d.
8,623 barrels Sweet Potatoes, at 6s.	2,586	18	0
669 barrels Yams, at 8s.	267	12	0
55 barrels Pumpkins, at 4s.	11	0	0
76½ barrels Ginger, at 20s.	76	10	0
205 barrels Arrowroot, at 40s.	410	0	0
53 barrels Dried Peas, at 12s.	31	16	0
21 barrels Corn Flour, at 15s.	15	15	0
8 barrels Eddoes, at 8s.	3	4	0
63 barrels Guinea Corn, at 12s.	37	16	0
48 barrels Nuts, at 40s.	96	0	0
4 boxes Powdered Pepper, at 20s.	4	0	0
4 packages Succades, at 30s.	6	0	0
19 gourds Aloes, at 25s.	23	15	0
16 barrels Green Tar, at 50s.	40	0	0
1,276 barrels Building Lime, at 1s.	63	16	0
	£3,674	2	0

Enclosure 4 in No. 9.

Encl. 4 in No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels with their Tonnage engaged in the Inter-Colonial Trade of Barbados with the West India Colonies, for the Year ended January 5, 1849.

Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.	From	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.	From
160	7,306	Demerara.	3	177	Copename.
27	2,002	Bolivar.	5	164	Antigua.
47	1,674	St. Lucia.	4	141	St. Kitt's.
42	1,576	Dominica.	1	134	Turk's Island.
41	1,234	Trinidad.	3	111	Guadaloupe.
33	936	St. Vincent.	4	95	St. Bart's.
25	744	Tobago.	2	71	Curacoa.
15	528	Grenada.	1	27	Montserrat.
8	309	St. Thomas.	1	22	Anguilla.
10	306	St. Martin's.	1	13	St. Eustatius.
3	224	Bermuda.	1	12	Nevis.
5	203	Surinam.			
3	203	Porto Rico.	450	18,393	
5	183	Martinique.			

Treasurer's Office, April 27, 1849.

Enclosure 5 in No. 9.

Encl. 5 in No. 9.

INSTRUCTIONS for the GUIDANCE of the TOWN and RURAL CONSTABLES.

1st. The primary duty of a constable is the prevention and detection of offences, and this is your principal duty within the district for which you are appointed.

2nd. A constable is the legitimate peace-officer of his district, for which purpose he is by the common law and statutes of this country invested with great power.

3rd. Persons guilty of murder, housebreaking, robbery, stealing, receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen, assaulting any one with intent to rob, firing buildings, are felons, besides many minor felonies, enumerated by various Acts—common assaults, affrays, and riots, are called misdemeanors; but as it is of more importance to prevent and punish the commission of felonies than smaller crimes, the law gives the constable, in such cases, greater power than in the latter.

4th. It is proposed now to show you what powers a constable has to arrest a party who has committed a felony. He is bound to arrest one whom he sees in the act of committing a felony, or any person against whom a reasonable charge of felony is made by a third party; but there must in all cases exist a reasonable charge and suspicion, and where the arrest is made at the instance of a third party, on reasonable suspicion, the person suspecting should go with the constable. Where a drunken man, or person in a violent passion, threatens the life of another, the constable should arrest him. If in the night time a constable should see any person carrying goods which he suspects to be stolen, he may stop and examine the person, and may detain him if he finds reason. If the party who has committed a felony, or is charged on reasonable ground as above stated with committing a felony, flee, the constable must pursue, and may even break open doors to arrest him if necessary, being careful, however, first to state who he is, and his business, and having demanded admission. But the breaking open outer doors is so dangerous a proceeding, that a constable should resort to it only in extreme cases, and where an immediate arrest is necessary. If a constable find his exertions insufficient to effect an arrest, he should require all persons present to assist him, and they are bound to do so. If the arrest be made fairly, and on reasonable ground, and not from malice or any private feeling, the constable need not doubt that the law will protect him.

5th. As to misdemeanors it is proposed to state to you what a constable may or ought to do. He may break into a house, in some cases, although no felony has been committed; as for instance, where an affray is made in a house in the view or hearing of a constable, or if there be a disorderly noise or disturbance in a house at an unseasonable time of night, especially in a place of public entertainment, there not being time in such cases to obtain a magistrate's warrant. In cases of riot, breaches of the peace, affrays, assaults, and the like, a constable should, after announcing himself, take the parties and the instigators before a magistrate.

6th. After arrest a constable is, in all cases, bound to treat a person humanely, and to use only such constraint upon him as is sufficient to secure him.

7th. A constable cannot arrest a person for a misdemeanor after it is over, unless there be good and reasonable grounds that the affray or other breach of the peace,—if such be the misdemeanor,—be continued or renewed. But if another person deliver him to the constable with a charge of having committed a breach of the peace, the constable is then bound to take charge of him.

8th. A constable is bound to follow the directions contained in a warrant, and to execute it with secrecy and dispatch; he must execute it himself, if directed to him, and if he calls in aid he must be present; he should always proclaim himself and show his warrant if

BARBADOS.

demanded, but not part with it. Your duties, however, will seldom or ever require you to execute warrants; and it will only be on special or particular occasions that you may be called on for that purpose, and you will then be entitled to the fees attaching to them.

9th. An arrest being made the constable must take the prisoner before the magistrate as soon as convenient, making no unnecessary delay, and must keep the prisoner in custody (or lodge him in the station), until he is discharged or committed by the magistrate.

10th. When a constable goes with a search warrant to search for stolen goods, he should (unless there is reason for the contrary) execute it in the day time, and take the goods when found, before a magistrate, and to avoid mistakes the owner should attend, if possible, to identify the goods.

11th. All nuisances should be looked after by the constable, and he should give immediate information thereof to the magistrate.

12th. On the alarm of fire a constable should repair to the spot to preserve order and protect property.

13th. On the sound of the alarm bell you will repair to the estate or place with all speed and assist the police in whatever way may be required.

14th. You will also, in the execution of your duties, make particular inquiries in your districts as to any destitute person who may be labouring under any severe disease, or who may be suffering from want of the necessaries of life, and immediately report such cases to the churchwarden of your parish, in order that the requisite steps may be taken to relieve their wants and sufferings.

15th. These powers which you are now invested with, and the instructions which may from time to time be given you by the magistrate (according to circumstances), will enable you to perform your duties with credit to yourselves and benefit to the public; but in your particular situations much will depend on the example of morality and general good conduct set by you to those in your immediate neighbourhood. You must bear in mind that your office is one of great responsibility as well as respectability, and that you can only hope to make it useful and respected by the exercise of the strictest impartiality, coupled with an exhibition of good temper and moderation in the discharge of your duties.

16th. Keep a watchful eye upon all bad characters in your neighbourhood,—those particularly who have been punished for crime, and especially those within your division who have recently been discharged from prison.

GRENADA.

GRENADA.

No. 10.

(No. 12.) No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Barbados, March 15, 1849.

(Received April 25, 1849.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose copy of a Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of Grenada, containing his Report with the Blue Book of that island for 1848, together with my reply, upon certain points which are therein referred to.

Enclosure No. 1. Mar. 10, 1849, No. 29.

Enclosure No. 4. Mar. 15, 1849, No. 91.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 10.

(No. 29.) Enclosure 1 in No. 10.

SIR, Government House, Grenada, March 10, 1849.

I TRANSMIT herewith the Blue Book of Grenada, for the year 1848.

Present State and Prospects of the Colony.

The circumstances of the past year do not enable me to report any improvement in the agricultural state and condition of the colony. Greater economy and attention have been bestowed in every rural department, and the colonists evince a desire of meeting with energy the difficulties of their position. It would be gratifying to me to report that the colony had

not declined, but there has been a decrease both of exports and imports. The decrease of the staple exports of sugar and rum may in part be attributed to an attempt made in December, 1847, and August, 1848, to reduce the rate of wages; on both which occasions the labourers refused to work, at the first period for eight weeks, and at the latter for two weeks. The cultivation being therefore neglected, the advantages thus lost could not be recovered on the resumption of labour; and these irregularities have also operated to retard and prevent the proper cultivation of the land, and will further affect the crop of the current year; but a moderate reduction of wages has been effected.

The cultivation is not in general of a satisfactory kind; and the payment of wages has, in many cases, been displaced by the métayer or share-system; or the cultivation is in part carried on by labour of the people for certain days, who, in consideration or exchange for such labour, are allowed the occupation of houses and grounds on estates. The plantations, therefore, are not carried on on a fixed principle, and two adjoining estates may be worked on different systems.

Among the expedients adopted by the proprietors in lieu of money wages, it would seem that the share system, which gives a direct interest to the peasantry in the cultivation of the land, would be more likely to succeed; but the length of time between the planting and reaping of the cane, and the unavoidable delay in converting the produce into money, will render that mode of cultivation successful only with the richer and more energetic class of labourers; and should they, on experience, find the cultivation to be unremunerative, that system will fail even with them.

I subjoin an abstract showing the number of estates in sugar cultivation on the 31st December, 1848, and on what system they are cultivated; also an account of the staple articles, the produce of this island, exported during the year ended 5th January, 1849, as compared with the year ending 5th January, 1848.

The introduction of a supply of Africans who are now expected, will give new stimulus to the proprietory body. The African is the most effective immigrant, readily conforming himself to the ways and customs of the country which are congenial to him, and finding his own position in society.

Domestic.

No progress has been made in establishing a lunatic asylum. It can scarcely be expected that one small colony can support a proper establishment of the kind; and the expediency of several colonies uniting to provide one such asylum, to which I alluded in my last Annual Report, assumes more importance and deserves attention. By an Act of the Legislature of this colony, passed in 1847, it is enacted, that on its being made known to two justices of the peace that any poor person is idiot or lunatic, or insane and destitute of the means of support, such justices may place such poor person under the charge of some other person of good repute, and, with the approval of the Governor, make order for the payment from the public Treasury to such person of a monthly sum to be fixed by such justices, as a reasonable allowance for the maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of such poor person. Under this provision the destitute insane may now be maintained, but there is difficulty in procuring competent persons to take charge of those unfortunate persons; and the criminal and dangerous lunatic must, in the absence of a proper asylum, be secured in the gaol.

Education.

In the struggle for existence, in which the proprietory body is engaged, it could hardly be expected that any great interest should be manifested on the subject of education. The usual grants have, during the past year, been continued to the parochial schools. Difficulties in practically carrying out any system of general education occur in this colony as elsewhere, in regard to the differences of creed prevailing among the population. It is my wish that all the schools deriving aid from the Legislature should be placed under general supervision; and, probably, the least objectionable mode of effecting this object would be the appointment of an Educational Board; the members of such Board being so selected as to give reasonable satisfaction to all parties.

Circumstances arising out of Considerations connected with the Slave Trade.

In conclusion, I may state that all classes of the population in this country take a deep interest in the termination of the slave trade and slavery. The proprietory body await with anxiety the due fulfilment of those treaties by which foreign nations are pledged to Great Britain for the extinguishment of the traffic in slaves; and it is this hope which now animates the planter in the arduous competition in which he is engaged, and induces him to continue the cultivation of his property.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KER. B. HAMILTON, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency
Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H.,
Barbados.

Enclosure 2 in No. 10

STATEMENT of the Mode of CULTIVATION carried on on the different Estates of the Colony of GRENADA.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE.

ESTATES IN SUGAR CULTIVATION.				ESTATES.						
For Wages.	On the Métayer System.	Partly for Wages, and partly on the Métayer System.	Total.	Abandoned during 1847, or previous to that Year.	Abandoned during 1848.	In Coffee and Cocoa.	In Provisions, Corn, &c.	In Pasture.	Leased out to small Tenants.	Total.
Beausejour. Belmont. Caliveny. Clark's Court. Morne Delice. Perseverance. Tempé.	Annandale. Beaulieu. Grenville Vale. Point Molinier. St. George.	Grand Mal. Mount Gay. New Hampshire.	..	Grand Ance. Granton. Hope Vale. Mount Hardman. Mount Moreitz. Morne Jaloux. Woburn.	Mount Parnassus.	Mount Pleasant.	Beloue (Mrs. Hatz). New Providence. Plaisance. Vendomme.	Beloue (Duvivere). Point Saline. True Blue.	Ance Cowen. Mount Edgecombe. Mardi Gras. Mount Hope. Springs and Mount Erie. Shaftesbury.	..
Total . . . 7	5	3	15	7	1	1	4	3	6	37

PARISH OF ST. DAVID.

Lower Latante. Belle Vue. Laura. Wester Hall. Crochu. Requin.	Nil.	Upper Latante. Sarquesse. Corinth and Providence. Baillie's Bacolet.	..	Providence.	Nil.	Boccage. Mount Pleasant. Vincennes. Syracuse. Petit Étang.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..
Total . . 6	..	4	10	1	..	5	..	..	..	16

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

Balthazard. Boulogne. Conference (Upper). Conference (Lower). Dunfermline. Grand Bras. Hook's Bacolet. La Dique. Preference. Pearl (Lower). Richmond. Simon. Telescope. Tivoli. Thuilleries.	Carriere. Les Terre. Mirabeau. Mount Horne. Paraclete. Paradise.	St. Cyr. Grand Bacolet.	..	Pearl (Upper). Little Bacolet. Pyrenees.	Nil.	Adelphie. Columbiere. Birch Grove. Windsor.	Nil.	Soubése.	Springs.	..
Total . . 15	6	2	23	3	..	4	..	1	1	32

ST. MARK'S AND ST. JOHN'S.

ESTATES IN SUGAR CULTIVATION.				ESTATES.						
For Wages.	On the Métayer System.	Partly for Wages, and partly on the Métayer System.	Total.	Abandoned during 1847, or previous to that Year.	Abandoned during 1848.	In Coffee and Cocoa.	In Provisions, Corn, &c.	In Pasture.	Leased out to small Tenants.	Total.
Dougalston. Mount Nesbit. Boccage. Bon Air. Industry. Diamond. Waltham. Cray Fish.	Revolution Hall.	Black Bay. Woodford. Palmist. Goyavue. Union (W.)	..	Grand Roy. Resource.	Maran.	Concord. Mount Granby. Mon Plasir. Mon Desir. Mount Pleasant. Mount Cenis. Praisance. Reneton. Mount Eldon. Rose Mount. Florida. Belvidere. Mount St. Laurant. Mount Nelson. L'Espérance. Belle Air. Tufton Hall.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..
Total . . 8	1	5	14	2	1	17	..	..	..	34

CARRIACOU.

Nil.	Nil.	Beausejour. Brunswick. Belle Air. Craigston. Dumfries. Grand Bay. Limlair. Meldrum.	..	Harvey Vale.	Mount Pleasant.	Nil.	Nil.	Mount D'Or.	Nil.	..
Total	..	8	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	11

PARISH OF ST. PATRICK.

Belmont. Chambord. Hermitage. Lataste. Leverd. Lafortune. Mount Craven. Mount Rich. Mornefendue. Montreuil. Mount Rodney. Mount William. Mount Alexander. Mount Ros[illegible]. Marli.——Madeys. Observatory.——Plaisance Plain.——River Antoine. River Sallee.——Snell Hall	Nil.	Duquesne. Samaritan. Union.	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Isle de Rhonde. Isle de Caille.	Nil.	Prospect Hill. Snug Corner.	..
Total . . . 22	..	3	25	..	..	..	2	..	2	29

G. Washington Harris, Stipendiary Magistrate, St. Andrews.

GRENADA.

Enclosure 3 in No. 10.

Encl. 3 in No. 10.

AN ACCOUNT of the STAPLE ARTICLES, the Produce of this Island, exported during the Year ended January 5, 1849, as compared with the Year ended January 5, 1848.

	Year ended Jan. 5, 1849.	Year ended Jan. 5, 1848.		Year ended Jan. 5, 1849.	Year ended Jan. 5, 1848.
Sugar:—			Cocoa:—		
Hogsheads . .	5198	6033	Barrels . . .	. .	24
Tierces . . .	1120	1356	Bags	3995	3369
Barrels . . .	2504	3577	Cotton:—		
Half Barrels . .	3	13	Bales	10	32
Rum:—			Coffee:—		
Puncheons . .	2156	2705	Barrels . . .	1	4
Hogsheads . .	95	188	Shrub:—		
Barrels . . .	. .	19	Casks . . .	3	4
Quarter Casks .	58	65	Quarter Casks .	10	13
Demijeans . .	. .	2	Demijeans . .	. .	9
Molasses:—			Cases	. .	. .
Puncheons . .	76	343			
Hogsheads . .	1	11			
Barrels . . .	. .	24			

Custom House, Grenada,
Feb. 7, 1849.

THOMAS HOLMES, Collector.

Encl. 4 in No. 10.

(No. 91.)

Enclosure 4 in No. 10.

Windward Islands, Barbados, March 15, 1849.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 29, of the 10th instant, with your Report accompanying the Blue Book of Grenada for 1848.

2. I regret that you are not able to make a more favourable report of the agricultural condition of the colony.

3. I concur with you in opinion that the long period between the planting and reaping of the sugar crop must impede the effectual cultivation of estates on the system of shares. The cultivation by that method, therefore, is likely to be irregular and uncertain, unless advances on reasonable terms can be obtained.

4. Adverting to the tenor of your remarks, in regard to the commitment of pauper lunatics to the gaols, I concur entirely in the objections which the Provost Marshal has urged against this practice, and on reference to the Act of August, 1847, to which he has alluded in his remarks (pp. 193, 194), I observe that the 8th and 9th clauses give full power to the justices to establish and provide asylums for the reception of these unfortunate persons, and although in specially hiring some building to be applied to this purpose under proper superintendence, it might not include all the conveniences required for such an establishment, it would be preferable to committing the lunatics to the gaol, a practice which the magistrates in Barbados have declined to countenance. I, therefore, recommend this subject to your consideration, as the proposal of forming a central establishment for several colonies is not likely to be entertained.

5. I request your attention also to the remarks of the Provost Marshal (p. 192), on the laws for imprisonment of debtors, under which, as alleged, debtors owing upwards of 40*l.*, are liable to be imprisoned for life, there being no laws applicable to cases of insolvency.

6. I request you will refer to the law officer of your Government for a report on this subject, and that, if it should prove to be as here stated, you will bring it under the consideration of the Legislature.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of Grenada.

(True Copies,)
E. ROW. FORMAN, Private Secretary.

TOBAGO.

(No. 19.) No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados, April 26, 1849.
(Received May 23, 1849.)

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, with his Annual Report and Blue Book of that island for 1848. April 3, 1849, No. 37. Annual Report. Blue Book for 1848.

2. In regard to the observations of Major Græme, on the subject of the finances, it is a matter of regret that they are not subject to better regulation.

3. The Annual Revenue Act recently passed by the Assembly has made provision only for the discharge of the arrears of 1847, and this practice of defraying public charges in arrear is injurious to the public service and unfair to persons having claims on the Government.

4. The tax of 5*s.* an acre imposed by the Assembly upon lands under provision culture, is, I consider, extremely impolitic, but a refusal to pass the Act on this ground would have been attended with serious inconvenience to the colony, and if such a tax should be in future imposed, it ought to be applied only to local objects by which the class who contribute to it, may be directly benefited.

5. In order to render the revenue of the Customs effective it would be advisable that it should be collected under tariff.

6. I concur in opinion with the Lieutenant-Governor that the town of Scarborough should be incorporated. His observations as to the precarious support given to the schools, and the failure of parents to appreciate the advantages of education for their children, induce me to think that a local assessment imposed with the object of supporting the schools wholly, or in part, would be a more effectual means of providing for them than by voluntary contributions. It would necessitate, however, that they should be generally accessible to those who pay the tax.

7. That only one female should have been convicted of an offence in Tobago, in the last four years is a circumstance creditable to the community.

8. To the observation of the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the local establishments and to the trade and agriculture of the island, I shall elsewhere have occasion to advert.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right. Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 37.) Enclosure in No. 11. Encl. in No. 11.

Tobago, Government House, April 3, 1849.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to place in the hands of your Excellency, two volumes of the Blue Book, together with my Annual Report for the year 1848, for transmission to the Colonial Office.

The comments I have made in connexion with these statistical returns, are confined to matters purely of local interest, in the hope of directing public

TOBAGO.

attention to subjects which more immediately concern the welfare of the island, and with a view of enlisting public opinion in favour of certain measures of reform

I have, &c.,

(Signed) L. GRÆME, Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

ANNUAL REPORT for 1848.

Taxes and Duties.

THE annual "Bill of Supply," in aid of the fixed revenue, to provide for the services of the year 1848, has been recently passed by the Council and Assembly but has not yet received the assent of the Crown.

The imports to be levied under the "Act," are nearly the same as those which have been exacted in former years—consisting of duties upon produce (exported) carriages, horses, dogs, guns, boats, merchants, and tradesmen, &c., a graduated income-tax ranging from one to three per cent., and a tax of 5*s.* an acre upon land under provision culture.

These two last are both new taxes; and should the former be levied upon correct returns no fault can be found with the measure, the latter, however, is more questionable. The provision grounds in this island are widely scattered on the hill sides, and over the face of the country; consequently, I apprehend, there will be much difficulty in obtaining with due precision an assessment of so many allotments. It is true an appeal can be made from the assessors to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but the clause of the Bill in this respect is almost nugatory, no provision being made for the employment of professional surveyors to assist the Appellate Court in coming to a decision. Should it be thought expedient to place a direct tax upon the peasantry, (and, under existing circumstances, I see no objection to it,) the preferable course would be by the imposition of a moderate poll-tax indiscriminately levied on all male adults, the proceeds to be exclusively applied in support of those institutions which more immediately benefit the labouring classes, such as the judicial, ecclesiastical and educational establishments, to which, perhaps, might be added the formation and opening of new roads through the free settlements.

The preamble of the Tax Bill just passed, which is entitled "An Act to "raise a supply for the use of Her Majesty for the services of the year 1848," naturally leads to the conclusion that due provision has been made for the claims of the public creditors to the end of December, 1848; but this is not the case, as the whole of the contingent expenses of that year remain to be provided for, neither has any vote been taken for the salaries of the current year, nor is it probable that further supplies will be granted before the close of this year or the beginning of next.

Under the head of "Contingencies," are included the claims of the inferior officers of the judicial Courts, votes to reimburse the police magistrate for the maintenance of paupers, educational grants, accounts of merchants and tradesmen, together with a variety of other charges for the support of the civil institutions of the colony. Hence it unfortunately results, that the public creditors, who can least afford it, are left to struggle on as best they may, by assigning their claims upon the colony at a reduced value, or as in the case of the superior officers, by borrowing at a high rate of interest until the passing of another Bill of Supply. As considerable uncertainty attends the passing of this "Act," transactions on account of the public are too often expensively and indifferently executed. Moreover, this system of retrospective payments, presses with peculiar severity on those functionaries, who, by the tenure of their office, or the nature of their public employment, are precluded from pursuing any other means of support, and doubtless detracts from the zealous discharge of their respective duties.

Over and above the 5 per cent. *ad valorum* import duty, we are still burdened with certain imperial imposts, (not noticed in the Blue Book,) which, last year, (1848), amounted to 786*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* I have more than once directed

the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and suggested the repeal of this heavy tax, the amount of which is placed to the credit of the Home Government.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year 1848, which includes, as already shown, the contingent expenses of the previous year, amounted to 7,622*l.* 12*s.* The income arising from the fixed revenue, viz., the import, tonnage, and lighthouse dues, for the same year was 3,217*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, consequently the sum to be raised by the Tax Bill just passed ought to realize 4,405*l.* 2*s.* 9*d*; but should there be any deficiency in the Treasury after the taxes are due and collected, provision has been made to meet the deficiency by the insertion of a clause in the Act, which authorises the appropriation of all balances arising from former Tax Bills after discharging certain liabilities; in other words, the fixed revenue of 1849, or any part of it if required, is diverted from its legitimate purpose and made applicable to the payments of debts incurred in the years 1847 and 1848. This innovation is at least attended with one good result, that it secures payments to the holders of warrants issued under the authority of the Bill of Supply, and facilitates the negotiation of paper which otherwise would not pass current.

Comparative Statement.

The difficulty of drawing up a comparative statement of the revenue has not decreased since my last Report, and for the following reasons:—the salary of the Chief Justice for the current quarter will be paid in all probability before the present supply Bill can be put into operation; and as soon as the Act receives the assent of the Crown, warrants for the contingent services of 1847 and the salaries of 1848 will clash with, or be forestalled by, the judicial and ecclesiastical claims and road money for the first half of the year 1849; and so long as the finances of the colony are conducted on such a system, I feel it almost impossible to attempt exhibiting for public information a clear and explicit financial comparative statement of one year with another.

Local Revenue.

By an Act of the island, passed in May, 1845, the Lieutenant-Governor is authorised to make an annual assessment of 10*s.* for every 100*l.* of the value of all dwelling houses and warehouses in the town of Scarborough for the construction of a tank in the market square. The utility of this measure is now questioned by the rate-payers, who are averse to proceeding with it.

A Bill for the repeal of the "Act" was passed last Session by the House of Assembly, but was lost in the Legislative Council. At present the work is suspended, and I am willing to consult the wishes of those at whose expense and for whose presumed benefit it is to be constructed; and, before proceeding with the work, I shall afford the inhabitants an opportunity to make a second application to the Legislature for the abrogation of the Act. Here I would again offer an opinion in favour of an Act of Incorporation being given to the town of Scarborough and suburbs for the election of municipal authorities by the rate-payers, for the purpose of regulating the internal affairs of the borough. The appointment of such a body, vested with due authority, is the more required, as it is rumoured that cholera has made its appearance in New Orleans and other towns in the southern states of the Union, between which and these islands there is constant communication. No time, therefore, should be lost in framing regulations and adopting precautionary measures to enforce cleanliness and ventilation in the larger West Indian towns; and this can be better effected with the assistance of municipal authorities than by the more tedious agency of Legislative enactments.

Public Works.

The town gaol, court-house, and Government House, notwithstanding the liberal sums voted already for the purpose, still stand in need of repairs. Government House is a handsome building, and cost the colony from 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*; but the roof was originally badly constructed, and the leakage in

TOBAGO.

rainy weather is considerable. Unless a professional surveyor be called in, I fear that, in a few years, the edifice will become uninhabitable.

Legislation.

Several Bills have been passed this Session of a useful tendency; and other measures which, although not matured, have undergone discussion, I hope to see re-introduced next Session and completed. Amongst these, a Bill for the retrenchment and settlement of the emoluments of the public officers was under consideration. I should be glad to see a measure of this kind satisfactorily arranged; I believe the officers themselves are anxious to get rid of this "*questio vexata*," and would willingly acquiesce in any reasonable settlement of it, especially were provision made for the more regular payment of their claims. By the time outstanding accounts, provided for under the present supplies, are discharged, some of the public servants will have been nearly two years and a half in arrears, and all of them one year and a half. These gentlemen very naturally complain that steps for the reduction of their incomes are prematurely under consideration before long-standing claims are settled.

I do not know how far patent offices can be interfered with during the tenure of the present holders without their concurrence; but I presume in all future appointments there would be no objection on the part of the Crown to permit the colonists to fix the emoluments of their officers: and in the mean time, as vacancies occur, I shall leave the amount of remuneration open until the question has been discussed and finally disposed of.

Civil Establishment.

Our civil institutions correspond with, and closely resemble those of, the parent state. Besides the two Legislative bodies, which perform the functions and claim the powers and privileges of the Imperial Parliament, we have courts of judicature as follows:—

1. Court of Chancery.
2. Court of Error.
3. Court of Ordinary.
4. Vice Admiralty Court.
5. Queen's Bench.
6. Common Pleas.
7. Court Merchant.
8. Insolvent Debtors' Court.
9. Court of Complaints

with the necessary officers to keep the records and conduct the various duties of these establishments.

Our population is under 15,000, of which only about 220 are Europeans; and the community may be divided into two classes—the proprietary (including merchants) and labourers.

It has been advanced, perhaps with some reason, that the institutions above enumerated are altogether inapplicable to the present condition and wants of the community; and that the expense of supporting so many offices falls heavily on the few; and that, moreover, they are inconvenient, and not suited or required by the masses of our population.

It is not for me to question the propriety or soundness of the policy which dictated the bestowal on these small islands of the form of government we now enjoy, nor is this the time to discuss the subject; but it is manifest that any change, to be effectual, must be radical, and will involve a complete revolution in the civil institutions, the preliminary step being the abrogation of the island charter.

Ecclesiastical Returns.

The island is divided into seven parishes, under three rectors, with stipends from the colony of 320*l.* (which includes rent of a parsonage house) and a glebe attached to each living. There is likewise a curate, who receives 175*l.* from the island and 100*l.* annually from the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

No return of fees, with one exception, has been made this year by the clergy.

Last year the rector of the united parishes of St. David and St. Patrick returned 52*l.* under that head; but this sum may be considered a high average receipt.

The Moravians have two large establishments, each consisting of a mission house, church, and school.

The Wesleyans have two mission houses and five chapel schools, conveniently situated in the most populous parts of the island. I attach much importance to these religious and educational establishments, all of which are well attended by the labouring classes.

Education.

The schools under the immediate auspices of the Established Church formerly numbered seven, exclusive of plantation schools, some of these, however, have not been re-opened since the hurricane, for want of funds for their re-construction; the number of pupils under tuition in the various island schools amounts in all to 1,636, of whom about 1,000 are present daily.

Complaints continue to be made of irregular attendance, and I see no prospect of improvement in this respect, until the parents are obliged to contribute towards the education of their children. At the Moravian schools, which are conducted on a principle of pre-payment, the attendance of the schools is much more regular and satisfactory.

Imports and Exports.

From the following return it will be seen that our imports have fallen within the last five years from 76,334*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* to the sum of 51,089*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, showing a decrease in value on the year 1848, as compared with 1844, of 25,245*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, which is equivalent to a loss of revenue for 1848, under the Import Act, of upwards of 1,200*l.* sterling.

Value of Imports.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Year ending 5th January, 1844 . . .	76,334	9	2
„ „ 1845 . . .	64,707	8	3
„ „ 1846 . . .	65,991	8	3
„ „ 1847 . . .	55,447	10	4
„ „ 1848 . . .	51,089	4	4

An opinion (I think an erroneous one) very generally prevails in the mercantile community here, that the declarations at the Custom House of the value of goods entered inwards may be made on the cost prices of the articles in the country whence they are imported, and not upon the amount paid for them by the wholesale purchaser in the colony; thus the cargo of a vessel arriving from America is purchased by a resident merchant, on an understanding between the contracting parties, that the master or supercargo enters the cargo in his own name, and by this arrangement the goods are valued for duty at the original prime cost in America.

There is, perhaps, nothing dishonest in this proceeding, but it appears to me to be an evasion of the real spirit and intention of the Import Duty Act, and seriously affects the revenue without being of much benefit to the public; as of course retail prices are regulated by the *demand* without reference to the declared value of articles at the Custom House.

I annex to this report a return of the declared value of the cargoes landed from five vessels, with the current sales prices of the articles in the market; by which it will be seen that the goods in some cases were sold at an advance of three or four hundred per cent. on the declarations.

Gaols and Prisons.

There is but one penal establishment in the island, but in case of need the gaol at Plymouth can, at any moment, be made available; a law to authorize the building there being used as a common gaol having passed both branches of the Legislature.

I have always found the Scarborough gaol in good order, but the accommodation is too limited to admit of anything like proper classification. Fortu-

TOBAGO.

nately the prisoners are all of the male sex, and within the last four years there has been but one female conviction.

I have, on a former occasion, reported to your Excellency that 21 criminals are under sentences of transportation for periods varying from seven to fifteen years, and three for life. Two-thirds of these are immigrants from neighbouring colonies, amongst whom are generally to be found a set of vagabonds too idle to work, who quit their own homes to escape the punishment their offences merit.

As we have not the means of carrying sentences of transportation into effect, it will be requisite to pursue the practice which obtains in England, of commuting such sentences, to imprisonment with hard labour, for periods which may be considered sufficient equivalents for sentences pronounced by the criminal Courts. It is my intention also to propose to the Legislature an alteration of the law in this respect, and recommend that the judges, in all cases of transportable offences, have the option to award imprisonment with hard labour in lieu thereof. It would further be very desirable to pass an enactment, vesting the magistracy with power to inflict sentences of hard labour on the roads, with or *without* imprisonment, and that in each parish or stipendiary district a constable be appointed, under whose superintendence offenders so punished might perform their allotted sentences. Considerable expense to the colony would thus be saved, as well as a complete distinction and separation made of parties convicted of predial and other offences, from those guilty of more serious crimes.

General Observations.

The natural features of this island are for the most part mountainous, but the plough is used on many properties; the hills are free from rocks or stones, the soil fertile and the weather extremely favourable for the cultivation of sugar cane.

The main ridge, which extends the whole length of the island, is 2,000 feet in height and completely separates the south from the north shores. This extensive range is clothed with forest trees of the most valuable description, but the want of roads, the uneven surface of the ground, and the absence of mechanical skill and appliances, to which may be added the high price of labour, have hitherto presented serious obstacles to the employment of these hard woods, except by a few estates situated at the immediate base of the ridge.

In the midst of these hills are found the sources of eight rivers, which, supplied by numerous tributaries, water the whole face of the country.

The climate, although considered very unfavourable for European constitutions, has, of late years, obtained a better character; but there can be no doubt that the constant moisture, attracted by the mountains and extensive forests in the interior, produces vegetable decay, which, at particular seasons, generates much fatal sickness. The appearance of the country since my arrival (four years) has undergone, and is still undergoing, a great change in the cultivation and clearance of lands by the peasantry, which, in process of time, will doubtless have a beneficial effect upon the climate.

The high prices obtained for sugar, some forty or fifty years ago, introduced into every department of plantation-work a system of extravagance and waste that is not yet entirely eradicated: but much of late has been done to curtail the expenses of management.

The emoluments of attorneys, as well as the salaries of the directors and upper servants, have undergone considerable reduction, and the labourers (who have been the last to feel the effects of West India depression) are now content to be hired at a reduced rate of wages; but there exists a system of pillage and pilfering by the servants in every family which doubles the necessary expenses of an establishment. No gentleman can entertain a few friends without being plundered of liquors and viands far exceeding in amount the hospitality bestowed upon his guests, and either pride or prejudice prevent measures being taken to suppress these demoralising practices.

In Tobago there are 70 sugar factories, and of late years the crop has averaged only 4,000 hogsheads; a good wind or water-mill will grind canes to produce 250 hogsheads, it follows, therefore, that 16 sets of works are sufficient to manufacture these 4,000 hogsheads, and consequently the remaining 54 factories of the 70 are not necessary. I am quite ready to admit that it would be

difficult conveniently to place 16 sets of works so as to take off the crop; but I think that 30 or 40 mills judiciously situated, could with ease do the business of the island, as regards the extent of land under sugar cultivation, but beyond this number capital has been improvidently expended in the erection of sugar works.

In other Despatches I have reported the necessity of a revision of our taxation. It would be very desirable to avoid as much as possible the imposition of direct taxes; but where it cannot be dispensed with, I would collect taxes of that description by parish assessments, and apply the proceeds exclusively to local purposes. The churches, schools, and above all the repairs of the roads should be defrayed by each parish respectively. The rate-payer feeling an interest in the expenditure of a tax from which he and his family expect to derive a particular benefit, would lead to an improved supervision as well as secure a proper application of the funds, and also relieve the Legislature from the management of matters that could be more advantageously controlled by parties locally affected.

In conclusion, I would recommend a police regulation for more effectually securing property from the depredations committed by parties, without licence, cutting wood and guinea grass and burning charcoal for sale; these evils have arisen to such a height, that in all suspected cases the police should be authorized to require a satisfactory account of the articles exposed for sale, under penalty of forfeiture.

This may be thought an arbitrary measure, but under existing circumstances it is necessary to put an end to the prevailing idea in these parts, that uncultivated or unoccupied lands are common property.

(Signed) L. GRÆME, Lieutenant-Governor.

Tobago, March 6, 1849.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 11.

TOBAGO.—PORT OF SCARBOROUGH.

A RETURN of the Declared Value of the Cargoes of four Vessels entered Inwards in January, 1849, as furnished by the Acting Collector of Customs (T. Duncan), and further showing the Current Market Prices of the same Cargoes, March, 1849.

Name of Vessel, and whence cleared out.	Declared value of Imports at the Tobago Custom-house.	Current Market Prices.
"James Wellington," Yarmouth, North Carolina.	Shingles, 5*s.* per 1000 No.	1*l.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* per 1000.
	Lumber, white pine, 1*l.* 10*s.* per 1000 feet.	4*l.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per 1000.
	Mackerel, 10*s.* per barrel	18*s.* to 1*l.* 4*s.* per barrel.
"Alonzo," North Carolina	Lumber, pitch pine, 2*l.* 12*s.* 0¼*d.* per m.	6*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*
	Cypress shingles, 9*s.* per 1000 No.	1*l.* 4*s.* per 1000.
	Staves per 100, 7*s.*	1*l.* per 100.
"Norna," Barbados	Soap, 2¼*d.* per lb.	5*d.* per lb.
	Ale, 5*s.* 5*d.* per dozen	10*s.* per dozen.
	Porter, 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per hhd.	4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*
	Butter, 7¼*d.* per lb.	1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. retail.
	Sugar, refined, 4*d.* per lb.	7*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.
	Cocoa, 2½*d.* per lb.	8*d.* per lb.
	Oats, 3*s.* per bushel	6*s.* per bushel.
	Rice, 10*s.* 5*d.* per 100 lbs.	16*s.* to 24*s.* per 100 lbs.
"Christiana," Martinique	Flour wheat, 1*l.* 7*s.* per barrel	2*l.* per barrel.
	Salted pork, 3*l.* 6*s.* per barrel	4*l.* per barrel.

W. A. CHILD, Deputy Colonial Secretary.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 12. (No. 20.) No. 12.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H., to Earl Grey.

Windward Islands, Barbados, June 13, 1849.
(Received July 23, 1849.)

My Lord,

Annual Report for 1848.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Annual Report of the Lieutenant-Governor of Saint Vincent, on the Blue Book for 1848, forwarded to your Lordship with my Despatch, No 17, of the 12th ultimo, and I also enclose some remarks suggested by this Report, which I have addressed to Sir John Campbell.

Extract, June 12, 1849.

I have, &c.,
W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 12.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

REPORT accompanying the Blue Book for 1848.

When the general condition and prospects of this colony during the year 1848, are compared with those of the preceding year, I do not find that they have been subjected to any remarkable variation, and having given pretty full details in the last Report, I do not consider it advisable or requisite to repeat them here, but shall content myself with noticing the few changes and events of a novel character which have taken place.

Taxes and Duties.

A general reduction was made in all imports to meet the fall in the value of produce, more especially were the taxes upon the staple articles lowered. Sugars valued in 1847 at 20*s.* per cwt., paid 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* for every 100*l.* value; whereas in 1848 it was valued at 10*s.* and paid only 1 per cent. Rum, molasses, and arrow root, were relieved in somewhat similar proportions, while the tax upon incomes was reduced from 2 to 1 per cent.

A modification was effected in the tax upon freeholds and leaseholds which formerly paid, without a dwelling-house 5*s.*, and with one 10*s.* By the Act of this year each freehold or leasehold on which a dwelling-house is erected, not exceeding in value 100*l.*, pays 5*s.*, and with a house above that value 10*s.* But I regard this tax as altogether objectionable; it is expensive in the collection, is always greatly in arrear, and is besides unpopular. A poll tax might be substituted with advantage, provided the proceeds were devoted to the support of poor schools, hospitals, and such institutions as more immediately benefit the great mass of the population.

Owing to the repeal of the Customs' Duties Act, a somewhat higher rate of import duties has been imposed, but it is lower than the former aggregate amount.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The falling off in the revenue is great, the total amount collected in 1847 having been £20,103 0 5
and in 1848 only 14,535 6 0

Decrease . . . £ 5,567 14 5

This was occasioned partly by the reductions in the taxes and duties already noticed, but in a much greater degree from delay in passing the Import Duties Act and the Annual Tax Act. Had this delay not been permitted, the revenue would have sufficed to meet the expenditure, but as the event happened a debt of 5,072*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* had accumulated at the 31st of December.

There is, however, a fair prospect that the greater portion, if not the whole, of this debt, will be discharged during the course of the year 1849.

The strictest economy has been observed in the expenditure which, amounting in 1847 to £21,642 7 2
in 1848 reached (including the debt contracted during the year) only to 20,302 17 7

Showing a decrease of . . £ 1,339 9 5

Legislation.

The only Act of much importance passed in 1848, fixes and alters particular periods or quarterly sessions for the meeting of the Legislature. Previous to the passing of this Act, much delay and inconvenience were experienced from Bills incomplete at the termination of one quarterly session, having to be commenced *de novo* in the next.

The session being now made annual, although the meetings are quarterly, this defect is obviated, and the Act also providing that the adjournment of one branch of the Legislature, for a period not exceeding 14 days, shall not interfere with the sitting of the other, a great additional facility is afforded to the business of legislation.

Council and Assembly.

The Assembly originally consisted of 17 members, was raised to 19, and now contains 25. I do not well understand on what principle this last addition was made, as the business of the country appears to have been conducted in a satisfactory manner under the guidance of 19 members. Practically the result has been unfavourable, as constant adjournments took place from the want of a sufficient number of members to form a "House."

The presence of a majority of 25, viz., 13, required before proceeding to business, cannot very frequently be counted upon, nor is this surprising when it is taken into consideration that the representatives are nearly all gentlemen busily occupied in the pursuit of agriculture or commerce, to which they find it requisite to devote almost their whole time and energies. It thus happened in the latter part of 1847, and during 1848 the public business came more than once to a total stand still, and recourse was necessarily had to two dissolutions in the hope that members might have been returned more disposed and able to fulfil their duties. This hope was disappointed, and it has become manifest that a reduction either in the whole number of members, or in that requiredto form a House, is imperative.

Population.

In my Report for 1847, I entered at some length into the subject of the condition of the labouring population, and I am not aware that its general aspect has undergone any change of interest sufficient to be remarked. The fall in the value of produce, and the consequent withdrawal of credit, together with the suspension of payment by the West India Bank, caused the wages of the labourers on many estates to fall somewhat in arrear, but in the great majority of instances the people continued to work, trusting to obtain payment upon the return of more prosperous times. Their possession of houses and provision grounds enabled them to do this without much inconvenience, and before the close of the year I believe that most of the estates found the means of paying the wages due.

An attempt was made on the part of some planters to reduce the wages, but it proved unsuccessful, and gave rise to much excitement and dissatisfaction.

I see no cause to alter the opinion formerly expressed by me, that the desideratum is not a lower wage, but better and more steady labour, which can be obtained only by an improvement in the intelligence and in the general habits of the population.

The Madeira immigrants have evinced great restlessness, from which they themselves have in many instances suffered. At the termination of their contracts, numbers of them have quitted their employment and wandered about the island in search of more lucrative employment. This conduct not only occasions disease, but deprives them, when sick, of the care and attention

ST. VINCENT.

they in most instances received upon the estates. Numbers have opened small shops, and not a few have gone to other islands, seduced by the fallacious expectation of possessing greater advantages. The hopes entertained of these people forming a permanently-useful addition to the agricultural population are, I fear, destined to disappointment; as it seems that the great majority do not regard this as their future home, but look upon it as a place to make money, with which they may return to Madeira, there to end their days in comfort. It has just come to my knowledge that 50 or 60 have clubbed together, and are endeavouring to charter a vessel to convey them to Madeira; for which, I believe, they offer 1000 dollars, in addition to laying in their own provisions. This demonstrates, in the first place, the advantages received by them during their sojourn here, and, in the second place, the strong desire which possesses them of returning to their native country.

The practice of squatting has, as far as can be ascertained, ceased to exist, but frequent purchases are made of small portions of land, varying in extent from half an acre to an acre, on which a house is erected and provisions cultivated. It would be easy to dispose of a considerable extent of the Crown lands, but, in the present circumstances of the colony, it would seem inexpedient to bring these lands into competition with those belonging to private persons. The less fertile portions of estates may be disposed of piecemeal to much advantage, and a fixed population established in the immediate vicinity of the cultivated land. Some time may, no doubt, elapse before the families of these small landholders will become available as regular labourers, but the tendency will always be towards that result. In the mean time, it can admit of no dispute, that the formation of such a yeomanry is of general utility; politically, as strengthening the bonds of society, and economically, as by extension of the cultivation of vegetables of the country an addition is made to the supply of home-grown food.

Friendly societies, which have been long in existence, are enlarging the numbers of their members. I am not in possession of returns of the total number who are thus associated, but it is large in proportion to the population. These societies are superintended by the clergy of the different denominations; the funds are increasing, their affairs are well conducted, and I have reason to believe that much benefit is derived from their operation. A Total Abstinence Society has been recently formed, of which frequent meetings are held, and at almost every one new adherents are enrolled. The magistrates report that drunkenness continues to decrease; but if the duty collected on rum sold in the island is taken as a criterion of the actual consumption of spirits, that consumption has been greater this year than in the preceding; as, in 1847, a

duty of 6*d.* per gallon produced	£999 18 0
and, in 1848, the same duty produced . . .	1,090 8 10
Showing an increase of . . .	£ 90 10 10

equivalent to 3,621 gallons. I am inclined to hope that this increase may be placed to account of greater experience and exactness in collecting the duty.

Education.

The pupils in the Proprietory Grammar School and in the Presbyterian School, in which a higher class of education is bestowed, have increased from 75 in the previous year to 89 in the present; while, in the attendance at all the schools, there has been a falling off from 2,026 to 1,973. This I attribute to a smaller circulation of money among the people, occasioned by the stoppage of the West India Bank, and the irregular payment of wages during a portion of the year.

Imports.

By reference to the Blue Book, page 165, it will be found that the total value of imports is stated at 139,249*l.*, whereas, in 1847, it amounted to 185,807*l.*; there has thus been a decrease of no less a sum than 46,558*l.* But the Customs' duties having been repealed, and no Import Act in operation for a portion of the year, a considerable quantity of goods came in, of which no return was made; still, a falling off has taken place, which, however, must be regarded as occasioned by the generally depressed state of the commercial

world, and not by any adverse circumstances peculiar to the consumers in this colony; as, towards the close of the year, when the scarcity of money began to be less felt, a large cargo of general goods imported from Britain was disposed of for cash with wonderful rapidity.

While the total result has been as above stated, the imports from British America and the United States have experienced an actual increase; the former from 11,907*l.* to 12,315*l.*, and the latter from 21,471*l.* to 28,880*l.*

British shipping also has declined from 34 ships, measuring 9,402 tons, to 28, measuring 8,352; and, on the other hand, that from the British colonies and the United States has augmented; the former from 281, of 9,008 tons, to 286, of 10,239 tons; and the latter from 23, of 3,068 tons, to 36, of 4,670 tons. This augmentation is in a great measure to be ascribed to the enterprize of one merchant trading with America. There can be little doubt that this trade will extend itself; so that, at no distant period, supplies of articles coming under the appellation of provisions or stores will be received almost exclusively from the United States and British America.

Exports.

The sugar crop fell short of that of last year by about 470 tons, but the great reduction of prices caused a decrease in the value of exports much more than in proportion to the deficiency of the crops. Thus, in 1847, the exports reached £295,201
in 1848, only 205,719

£ 89,482

The decrease was entirely in the exports to Great Britain, those to other parts of the world, at all times of trifling amount, having been larger than formerly.

Exporting little or nothing to America, and receiving from it large imports, which must generally be paid for in silver, has the evil effect of enhancing prices, and is one reason why the cost of all articles, and the consequent expense of living here, is so great. This being the first year in which a return has been made in the Blue Book of articles, not the produce of this island, re-exported, no opinion can be formed as to the progress of this branch of trade, which, however, is not likely ever to be of much importance.

During this year goods have been re-exported chiefly to the neighbouring islands to the amount of 12,874*l.*

Ships outwards numbered in 1847,		439	of 25,990 tons.
„	„ in 1848,	426	of 24,704 tons.
	Decrease in 1848,	13	1,286 tons.

As in the case of ships inwards, the deficiency has been entirely in British tonnage.

Agriculture.

No change is observable in the operations of agriculture. From estates on which the ordinary amount of labour was bestowed I believe the return of produce to have been very nearly, if not altogether, equal to that of the preceding year, but on several the cultivation was restricted, or nearly abandoned, owing to the uncertain state of the produce market and the withdrawal of credit. The quantities of rum, sugar, and molasses, have therefore undergone a diminution of about 5 per cent. Arrowroot has increased from 296,897 lbs. to 308,404 lbs., and cotton from 18,336 lbs. to 29,357 lbs.

Manufactures.

Under this head, at page 185 of the Blue Book, a "Return," not formerly inserted, is given of all the estates, the nature of the power by which their machinery is moved, and the quantity of sugar manufactured by each. It appears that of 95 in cultivation 64 employ water-power, 10 steam, 11 wind, and 10 cattle.

Water and wind are, of course, greatly the most economical, but the latter being uncertain in its supply it is a subject of the highest congratulation that

ST. VINCENT.

this island possesses so many streams capable at all times of turning the mills. Some very beautiful sugar has been made by the vacuum-pan and filtering process on Tourama and Lower Diamond estates, and it seems to me that greater attention has been paid generally to the production of sugar of a superior quality.

Gaols and Prisoners.

The improvement mentioned in my last Report as being in contemplation has been effected, and several separate places for labour have been obtained within the gaol that were originally intended as solitary cells. A building, in which a tread-mill formerly stood, has been divided into two good solitary cells, a number found to be sufficient. Some farther amendments are projected, and will probably be carried out during the course of the ensuing year.

It appears that during this year 294 prisoners have been committed to gaol, whereas in 1847 the number was only 278; but by adding 15, the excess of debtors during 1848, the increase in the number of criminals will be 1 only.

I find, however, that felonies have risen from 21 to 27, while misdemeanors have fallen by 5. The most prevalent felonies have been burglaries, perpetrated at night in stores at Kingstown, to which species of offence facilities are offered by the small number of police on duty, and the want of any street lights. The improved accommodation has afforded the means of putting a larger number than formerly of the male prisoners to hard labour within the gaol, but in other respects little or no alteration is observable. The proportionate numbers of second or third commitments have scarcely varied, nor is there anything worthy of observation in regard to the health of the prisoners, which has been upon the whole satisfactory.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Governor.

Encl. 2 in No. 12.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir WILLIAM COLEBROOKE to Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 164, 12th June, 1849.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Report on the Blue Book for 1848, and I have derived gratification from observing, under all the difficulties of the last year, that the resources of the island have been so well sustained, and that its agricultural and commercial prospects are such as to encourage a hope that by judicious measures those difficulties will be ultimately surmounted.

I concur with you in opinion as to the benefits to be derived from settling the peasantry, and giving them a more permanent interest in the cultivation of the staple products. From this class it may be expected that a frugal and industrious yeomanry will arise and become the nucleus of a farming class, and as this will depend on stability of tenure, and the gradual accumulation of farming capital in their hands, it is satisfactory to find that the unsettled habits generated by the unauthorized occupation of land by squatters have declined.

I regret to observe, although there has been a larger attendance at the grammar school that there has been a decrease in the numbers attending common schools; and I agree with you that a small rate or tax, the proceeds of which should be applied to the maintenance of such schools, and especially of infant and girls' schools, would, without drawing larger contributions from the labouring classes, tend to strengthen their interest in the schools, by inducing them to secure for their children the advantages for which they would thus be made to contribute, instead of capriciously withdrawing, as they often do, their voluntary subscriptions.

I should be glad to think that a prospect existed of the finances of the island being placed on a more satisfactory footing. The subject being one of urgent interest to the community you will not omit any opportunity of recommending it to the consideration of the Legislature.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(A true Extract.)
E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

ST. LUCIA.

(No. 55.) No. 13. No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados, July 6, 1849.

MY LORD, (Received August 6, 1849.)

WITH my Despatch, No. 46, dated 12th May, I transmitted one from the Lieut.-Governor of St. Lucia, with the Blue Book of that island for 1848, and I now forward his Report upon it, with a duplicate of the Blue Book, in which some corrections have been made.

June 15, 1849. St. Lucia, No. 96, with three Enclosures, &c.

Duplicate Blue Book for 1848.

The observations of Mr. Darling as to the general reduction of wages, and the irregularity with which, in some instances, they are paid, refer to the subject of a correspondence which was reported in my Despatches of the 11th April and 11th May, Nos. 35 and 40, and to which your Lordship has adverted in your Despatch, St. Lucia, No. 47, of the 14th ultimo; and not having yet received any report from the law officers of St. Lucia, I have again written to the Lieut.-Governor to ascertain the state of the law, and the difficulty of rendering it effectual for the protection of the just claims of the labourers.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 13. Encl. in No. 13.

(No. 96.)

SIR, Government House, St. Lucia, June 15, 1849.

IN my Despatch No. 76, of the 8th ultimo, I had the honour to forward the original Blue Book of this colony for the year 1848, and I adverted to the circumstances which had induced me to do so without a previous examination of that document. Having since carefully gone through the various details which it embraces, and finding that a few alterations and corrections were required, the duplicate Book which I have the honour to transmit herewith has been amended accordingly, and a memorandum of the corrections is enclosed in order to facilitate the amendment of the original.

2. Adverting to the several heads of statistical information in the order in which they will be found in the Book, there seems to be nothing under the head of

Taxes, Duties, and Fees,

which calls for remark, except that the tariff of duties appears, with respect to some important articles of consumption, to have been considerably increased upon the tariff of the preceding year. Viewed as a tariff of revenue only, this is certainly the case, but not so in reference to the consumer. The differential duties levied under the Act of the Imperial Parliament having been abolished, the colonial duties upon some of the articles formerly subject to the imperial duties were raised, but not to an amount which in any instance exceeded that of the combined imposts formerly levied. The increase, however, now contributes to the colonial revenue, whereas the imperial duties were absorbed in the payment of the Customs' establishment.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The arrears of revenue of 1847, brought to credit in the year 1848, are stated at 1,098*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, a sum considerably less than that which, in my Report

ST. LUCIA.

to accompany the Blue Book of 1847, I was led to mention as the amount which might be relied upon, namely, about 1,550*l.* A sum of about 500*l.* for the year 1847 still remains uncollected, under the several heads of Excise Duty, House Tax, and Land Tax. With regard to the Excise Duty, legal measures will be taken immediately to recover it from those who are indebted to the public on that account; but I fear that the condition in life of the parties from whom the House and Land Tax ought to be collected, and the successful manner in which they contrive to evade the levies of the Provost Marshal under the present state of the law, present difficulties with regard to the realization of the greater portion of these arrears which cannot be overcome. I hope to induce the Legislative Council to place the mode of collecting this tax, at least as respects tenants, upon a better basis in future, by making it a charge upon the rent to be recoverable by the landlord, by the same process as the rent itself.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The collected arrears being taken at	1,098	2	9
and the balance credit in amount for 1847 being	59	18	2½
there results a total of	1,158	0	11½
which deducted from	13,601	9	9½
the total amount credited, leaves a revenue of the year 1848 collected at	12,443	8	10
as against a collected revenue for 1847 of .	12,684	5	7

The arrears of 1848 are stated, I find, at 949*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, so that the actual revenues of each year, viewed comparatively, will stand thus—

	1847			1848		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Collected within the Year .	12,684	5	7	12,443	8	10
Arrears to be collected .	1,556	7	1	949	11	11
Total	14,240	12	8	13,393	0	9

Showing in favour of 1847 an excess of 847*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

An examination of the comparative statement of revenue does not exhibit any falling off in the receipts arising from duties of consumption, which may not be more reasonably accounted for by the change in the duties themselves than by the supposed withdrawal of consumers from the markets: thus the import duties, in which there was little change, amounted to

In 1847.			In 1848.		
£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
3,183	6	7	3,328	2	7

while the duties on rum consumed, not indeed as returned in the statement, but when properly analyzed and arranged give

In 1847, at a Duty of 1*s.* a Gallon.	In 1848, at a Duty of 2*s.* a Gallon.
£.	£.
2,605	3,540

In the latter case the consumption was evidently checked, and the system of Excise, under which the spirit revenue of 1848 was collected, had the effect

moreover of considerably diminishing the net receipts under this head at the Treasury. The sum of 500*l.* having been paid to the Excise officers, thus leaving a net return of only 3,040*l.*

A considerable falling off, at least one-third, will be observed in the amount of land tax collected. This can be accounted for, to a very slight extent only, by the quantity of land thrown out of cultivation. Taking the arrears of both years, I find that the amount of the assessment on each year is much the same, but the difficulty of collection, and of enforcing levies, as before adverted to, has greatly increased. The general reduction of wages, the irregularity with which in some instances they are paid, the practice of cultivating canes on shares, by which the returns are long delayed, and occasionally altogether fail, and the prevalence to a considerable extent of the truck system, are circumstances which, if they do not actually leave many of the occupiers of small holdings without the means of meeting their taxes, must at least greatly increase their unwillingness to pay these contributions, and stimulate their efforts to evade them.

The total expenditure of the year is stated in the return at 13,572*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, but I have ascertained that by an erroneous view of the intention of the return, the sums actually disbursed from the Treasury during the year only have been inserted, instead of the total expense incurred by each department of Government on account of the service of the year 1848. Further payments were made on account of the year 1848 (which must now appear in detail in next year's return), to the amount of 889*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, thus making the total expenditure on account of—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The year 1848 . . .	14,462	12	1
As against, in the year 1847 .	14,677	3	11½
Showing a decrease of . .	£ 214	11	10½

on the expenditure of 1847. As the total receipts of the year 1848, including arrears of 1847, amounted, as before stated, to only 13,601*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*, there remained a balance of 851*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.* expenditure to be met, which has been defrayed by way of advance out of the revenue of 1849. The arrears of revenue for 1847 and 1848 being, as I have already shown, nearly sufficient, when realized, to cover a sum of double the amount.

Local Revenues.

There are no *local revenues* of any description; neither parochial vestries, municipal bodies, nor district councils, having as yet been established in the colony. An ordinance is now before the Legislative Council, having for its object the creation of a Town Council, presided over by a Mayor, for the better regulation of the town of Castries, at whose disposal will be placed certain revenues arising from local sources, at present paid into the public chest. It is proposed that the ordinance shall contain a clause for enabling the town of Souffriere, and the rural districts, under certain limitations and conditions, to apply to the Governor in Council for authority to incorporate themselves.

At present local objects are provided for out of the general revenue, with the exception of the formation and repair of roads, which is conducted upon the corvée system.

Military Expenditure.

No expenditure has been incurred by the island on account of its military protection during the year 1848.

Militia.

The colony has been without a militia for many years, and I think the present period is not a favourable one for attempting its re-establishment.

ST. LUCIA.

Expenditure incurred by Great Britain.

The expenditure incurred by the mother-country on account of the colony amounted to 16,273*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, of which 13,119*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* is on account of military protection, and 3,153*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* in aid of the civil establishment.

Public Works.

The works for the conveyance of water into the town of Castries, which were commenced in the month of April, 1847, were completed at the close of the year 1848, and the town and shipping are now abundantly supplied with that necessary element. The water is conveyed by iron pipes, for a distance of about a mile, into the centre of the square or "place" of Castries, and from thence one main pipe proceeds to a point at the public wharves, where it delivers the water at a height above the sea, which renders it convenient for boats to lie under it. This valuable work, for which more than one project had been previously entered upon and failed, was successfully executed within the space of two years, by Alexander McCombie, Esq., the Manager of the Colonial Bank in this colony, a gentleman who completed a few years ago, with similar success, an undertaking of the same nature in the island of Grenada. The total expense to this colony of the water works is about 3,000*l.*; 2,500*l.* of which has been paid to Mr. McCombie, according to the terms of his contract: the remaining 500*l.*, of which a small balance is still unexpended, has been appropriated to the various contingent expenses incurred by the Commissioners (the Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council) in raising the requisite funds, and carrying on the business of the Commission. The funds were obtained by loan in Great Britain, and their repayment, with interest at 6 per cent., is secured by a tax upon the rental of houses in Castries. The means of superintending and keeping in good order the reservoirs, pipes, &c., are provided for by a law which imposes a small tonnage duty upon vessels belonging or resorting to the harbour of Castries. The water is not yet distributed through the town, but may be obtained from the fountain in the square at all hours from daylight to sunset. The contractor has no doubt that the supply will be found ample, even in the driest weather, and I trust that arrangements for the convenient distribution of the water may be among the first fruits of the establishment of an elective body to manage the affairs of the town.

Two bridges over the Castries river and rivulet respectively, which intersect the approach to Castries from the south, have also been completed during the year at a total cost of 826*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* This work was executed entirely by the Royal Engineer Department, the expense being borne by the colony and Ordnance in equal shares. The Ordnance Department contributed the aid of their officers and funds, on this occasion, in consideration, I believe, of the fact that the garrison of Morne Fortuné is situated to the south of the streams over which these bridges are built, and that it is frequently necessary for military purposes that heavy ordnance stores should pass over them, while as to purely colonial uses, they are only traversed by persons on foot and horseback. They are plain substantial structures consisting of planks upon hardwood joists and girders, with wooden rails upon stone abutments. When the construction of these bridges was first contemplated, it was proposed to erect them of iron, and I understand that estimates were sent home with that view. It being considered, however, as decided upon the authority of competent judges, that the extreme humidity of this climate is unfavourable to the use of iron, in situations exposed to the weather, it was determined to follow the plan now carried out, and which, as I am informed, will ensure equal durability, while requiring a much smaller expenditure.

Legislation.

Of the laws which came into operation during the year, by far the most important is that of establishing the form of trial by jury in criminal cases, and the experiment has been rendered additionally interesting from the fact that it is based upon a system already, I believe, in operation in one or more of the Australian colonies, by which the necessity of entire unanimity is not

insisted upon after the first two hours; during the third and fourth hours, the unanimous verdict of eleven being sufficient; and if that cannot be obtained, the unanimous verdict of nine jurors may be taken during the fifth and sixth hours, and if, at the expiration of the sixth hour, a verdict is not returned, a new jury may be sworn, either immediately, or at an adjourned sitting, or at the next session of the Court.

Although this institution has been in operation so short a time as to render any positive expression of opinion upon its merits premature, there can be no doubt that it has hitherto been attended with perfect success, and I trust that before the next Annual Report upon the state of this colony is prepared, it will also have been extensively introduced into the administration of civil justice.

Another enactment, which I hope may by its practical working be made productive of great and lasting advantage to the community, is the ordinance for the promotion of education and agricultural science. The date of its promulgation will place it among the records of the present year, but it is an act which undoubtedly marks the spirit by which the legislation of the year 1848 was governed. By this ordinance, Commissioners are appointed for the purpose of promoting the education of the people generally, and for giving encouragement to improvements in agriculture, and the pursuits more immediately connected with it; and certain funds, raised principally from that class of the people whose interests the provisions of the law are mainly intended to promote, are, for a period of three years, from the 1st January, 1849, placed at the disposal of the Commissioners. As there is, I believe, no colony under the Crown, where the civilizing and improving influences of education are more called for among the great mass of the population than St. Lucia, so I indulge the hope, that the means thus provided will be applied to that great object with an energy and wisdom calculated to bring forth its fruits in their fullest abundance.

Another important law passed the Legislature of St. Lucia in the year 1848, and has just come into operation, by which a Court of Requests, constituted of two Stipendiary Magistrates and one or more unsalaried Justices of the Peace, is established in each of the five districts of the island. The jurisdiction of this Court, which will sit once a month, extends to cases of 8*l.* value, and the law creating it, effects, also, several useful alterations in the process for the recovery of rents and the ejectment of tenants, and provides for other points, upon which legislation was urgently required, to place the relative rights of different classes of the community upon an equitable footing. A clerk and collector of petty debts is appointed for each Court, and a regular record of all cases tried before it will be preserved, whereas hitherto a single Justice of the Peace has had the power summarily to dispose of all cases up to 3*l.* 4*s.* in value; and, with the exception of the Stipendiary Magistrates, no record of such trials has ever been retained. A nucleus has thus been established in each district, upon which a more complete and enlarged organization for district purposes may readily be formed hereafter.

Council.

An important alteration took place in the constitution of the Legislative Council during the year 1848. Hitherto that body had consisted of five members holding office under Government, and five inhabitants of the colony not holding office, who were appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor, who presides at the deliberations of the Board, possesses an original vote; and, in case of the votes on both sides being equal, a second or casting vote. With a view of increasing the influence of that portion of the Council, who are considered more immediately to represent the interests of the colonists, two additional unofficial seats have been created, and the Council now consists of seven unofficial, and five official members, the Governor still retaining his two votes as heretofore, but which, in case of unanimity in the whole unofficial section of the Council, would of course be of no avail. To meet the remote contingency of an occasion arising, in which the interests of the colony might be seriously jeopardized by the preponderating influence which the unofficial section, when unanimous, has

ST. LUCIA.

thus acquired, a reserved power is vested in the Governor to add two official members to the Board; thus, while restoring the equilibrium which existed under the former constitution of the Council, at the same time considerably augmenting its number.

Civil Establishment.

Several changes have taken place in the civil establishment of the colony during the year. Lieut.-Colonel Reid, of the Royal Engineers, was succeeded in the high office of Governor-in-Chief, by Sir William Colebrooke. A commissioned Lieutenant-Governor was appointed to succeed the officer commanding the troops, who in virtue of his military seniority (though usually selected for the purpose at head-quarters) had for many years past administered the local government. The Chief Justice, Dr. Reddie, was removed from office, and the arrangements for the appointment of his permanent successor are still incomplete. The office of Collector of Customs was abolished when the imperial duties ceased to be exacted, and the chief officer of that department is now designated "Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws." Upon the whole of these arrangements the colony has obtained a pecuniary advantage to the extent of at least 1,000*l.* per annum, partly by reduction on salaries, and partly by now receiving as general revenue that portion of the import duties which was formerly appropriated to the support of the Customs' establishment.

Population.

The population of the Island is returned at 23,045 souls, excluding 44 aliens and resident strangers; of these 10,829 are males, and 12,216 are females. The total number of white persons is estimated at 1,109; of whom 604 are males, and 555 females. The total number of persons employed in agriculture and the manufacture of the produce of the soil (the only manufacture carried on in the colony), is returned at 4,291. But, as I have had occasion to explain in a recent Despatch, these figures may be taken as showing the average number of days' labour given throughout the year, rather than the number of persons who are employed in the cultivation of the staples. With the exception of, perhaps, some 5,000 or 6,000 people residing in the towns, the whole population may be said to cultivate the soil in esculents, for their own use, and for sale in the towns and villages; but even confining the investigation to those engaged in agricultural labour for hire, I have reason to believe, as the result of minute inquiries which I instituted a short time ago, that at least four-fifths of the adult population apply themselves to plantation work, but that the average number of working days they are so employed, bears to the number otherwise appropriated a proportion only of about three to ten.

An examination of the books of six estates, situated in different parts of the island, gave the following results for the month of October last, which, excluding Saturdays and holidays, contains 22 working day:—

Estate.	Total Number of Days' Work given.	Number of Individuals who gave the Total Number of Days' Work.	The Maximum Number of Days in the Month any Individual Worked.	The Minimum Number of Days in the Month any Individual Worked.	Average Number of Days' Work given by each Labourer Employed.
No. 1 .	159	28	16	1	5¾
,, 2 . .	308	25	22	8	12⅓
,, 3 . .	132	25	22	5	5¼
,, 4 . .	374	19	22	8	20 nearly.
,, 5 . .	335	51	12	5¼	6½
,, 6 . .	559	58	22	0¼	9⅔
Total .	1,867	206	. .	. .	9⅙

The births are returned at 806, or about 3½ per cent.

The marriages are returned at 150 or about five-sevenths per cent.

The deaths are returned at 367 or about 1 five-eighths per cent.

This information is obtained from the Curés of parishes and Protestant ministers; but, as no registration law exists, the marriages can be alone con-

sidered as having been accurately ascertained; the deaths come, I believe (with but few exceptions), within the knowledge of the parish priest, but many births must I conceive take place of which they have no information. Assuming, however, the correctness of the data, the population would appear to be increasing at the rate of about two per cent. per annum. An increase of population by means of immigration from Africa, has recently taken place, and under very flattering prospects of success, but it will fall rather to be noticed in the next annual report, than in the present. I perceive that, in the return of population, the area of districts and the population to each square mile is not furnished. I find, however, by information recently obtained, that these particulars are as follow:—

DISTRICT.	Area in Square Miles.	Population to Square Mile.
1st, excluding 4,000 as population of the town of Castries	58	60
2nd	49	48
3rd, excluding 2,000 as population of the town of Souffrière	37	108
4th	42	81
5th	73	31
	259	65 (excluding inhabitants of towns.)

Labour has always been more plentiful and cheaply obtained in the third than any other district of the island, a fact at once accounted for by a glance at the foregoing table.

Ecclesiastical Return.

The ecclesiastical establishment, supported or aided from the public funds, consists of three Protestant and nine Roman Catholic clergymen: to each of the former an annual stipend of 200*l.* is assigned, and they receive besides assistance from funds at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The total number of Protestants in the island may be taken at between 600 and 700, and I conceive that not more than one-half of these are regular attendants at church. The stipend of the Roman Catholic priests is 100*l.* a-year, and each is provided with a residence; they receive, moreover, certain fees for performing the offices of the church, as fixed by the Bishop of Olympus, and which I believe, as recently modified, are as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
A baptism . . .	0	8	0
An ordinary mass .	0	4	0
A marriage . .	1	12	0
A mass of thanksgiving	3	4	0
First-class burial .	6	8	0
Second-class burial .	2	10	4
Third-class burial .	0	6	4
High mass for the dead	2	3	2

The Curé of the parish of St. Florent, in which the town of Castries is situated, is assisted by two priests, under the designation of 1st vicar assistant, and 2nd vicar assistant. These are supported by funds arising from the rental of seats and other sources of church revenue.

Education.

As contrasted with the Return of 1847, the number of children under education at school appears to have considerably increased, the relative numbers being,—

1847	1848
520	894

ST. LUCIA.

This does not, however, result altogether from an actual increase, but to a great extent from the present Return embracing several schools not formerly included.

The trustees of the Mico Charity maintain, in conjunction with the Colonial Government, six juvenile schools in different districts of the Island, which afforded instruction in 1848 to 363 children, of whom 319 are males and 44 females. The expense of these schools amounted to 1,070*l.* 7*s.*, of which 500*l.* was contributed from Colonial Funds, and the remainder from the funds of the trust. A further sum of about 100*l.* appears to have been liberally devoted by the Mico trustees to the support of two infant schools, one in the town of Castries and the other in that of Souffrière; at these schools 87 male and 29 female infants have been trained and instructed; the total expense is stated at 135*l.*, the balance being made up by the contributions of private individuals. I am sorry to perceive a slight falling off in the total number of infants as contrasted with 1847: this has been occasioned by the discontinuance of one of the schools situated at Rivière Dorée, from the inability, I fear, of paying the salary of the schoolmistress. The attendance, however, at the two remaining infant-schools has slightly increased. When the Board of Education is in practical operation, and funds have been collected more than sufficient to maintain existing schools, I shall earnestly direct its attention to the immediate increase of the machinery for infant training which in this colony various considerations combine to render an object of even more than usual importance.

There are five other public schools educating altogether 58 boys and 73 girls, total 191. Two of these, established by a society of nuns in Castries, known as "the Sisters of the Holy Heart of Mary," afford instruction to 40 girls of the upper and middling classes of society, and to 73 girls of the poorer orders.

They are maintained at the charge of the sisterhood, aided by voluntary contributions and by trifling fees paid by the children.

The schoolmaster of another of these schools is paid out of funds at the disposal of the bishop of the diocese, and the schoolroom rent is defrayed by the Protestant minister at Souffrière; the remaining two are maintained by voluntary contributions from the parents of the pupils.

In addition to these public schools, seven private schools exist; four in Castries and three in the town of Souffrière. Reading, writing, arithmethic, and grammar are the principal branches of instruction attended to, but in one or two geography, music, and needlework also form part of the course. At four of these schools the English language is not taught at all; the number of pupils attending them amounts to 224; 154 being boys and 74 girls.

There is no college or classical institution in the island, but two or three pupils are received by the Protestant clergyman of Souffrière, and instructed, I believe, in the classics.

Imports and Exports.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The official value of the imports of the year is given at	62,980	15	5
Imported articles subsequently exported appear to have been valued at about	4,665	10	4
Leaving the value of the *bonâ fide* imports at .	£58,315	5	1

being about 6,000*l.* less than in the year 1847. The following are the principal articles upon which a decrease or increase has taken place, the quantity of each subsequently exported having been first deducted:—

Increase.

	1847	1848	Increase.
	£.	£.	£.
British Manufactured Goods .	22,351	30,013	7,662
Rice	307	603	296
Salted Meat	1,939	2,014	75
Shingles	303	1,049	746
Staves	47	1,150	1,103
Total . . .	24,947	34,829	9,882

Decrease.

	1847	1848	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.
Cotton and Linen Goods from Foreign States	1,422	510	912
Ditto ditto from East Indies	746	. .	746
Fish, Dried	5,960	5,545	415
Flour	5,481	4,453	1,028
Live Stock	5,266	1,822	3,444
Lumber	2,060	1,682	378
Leather Manufactures	938 from Foreign States entirely.	517 370 only from Foreign States.	421
Manure	635	407	228
Olive Oil	2,359	1,239	1,120
Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	517	49	468
Tobacco (Manufactured)	1,402	166	1,236
Total Decrease	26,786	16,390	10,396

The increase and decrease as shown by the above statements being so nearly equal, the deficiency in the revenue from imports would seem to have taken place entirely upon articles of inferior importance. The principal item of decrease it will be observed is "live stock," which is accounted for by the fact that there was a considerable importation of horses in 1847. It is satisfactory to observe that the staple articles of consumption, fish and salted meat, have maintained their level, notwithstanding the reduction of wages; and that although the consumption of flour appears to have rather decreased, the demand for British manufactured goods had undoubtedly revived, the imports being 7,600*l.* over those of 1847, although they are still far below the value imported in 1846.

Exports.

I regret much to find that a comparative view of the staple exports presents so unfavourable a result, as the following table exhibits:—

PRODUCE.	1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Official Value.	Quantity.	Official Value.
	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.
Sugar	4,693	97,771	2,916	38,101
	Gallons.		Gallons.	
Rum	43,468	4,034	13,921	1,033
	Gallons.		Gallons.	
Molasses	166,021	6,025	120,822	3,542
Total	..	107,830	..	42,676

The sugar appears to have been valued in 1847 at 20*l.* a-ton, and in 1848 at only 13*l.* The decrease in value upon these articles amounts to 65,154*l.*, about equal to the decrease upon the total exports, the value of which, after deducting imported goods again exported, was, in—

1847	1848
£.	£.
110,636	45,212

Agriculture.

The falling off in the sugar crop of 1848 is attributable in a great degree to unfavourable seasons, and may be accounted for also to a considerable extent by the loss sustained in many parts of the island during the struggle for the reduction of wages. The quantity of land returned under cane cultivation in 1847 was 3,937 acres, yielding 4,693 tons, or an average of about 24 cwt. per acre; and, in 1848, 3,992 acres, yielding 2,916 tons, or an average of about 15 cwt. per acre, a denomination which sufficiently demonstrates the fluctuating

ST. LUCIA.

nature of the returns, and the consequently speculative character of sugar production.

Being desirous of ascertaining how far the low prices of last year and the depressing circumstances of the times generally had practically operated in diminishing the cultivation of the cane, I obtained a series of Reports, from which it appears that with respect to land planted for the crop of the present year, there was on some estates a decrease upon the average of the last three years amounting in all to 353 acres, while upon other estates there was an increase upon an average similarly taken amounting in all to 137 acres. It may be worthy of remark that a large proportion of the increase is upon two estates which had recently fallen into new hands, and one or two small sugar plantations established within the last three years. The metairie system, or cultivation of estates for shares (always, I believe, the half), under various modifications, is carried on to an extent of at least one-fourth of the whole cane cultivation, and is undoubtedly upon the increase notwithstanding that the state of the law is highly unfavourable to the metayer in the case of mortgaged properties.

A foreclosure before the cane is reaped and the sugar manufactured would bar the labourer from his share of the crop which his own exertions had produced. This question has been frequently approached with a view to legislation, but the general opinion among the legal authorities of the island has hitherto been that it is impossible to provide a remedy for the evil without dangerously interfering with the fundamental laws of property as here established for a long period of time past. I am a strong advocate myself for making the labourers' remuneration, whether in kind or in wages, a prior lien to all other claims of every description except the public taxes; but this doctrine finds little favour among those interested in the colonies, whether resident or absentees.

Gaols and Prisoners..

No alteration or improvement was effected in the gaol during the year 1848; a new hospital, however, is now in progress. The Council having sanctioned a money expenditure of 120*l.*, which, it is calculated, will be sufficient for the purpose, the greater portion of the work, as well in erecting the building as in preparing some of the materials, being supplied by the prisoners. A very satisfactory diminution in the number of recommitments has taken place, the numbers in 1847 and 1848 standing thus respectively:—

	1847	1848
Recommitted once . . .	83	52
,, twice . . .	38	30
,, thrice or more .	30	20

As the total number of prisoners committed in the course of the year varies, however, but little from that returned in 1847, the inference, on the other hand, is inevitable, that the number of new offenders has proportionably increased. In all other respects the gaol statistics of 1848 show but little difference from those of the preceding year. A new and improved code of regulations has been established, and a copy is transmitted with the Blue Book. It is proposed to try the experiment of conducting the gaol discipline upon the principles known as the "mark system," for which an unusually large number of inmates, resulting from the riots of March last, affords a favourable opportunity; but I fear that an almost insuperable obstacle presents itself at the very threshold of the attempt in the difficulty of finding, for such salaries as the colony will grant, sufficiently intelligent and impartial overseers of out-door labour.

Sick.

Insane and Poor.

An asylum for sick and destitute poor is established in the town of Castries, and supported entirely by public funds. The number of inmates at present, and of admissions and discharges during 1848, is as follows:—

	Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Total Discharges.		Average.		Present Number of Inmates.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Inmates in Asylum on 31 Dec. 1847	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
During 1848	26	10	14	5	14	3	13	10	11	11

The total expense incurred on account of the institution is stated to be 288*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*, exclusive of the salary of the medical gentleman, who receives 100*l.* a-year for attending this establishment and the gaol.

Out-door relief, which is administered in each district under a Board, consisting of one stipendiary and one local justice, entailed this year only an expenditure of 397*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, as against 739*l.* 5*s.* 8½*d.* in 1847. The reduction was effected by revising the lists; and by the fact of several applicants, who, in consequence of the occasional embarrassments of the Treasury, had been disappointed in not obtaining the usual issue, not returning a second time. Proper objects of out-door relief from public funds are, I am satisfied, very few indeed, and I believe there is no country in the world where it is more difficult to draw the line between real charity and the encouragement of idleness, and of disregard of moral obligations, or none where the in-door test could be so properly applied as in the West Indies.

Lunatics are not received in the Asylum, nor is there any place specially appointed for their reception and treatment; happily they are but few in number, being, as far as can be ascertained, 19 in all, two of whom only are males; four only are under restraint, and these are maintained by their families. The remainder of these unfortunate beings are considered to be harmless and unoffending.

A review of the details which I have now had the honour to submit, and an examination of other parts of the Return which this Report accompanies, but to which I have not specifically adverted, presents no point, with the exception of the serious reduction in the amount and value of the exports, which may not be considered of a favourable nature, and the recent improvement in the market justifies, I think, a belief that this important exception will not continue throughout the present year. Notwithstanding the abolition of the export duty, which had been regularly imposed for many previous years, the actual produce of the taxes had not fallen off, and was fully equal to meet the expenditure, the difficulty which has been found in practically adjusting the one to the other having arisen almost entirely from defective machinery for the collection of the public dues.

Public works of much utility were successfully brought to a completion. Improvements in some important branches of the laws relating to masters and tenants were effected. Alterations in the judicature of the colony, affording increased facilities for the recovery of debts by less expensive processes, were accomplished. The basis of an extended provision for the education of the people, and for disseminating useful agricultural knowledge, has been laid; and the institution of trial by jury been introduced into our criminal jurisprudence with good practical effect. Reductions in the civil establishment were carried out without impairing the efficiency of the service. The population of the colony appears to have increased, a larger portion of it to have received the benefits of education, and the state of crime exhibits in one important respect an improvement upon that of the preceding year. If a trifling decrease in the extent of land laid down in the staple crop is ascertained upon the one hand, upon the other it is satisfactory to know that there is no instance to be recorded of the abandonment of a sugar plantation; on the contrary, capital has been in one case liberally devoted to the resuscitation of a property, whose fallow fields are now again covered with the cane, for the conversion of which into marketable produce new and improved machinery has been erected. It is true, indeed, that this property was bought for a very trifling sum, the crop on the ground being inconsiderable; but I conceive that the problem upon which the West Indian cultivator is at present engaged is not so much whether the due interest can be obtained upon the amount of capital formerly invested, as

ST. LUCIA.

whether the sum annually expended with the object of upholding a landed property, until, in the cycle of events, it shall again attain something like a settled marketable value, will be returned with a moderate increase. In this view of the case it is encouraging to find even one instance of an independent capitalist, long acquainted with the West Indies, and who, though a foreigner and a merchant residing in a foreign colony, has yet, from his connexion with the most extensive British firms in the West Indies, ample opportunities of forming a sound opinion, coming forward to invest his means in the cultivation of the great West Indian staple. It is not a little significant of the conclusion to which this gentleman's experiment, so far as it has yet proceeded has led him, that he has lately been the unsuccessful competitor for a second estate in this island, the purchase of which, though sold for a sum far below the value which attached to it when it last changed hands, has rendered its new owners responsible for the sum of 7,000*l.*

Among our own colonists are a few, very few indeed, who being perhaps of a more sanguine disposition than the rest, do not participate in the gloom and despondency which I regret to say pervades the proprietary generally; and, unquestionably, if there is much in the past to justify the melancholy forebodings of the latter, there are not wanting facts upon which the hopes of the former may be not unreasonably founded.

The rapidity with which the sugar market rises when the state of continental affairs indicates a momentary appearance of the restoration of tranquillity and of renewed commercial intercourse—the manifest symptoms in almost every slave-cultivating country, that either by law, or in despite of law, the freedom of the labourer will ere long be accomplished; and the conclusion at which I believe all careful inquirers arrive, that the rate of consumption in the world is at a rapidly increasing ratio over that of production, are external circumstances of great encouragement. Internally, again, there is little doubt, that a wide field for improvement lies open. In a special Report which I made upon the subject last year (No. 49, 14th April, 1848), I have shown that with regard to six estates situated in different parts of the island, the cost of production, including all charges, ranged from 10*s.* 9*d.* to 1*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* So little is the natural fertility of the soil assisted by art, that of 84 sugar plantations (three of which are established within the last three years, and are upon a very small scale), upon 20 only is the plough at all used, and upon fully half of these by no means habitually; upon one only is any other agricultural implement employed. In some instances, no doubt, the nature of the soil and the extreme declivity of the land compels an adherence to the hoe and cutlass, the only implements with the use of which the negro labourer is familiar; but many fine flats of the richest soil, admirably adapted to the plough, are still prepared for the reception of their future crop by mere manual labour.

To describe the system of agriculture in St. Lucia generally when compared with that of some other West Indian colonies as "rude" is not, I think, to bear upon it with undue severity; and if, under such imperfect modes, so large an average return can be obtained, as shown in a previous section of this Report, there is surely just ground for believing that the resources of its soil, when more fully and economically developed, will enable this colony to maintain its place among sugar-growing countries.

Upon the greater number of estates also the manufacturing process is conducted with equal disregard of the modes which elsewhere are considered to improve the quality of the produce, and upon more than one-third of them no apparatus whatever exists for converting the refuse of the cane-juice into spirit.

But, if I express my own belief that the condition of the agriculturist is not so utterly prostrated as it is generally believed to be, I am bound to say that I receive little or no encouragement in this view from those who are practically engaged in the cultivation of estates; and even among the comparatively small number, who either by enterprise, the application of capital, or by careful and personal superintendence of their affairs have endeavoured to avail themselves of the advantages of machinery, and to enforce the greatest economy, are to be found the strongest protesters against the possibility of continuing the cultivation of the cane unless a considerable advance in the value of produce should take place and be maintained, the average Gazette price on the month of May being for West Indian Muscovado about 26*s.* per cwt.

The cultivation of coffee and cocoa is carried on, but to a very limited

extent. Besides what was required for home consumption, there appears to have been exported during the year 1848—

	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa .	107,512 lbs. . .	£969 13 0
Coffee .	19,722 lbs. . .	£398 15 0

A small proportion of the cocoa appears to have been shipped to England, the remainder and all the coffee to other West Indian colonies, principally, I apprehend, if not altogether, to Barbados.

The pimento-tree, here called the Bois d'Inde, abounds throughout the island. Its fragrant berries, the "allspice" of commerce, which in Jamaica form in some conditions of the market a very valuable export, are here totally neglected. Requiring neither cultivation nor care, the only expenditure to be incurred is in gathering the berries and drying them upon terraces exposed to the sun similar to those which are used for the same operation in coffee. It seems never, however, to have attracted attention as an export in St. Lucia; and the trees, instead of being established in regular plantations, thus facilitating and economizing the collection of the seed, are scattered by the hand of Providence over the whole face of the country, but more densely in some districts than in others.

Lying as they do at the very root of agricultural prosperity, the important subjects of *capital* and *credit* cannot be altogether overlooked in a survey however brief and incomplete of the condition and prospects of the island. As to capital, it must, I fear, be admitted that it no longer exists within the colony, and credit which in former days was given with a hand so lavish as almost to generate a disregard of the value of money, and the absence of due forethought and economy in its application is now withheld, either from necessity or caution to such an extent as to peril the interests of all who are concerned in the cultivation of the soil.

But although these indispensable auxiliaries may be said for the present to have fled the land, actual embarrassment does not, I think, prevail so extensively as in other West Indian communities. The planters of St. Lucia, particularly those of French birth and extraction, are, according to the best opinion I have been able to form, careful and frugal in their habits both of domestic and plantation management, and being little inclined to enter upon experiments, even with a fair prospect of advantage, unless they possess within themselves, the means of defraying the cost, they will probably emerge from the struggle in which they are engaged with less permanent injury than their more speculative and enterprising fellow-colonists.

The total extent to which the landed property of the island is mortgaged to the merchants and monied institutions of the mother country does not, as shown by the registry, exceed 85,000*l.*, and this sum appears to extend over only about one-fourth of the sugar estates, including, however, the greater portion of those properties which are esteemed to be of the highest value.

In concluding this Report, I beg leave to append to it the printed copy of a paper entitled "Quelques notes sur Sainte Lucie," as exhibiting the impression which the writer, Mr. Winter Durennel, who was, I understand, commissioned by the Colonial Government of Martinique to visit St. Lucia for the purpose of observing the effects of emancipation upon our social and agricultural condition, was led to form from personal observation and inquiry. They will be found to be, upon the whole, highly favourable, both with regard to the present and the future. I have attached to these notes a few explanatory remarks by one of the stipendiary magistrates of this colony. I cannot concur in Mr. Winter Durennel's opinion, that it is the work for the labourer, and not the labourer for the work, which is frequently wanting in St. Lucia; and, with reference to the last paragraph of his Report, I am indeed rejoiced to find that, in the more unrestrained and communicative intercourse which he held with the proprietary of the colony, he found them looking to the future with a patience, a courage, and a hope, which the tone always maintained by individuals of that body in conversation with myself would not certainly justify me in ascribing to them.

I have, &c.,

Sir W. Colebrooke, &c. &c.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING.
Lieut.-Governor.

ST. LUCIA.

Sub-Encl. in No. 13.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 13.

Quelques NOTES sur SAINTE-LUCIE.

L'HABITANT de la Martinique qui pose pour la première fois le pied sur le sol de Sainte-Lucie est surtout frappé de la parfaite ressemblance de ces deux îles, sœurs que des traités politiques ont bien pu séparer; mais que leurs affections et leurs tendances rapprochent sans cesse l'une de l'autre.

A Sainte-Lucie, en effet, sauf le drapeau et quelques fonctionnaires, propriétaires ou négocians, tout est encore, je ne dirai pas Français, mais Martinicain.* Les noms des familles, les visages, les sobriquets, les danses, le costume, tout cela nous est familier; le sol, les cultures, l'idiôme sont les mêmes; ces bons cultivateurs qui nous saluent cordialement, nous les avons vus quelque part; ces planteurs qui dirigent leurs travaux sont de notre connaissance; rien ne nous est étranger que le drapeau qui flotte depuis 45 années sur cette terre et ce travail libre qui la fertilise.

Le travail libre! Ce grand inconnu du problème aujourd'hui posé aux colonies françaises, objet tour à tour de quelques espérances et aussi, hélas! de bien des doutes! Faut-il espérer ou désespérer de l'avenir colonial? Toute moralité à part, le travail libre n'offre-t-il pas en définitive autant d'avantages que le travail contraint?... Questions d'un intérêt immense, résolues par dix années d'expérience dans une colonie voisine, semblable presqu'en tout à la nôtre, et sur lesquelles pourtant nous ne possédons que des renseignemens contradictoires, incertains, sans conclusion possible.

J'ai voulu faire cesser ces incertitudes. J'ai mis tous mes soins à rechercher la vérité consciencieusement et impartialement. Mes relations de parenté ou d'amitié m'ont mis en mesure de tout voir; je crois mes observations utiles et je les publie: tantôt favorables, tantôt contraires à certains intérêts, elles ne m'en paraissent pas moins bonnes pour tous; les six ou huit années perdues par notre sœur en essais et tâtonnement infructueux ne doivent pas en effet être perdues aussi pour la Martinique.

Comparaison des résultats du travail esclave et du travail libre à Sainte-Lucie.

Qu'a produit le travail libre? La réponse est d'un si pressant intérêt que j'y cours tout d'abord et que renversant l'ordre naturel, je ne parlerai que plus tard des moyens mis en œuvre.

Les chiffres suivans sont dus à l'obligeance de MM. Ferguson et Co., auxquels sont confiés les registres des douanes aujourd'hui à peu près supprimés. Puisés dans ces documens officiels, ils sont à l'abri de toute contestation. Les boucauts dont la capacité a été successivement agrandie et qui de 1,000 livres pesant ont été portés à 2,000, sont ici d'un poids moyen de 1,500 (poids de marc) auquels ils ont été réduits.†

Principales récoltes pendant l'esclavage.

1822	maximum de la production de temps immémorial . .	7,747 Bts.
1829	Années considérées comme bonnes	6,300
1830		7,000
1831		6,200

Pendant l'apprentissage.

1834	. . . . .	5,128
1835	. . . . .	4,272
1836	. . . . .	3,281
1837	. . . . .	3,975
1838	. . . . .	4,358
1839	. . . . .	4,105

Depuis la liberté.

1840	. . . . .	2,838
1841	. . . . .	3,783
1842	. . . . .	5,137
1843	(Saison contraire. Sécheresse)	4,639
1844	. . . . .	5,516
1845	. . . . .	5,498
1846	(Sécheresse) . . .	4,478
1847	. . . . .	6,899

Quant à l'année courante, la sécheresse et l'avilissement du prix des sucres ne permettent de l'évaluer qu'à 3,850.

De l'examen de ces chiffres, il résulte:

Que la meilleure année du travail esclave dépasse de 878 boucauts la meilleure année du travail libre;

Que la production libre, en tenant compte de l'influence des saisons, a été progressant sans cesse de 1840 où elle n'était que de 2,838 à 1847 où elle a atteint 6,899, et qu'enfin sans le désastreux abaissement du prix de la denrée, la production de Sainte-Lucie serait actuellement précisément ce qu'elle était à la meilleure epoque de l'esclavage, mais avec une tendance à s'accroître.

* D'Afrique on a fait Africain; de Dominique, Dominicain; d'Amérique, Américain; pourquoi de Martinique ferait-on Martiniquais? Consulter la langue mère-africanus-dominicanus, etc.

† Cette difference a été la cause de beaucoup d'erreurs; 6,000 boucauts d'aujourd'hui en valent 12,000 d'autrefois; et cependant, sans cette explication, la production paraîtrait diminuée de moitié.

L'appréciation sera complète si j'ajoute que cette colonie produisait autrefois des cacaos et du café, cultures aujourd'hui abandonnées; les cafiers ayant péri et toutes les forces ayant été dirigées vers l'industrie saccharine.

La petite culture restreinte à de minimes proportions suffit cependant d'ordinaire à l'alimentation du pays.

C'est le moment de parler des moyens employés pour obtenir le résultant que je viens de rapporter, mais je reclame un moment le privilége du voyageur, et veux causer un peu avec mon lecteur avant de descendre dans ces détails arides.

J'arrivais là-bas non point découragé, grâce à Dieu, mais cependant inquiet, tourmenté de doutes, partageant jusqu'à un certain point les appréhensions de mes compatriotes et les exprimant franchement à nos frères de Sainte-Lucie. Ouvriers et propriétaires les accueillaient avec le sourire de gens qui en savaient plus long que moi là-dessus, à peu près comme des vétérans éprouvés au feu raillent les émotions du jeune soldat à la première affaire: " Nous avons tous passé par là, me di-disaient-ils, nous avons subi toutes vos épreuves. L'apprentissage anglais avait créé parmi nous un antagonisme tout aussi funeste. Aussi, à la proclamation de la liberté, comme chez vous, il y a eu ici désertion du travail, refroidissement et presque hostilité entre les différentes classes de la population; mais nous n'avons pas tardé à reconnaître que personne n'y gagnait et que c'était au contraire au détriment de tous; nous avons sénti que chacun a besoin des autres, que si le pauvre vit à l'aide du rich, le riche ne se soutient que par le travail du pauvre, que ce sont là deux intérêts étroitement liés, et nous sommes bien vite revenus à cette concorde fraternelle dont notre intérêt bien entendu, à défaut de la morale, nous ferait une loi; et de ce bon accord naîssait une prospérité bien supérieure à celle qu'avait créée l'esclavage si des circonstances étrangères n'étaient venues en arrêter l'essor."

Cette bonne harmonie éclate en effet partout et nous devons l'envier pour notre pays. Sur les routes, hommes de toute races nous échangions de cordiales salutations qu'on ne rencontre pas toujours ici. J'ai trouvé ma fille élève d'une institution* dont les directrices appartiennent aux trois nuances de la population tout comme les enfans qu'on lour confie. J'ai vu des fils de familles titrées élevés avec les fils du peuple sans distinction d'origine, cela ne surprend, cela ne choque personne; d'un autre côté, la déférence naturelle due à l'âge, au sexe, au savoir, à la position, s'accorde dans de justes limites, également éloignées de l'insolence ou de la servilité. O mon pays! ta sœur n'a pas inscrit comme toi sur ses bannières le mot de fraternité, mais quelle pratique mieux que toi ce précepte évangélique et républicain!

Dans l'organisation du travail dans cette colonie, deux systêmes dominent.

1° Le salaire.

2° Le colonage partiaire qu'ils appellent association.

La véritable association y a été dit-on essayée par deux colons français et métropolitains; elle a échoué; j'aurai à dire pourquoi.

Enfin un seul exemple de colonage partiaire mêlé d'association, se présente sur l'habitation Blackbay à M. Goodman; cet essai est de la plus haute importance, et appelle toute l'attention de nos habitans.

1° *Le Salaire.*

Cette forme de rémunération, la plus simple, la plus usitée, s'est tout d'abord introduite à Sainte-Lucie. Favorisé par l'abondance du numéraire, fruit de l'indemnité, par l'élévation du prix des sucres, par diverses circonstances qu'il serait trop long d'énumerer, il y acquit des proportions fort élevées, à ce point que dans quelques localités renommées parleur insalubrité tout comme par leur fécondité (l'anse des Roseaux par exemple) il s'éleva jusqu'à un *fonds* de la gourde Ste.-Lucienne, c'est-à-dire à trois francs et quelques centimes par jour.

Mais ce prix ne put se maintenir. Il a successivement baissé, et aujourd'hui il est généralement de *un moco* par jour (un franc et deux centimes). A ce prix, l'ouvrier devrait donner neuf heures, mais en réalité ne donne que huit heures de bon travail.

Le travail de moulin se paye un *shilling* (1 fr. 26 c.) l'ouvrier y donne environ des heures de travail.

L'une des nécessités de toute culture, de celle de la canne surtout, c'est la *continuité*, les lois anglaises y ont pourvu. L'ouvrier habite-t-il sur les terres du propriétaire? il lui doit la préférence à prix égal, lors même qu'il n'y habite pas, il ne peut le quitter au milieu d'une semaine commencée. J'ai entendu condamner à l'emprisonnement des cultivateurs de la Soufrière qui sans motifs suffisans avaient déserté le mercredi; mais ce cas ne se présente plus aussi fréquemment; du reste, la loi reconnaît l'engagement contracté verbalement, mais pour un mois au plus.

Si le colon Ste.-Lucien accorde à l'ouvrier un salaire plus élevé que le nôtre qui n'alloue guère que 75 c., en revanche un assez bon nombre d'entre-eux exige un loyer pour la case et le jardin. Bien que cet usage ne soit point encore général, je pense qu'il le deviendra, avant peu parce que l'autorité ne cesse d'en recommander l'établissement à tous les colons. Dans certains quartiers ce loyer est vraiment très élevé sur telle habitation de la Soufrière par exemple, une case et un jardin se louent deux journées par semaine, même aux colons partiaire,† ailleurs une journée seulement, dans beaucoup d'endroits on n'exige point encore de loyers.

L'avilissement du prix des sucres‡ menace les habitans de la triste nécessité d'une nouvelle réduction des salaires.

---

* Succursale de la maison des religeuses de Saint-Joseph, à Saint-Pierre, autrefois Pension Royale.

† Entr'autres chez M. T——, riche et habile habitant de la Soufrière; pour bien apprécier ce loyer, il faudrait être renseigné sur la quantité de terres qui composent le jardin: elles y ont une grande valeur.

‡ Fr. 11 68 c., d'après des comptes de vente que j'ai réduits an quintal métrique.

ST. LUCIA.

Si ce malheur devait arriver, ce ne serait la cause d'aucune dissention, d'aucune aigreur L'habitant exposerait loyalement comme il l'a déjà fait, sa situation à ses ouvriers et leur dirait : " Le prix du sucre tombé à tel taux ne me permet d'ailleurs que tel salaire, voyez mes enfans si vous voulez l'accepter, sinon je dois fermer ma sucrerie." Je suis persuadé que l'on s'entendrait encore cette fois-ci et que la sucrerie ne se fermerait point pour cela.

Je puise ma conviction dans ce fait, qu'au moment où j'écris nombre d'habitans doivent deux, trois et quatre mois de salaire à leurs ouvriers, j'en connais qui depuis sept mois n'ont pu compter un sol aux travailleurs. Vous croyez sans doute que ces derniers ont abandonné ou tout au moins négligé ce labeur ingrat. Eh bien! non: ils ont compris la position malheureuse de leur maître; ils s'y associent de cœur et l'habitation n'est ni abandonnée, ni négligée, ils travaillent et ils attendent. N'avais-je pas raison tout-à-l'heure de louer le bon esprit de cette population et de la proposer pour modèle à mes compatriotes.

2° *Du colonage partiaire.**

Les inconvéniens du salaire que j'ai déjà eu l'occasion d'exposer dans mes précedens travaux ont porté nos voisins à lui substituer un autre mode de rémunération et ils ont établi le véritable colonage partiaire en concédant à un certain nombre de laboureurs des portions de terres déterminées qu'ils cultivent en cannes et dont le produit se partage par égales portions entre les deux parties: les laboureurs sont ainsi associés avec le même propriétaire, mais ne sont point associés entre eux. S'il existe sur une habitation cinquante laboureurs, ce sont cinquante contrats parfaitement distincts; Pierre n'a rien à voir à ce que fait Guillaume; tant mieux pour qui travaille mieux sa terre, tant pis pour qui la néglige; chacun récolte ce qu'il a planté, sarclé, fumé, et ne concourt en aucune façon ni pour quoique ce soit avec les autres colons de la propriété.

Le propriétaire supporte seul la charge des bâtimens de l'usine et de leur entretien, il fournit les bestiaux et paye la moitié ou une portion moindre des frais de fabrication.

Le colon supporte l'imposition territoriale qui est assez lourde. Les sirops sont abandonnés au propriétaire en échange de la fourniture des boucauts.

On voit que les obligations laissées au compte du propriétaire sont plus nombreuses qu'à la Martinique et qu'en général nos contrats doivent être plus avantageux aux propriétaires. Les St.-Luciens ne l'ignorent point et voici la raison qu'ils m'ont donnée à cet égard :

" Notre première règle dans l'établissement des clauses d'un contrat est, m'ont-ils dit, d'assurer au colon partiaire une rémuneration raisonnable. Au prix de nos sucres, 11 fr. 68 c., nous avons dû assumer sur nous toutes les charges qui vous étonnent, parce que partagées elles eussent absorbé presque toute la part du colon et l'eussent découragé. Si ce prix baisse encore, force nous serait de lui venir encore en aide d'une façon ou d'autre, car avant tout le travailleur doit être rémunéré de son labeur. Si au contraire nous avions le bonheur d'obtenir comme vous un prix de 15 à 20 fr. de notre denrée, nous n'hésiterions pas à adopter l'association par égalité de charges et de profits, qui laisserait à nos cultivateurs une suffisante indemnité."

Généralement l'association pure telle que nous avons tenté de l'établir est reputée

---

* Voici ce qu'imprimait en 1844, sur le système *colonage partiare*, une écrivains non moins apprécié pour la sagacité de son coup-d'œil, et la rectitude de son jugement, que par l'élégance presque française de son style qui va paraître, hélas! dépouillé de tous ses charmes dans la traduction que je suis obligé d'en donner.

" La culture de la canne *par moitié*, appelée communément *métairie* est une autre spéculation agricole dont je dois m'occuper en passant. Il a été inauguré en 1840 et depuis lors a pris beaucoup de crédit dans les Antilles, plus peut-être par suite des encouragemens venus du ministère, que d'une appréciation exacte de la parte des colons de son utilité réelle ou de son applicabilité aux circonstances locales. Sur ce point comme sur tonte autre question, deux opinions contraires règnent à Sainte-Lucie: Le propriétaire d'une habitation dépourvue du capital nécessaire pour le mettre en état de lutter contre un voisin plus opulent s'estime heureux de s'assurer le travail de quelques cultivateurs industrieux à la condition de portager le produit. Par ce moyen, il retire un revenu modique, il est vrai, de terres et d'une usine que autrement resteraient incultes et sans emploi, tandis que le cultivateur y trouve une rémunération qu'il aurait en vain cherchée dans tout autre mode d'engagement. Les prôneurs de ce système ce sont ceux qui en profitent, depuis le propriétaire géné jusqu'au cultivateur ambitieux; aussi le proclament-ils la seule voie de salut pour la colonie. L'opposition compte dans ses rangs les planteurs aisés et les capitalistes, puissamment soutenus par le commerce maritime dans le pays et dans la mère-patrie; pour ces derniers cette spéculation est ruineuse. Peutêtre cependant le véritable intérêt général git-il entre ces opinions extrêmes. Ce systême à son bon et son mauvais côté, ses avantages frappent tous les yeux, son vice c'est la tendance à accumuler trop vite et sans mesure les richesse dans les mains de la population ouvrière et par suite à la pousser vers des habitudes d'indolence (*the worst feature of the latter is the direct tendency to give an undue and overstrained impetus to the growth and accumulation of wealth amongst the labouring population, inducing consequent habits of indolence*) c'est encore d'abaisser le proprietaire et de relever le labourer jusqu'à les placer sur un pied d'egalité, d'accroître le nombre des petits fermiers et en définitive d'écarter bien des forces des capitaux de la culture du plus lucratif de nos produits.

" Au fond, ce système ne nous paraît pas plus mériter d'encouragemens que de prohibitions; partout où vous aurez des propriétaire génés et des ouvriers disposés à exploiter cette gène, ce systême sera naturellement adopté comme le plus convenable aux parties. Le prohiber en ce cas serait une folie ou une injustice, mais partout ailleurs, là où le planteur ne manque ni d'espèces, ni d'autres moyens de pourvoir aux despenses, le meteyage, utile ou juste partout ailleurs amenerait de ruineuses conséquences; que l'ouvrier soit bien payé, et qu'il trouve promptement au besoin une impartiale justice; point de restriction, point de monopole soit; mais que du moins dans l'état actuel des colonies et surtout de Sainte-Lucie dont la population est si clairsemée, une classe ne soit pas avantagée au préjudice de l'autre, qu'on ne vienne pas lui inspirer le dégoût d'un travail régulier, mais qu'on lui donne plutôt une impulsion graduelle et assurée en même temps vers le bienêtre que procure une existence laborieuse.

" (Ste.-Lucia. by. H. Breen, esq., 1844.)"

Nous citons sans approuver; il est évident que l'auteur anglais apprecie le méteyage, importation française et démocratique sous l'impression de ses opinions aristocratiques et nationales; mais il est toujours utile d'entendre le pour et le contre et souvent plutôt le blame que l'éloge.

impossible; les habitans comme les colons se refusent à croire qu'elle puisse jamais fonctionner réguliérement. " Jamais, me disaient énergiquement les premiers, vous ne ferez entrer cinquante ou quatre-vingts têtes dans le même bonnet!"—" Comment, m'objectaient les seconds, nous avons quelquefois tenté de nous associer deux ou trois seulement pour une portion de terre et cette association n'a pu durer six mois. Et d'ailleurs, Jacques le paresseux aurait donc autant que moi Pierre, le diligent et laborieux Pierre!" C'était à moi de leur expliquer alors comment et par quels moyens nous arrivions à établir une proportionnalité dans les dividendes; mais j'ai bien vu que cette complication les inquiète et que notre association, système le plus avancé de travail organisé, dépasse le cercle de leurs idées.

Cependant tous les propriétaires sont unanimes à reconnaître que si elle était possible, elle serait infiniment préférable à tout autre mode et c'est avec des régrets qu'ils en proclament l'impossibilité.

Renseignemens divers.

On désirera sans doute connaître le résultat net du travail des colons dans les conditions ci-dessus indiquées et au prix si réduit du sucre. Les comptes de l'habitation de l'Anse des Canots, appartenant à M. C. . . . m'ont été soumis: la moitié revenant au colon partiaire lui a rapporté juste 200 livres par boucaut de 1,450 à 1,500 environ. Ainsi le colon qui avait trois, quatre, cinq boucauts pour sa moitié, en avait obtenu net 600, 800, 1,000 livres (ou francs 111 11 c. par boucaut) cela tous frais déduits.

Sur cette habitation on n'exige aucun loyer des colons pour leurs cases et lêur jardin, j'ai déjà dit que sur d'autres points le colon devait jusqu'à deux journées de travail pour en tenir lieu. Il est vrai qu'en ce cas la construction et l'entretien en restent à la seule charge du propriétaire, ce qui n'a pas lieu quand il n'exige point d'indemnité.

Il ne faut point perdre de vue qu'en général on ne cultive que les terres de fonds, terres excellentes, où la canne dure au moins six années et quelquefois jusqu'à vingt, ce qui diminue considérablement les travaux de culture, mais hélas! au dépend de la salubrité, toujours en raison inverse de la fécondité du sol. Cette fécondité dépasse celle de nos terres et les propriétaires les mieux informés l'estiment moyennement à vingt milliers par carré.

Je n'ai pu obtenir qu'un seul renseignement précis sur la valeur locative des terres. A l'habitation l'Union près Castries, M. T. . . . loue les terres de jardins (c'est-à-dire les moins riches) à raison de 2 pounds par an soit 50 f. le carré. Sur une autre habitation ce prix s'élève m'a-t-on dit, à 60 fr., mais je ne puis affirmer l'exactitude de ce chiffre.

Les planteurs anglais et français ont remarqué que de toutes les conditions de succès, la plus essentielle était de capter la confiance des travailleurs. J'ai parlè de deux français qui avaient à ce qu'on dit, tenté l'association. Elle se naturalisait de la manière la plus brillante, quand les laboureurs en sont malheureusement venus à tort ou à raison à suspecter la bonne foi des propriétaires. De ce jour tout a été dit pour eux, leur ruine a commencé et force a été à l'un et à l'autre de vendre des habitations dépourvues de travailleurs.

Cette leçon a porté ses fruits. Le planteur Ste-Lucien ne se borne pas à observer la plus scrupuleuse probité, mais il évite avec un soin extrême tout ce qui pourrait donner naissance au plus léger nuage. " Point de cause de suspicion, nous disent-ils! Point de comptabilité surtout!" et c'est le grand reproche qu'ils adressent à notre système d'association trop compliqué dans leur pensée, pour ne point tôt ou tard faire suspecter la probité du propriétaire ou tout au moins du comptable.

Aussi poussent-ils à cet égard les précautions fort loin. D'ordinaire le cultivateur vend à son propriétaire sa part de sucre, mais un propriétaire qui se respecte et qui est prudent se fait une loi de ne jamais fixer le prix, ni même de le débattre. Muni de la montre de sa denrée, le colon partiaire se rend à la ville pour l'offrir lui-même aux acheteurs; et accorde ensuite la préférence au propriétaire au plus haut prix qu'il en a trouvé.

Les deux nations sont moins d'accord quant aux moyens secondaires de succès. Leur instinct propre s'y révèle dans toute sa différence.

L'Anglais vise au développement de la production et demande le succès à des entreprises grandioses, à des machines savamment combinées, à des spéculations agricoles hardies.

Le Français, actif, vigilant, économe, va terre-à-terre et ne confie au hasard que ce qu'il ne peut absolument lui derober.

Pendant les premières années de l'émancipation, l'élévation des prix assurait le triomphe du système anglais.

Depuis que les prix ont été ravalés au cours actuel, ce système est à peu près impossible, tandis que le Français se soutient toujours et j'ai vu tels d'entr'eux bâtir des sucreries à l'heure qu'il est et d'autres monter des moulins à vapeur.*

WINTER DURENNEL,

La fin au prochain numéro.

---

* A ce propos une observation au sujet de ces moulins en fer si utiles là-bas et que cependant chez nous l'habitation Valery Garou, l'habitation Fond Laillet et d'autres ont dû abandonner au prix d'une perte énorme, parce qu'ils cassent à tout moment, et qu'il n'est venu à l'idée de personne, d'essayer si le mélange du fer et du bois ne rêunirait pas les avantages des deux systèmes.

C'est ce qu'on a fait chez M. Todd, au choc. Là aussi l'effort des cylindres faisait sauter les tourillons ou la masse du bâtis de fonte dans laquelle ils s'enchàssent. A la suite de quelques accidens, on a imaginé de substituer le bois au fer. A l'instar de nos moulins, les pivots des cylindres sont serrés par de fortes clefs en bois au lieu d'écrous en fer. Ces clefs passent dans les coulisses pratiquées dans des montans en fonte de fer. L'élasticité du bois remplaçant l'inflexibilité de la fonte; depuis 30 ans que la machine fonctionne, aucun accident ne s'est jamais representé.—Cette description aura probablement le sort de ses pareilles C. A. D. de n'être pas comprise. En ce cas, j'invite les personnes intéressées à venir me demander une explication orale. Un crayon et cinq minutes de conversation les instruiront parfaitement.—

ST. LUCIA.

Quelques notes sur Sainte-Lucie.

(Suite et Fin.)

Du colonage partiaire mêlé d'association, système mixte, contrat Goodman.

M. Goodman, l'un des plus remarquables cultivateurs des Antilles anglaises, homme d'une expérience consommée et doué d'une rare aptitude agricole n'à pas été longtemps sans remarquer les vices du colonage partiaire et tenter d'y remédier.

Il a donc imaginé un système mixte qu'on pourrait caractériser en un mot par cet aphorisme. Culture séparée de chaque portion dévolue au Colon, mais association générale pour tout le reste.

Voici le texte de ce contrat :

" Par devant le notaire royal en l'île de Ste.-Lucie, à la résidence du bourg du quartier de Choiseul, soussigné, et en présence des témoins ci-après nommés et aussi soussignés ;

" Ont comparu :

" L'honorable John Goodman, membre du conseil législatif de cette île de Ste.-Lucie, et habitant propriétaire demeurant au quartier de la Soufrière d'une part ;

" Et trente neuf cultivateurs dénommés dans l'acte, demeurant au quartier de Laborie d'autre part.

" Lesquels sous mutuelles stipulations et acceptations sont demeurés d'accord de ce qui suit :

" Art. 1er. Lesdits comparans de part et d'autre seront et demeureront associés, à compter de ce jour, pour l'espace de trois années entières et consécutives, pour la fabrication, gestion, plantation et entretien de l'habitation sucrerie dite Blackbay, située au quartier de Laborie, propriété dudit honorable John Goodman.

" Art. 2. L'honorable John Goodman s'oblige de fournir à ses associés à ses frais et dépens, 1° les bâtimens de la sucrerie, 2° les cases à bagasses, 3° les chaudières et autres ustensiles propres à la manufacture, en bon état, 4° un moulin neuf pour la seconde recolte, depuis l'association. Si le moulin actuel venait à se casser, ou à se déranger pendant la prochaine récolte, les frais de réparation et d'arrangement seront supportés par lui seul.

" Art. 3. Sont compris dans la présente association, onze mulets en bon état, douze bœufs de cabrouet, cinq vaches, une genisse et un bouvard.

" Dans le cas où un animal viendrait à périr pendant la durée de la société, les parties de part et d'autre concourront à portion égale au remplacement de cet animal.

" Art. 4. Toute acquisition d'animaux, qui sera faite durant la société, sera payée par les parties à égale portion de part et d'autre ; et à la dissolution de la société, l'accroissement des animaux surpassant le nombre actuel sera partagé.

" Art. 5. Il sera pourvu à frais communs et à portion égale aux frais que nécessiteront :

" 1° La fabrication des sucre, sirop et rum.

" 2° La garde des animaux.

" 3° L'entretien des bâtimens et manufactures ;

" 4° Le salaire du géreur, dont le traîtement ne surpassera pas soixante pounds sterling, par année.

" 5° Tous les droits coloniaux à dater du 1er janvier 1849.

" 6° Les futailles propre à contenir lesdits sucre, rum et sirop.

" 7° Les réparations du canal en maçonnerie ou en planches, et celles des autres bâtimens.

" Art. 6. Les cultivateurs s'obligent de leur côte :

" 1° De cultiver en cannes à sucre et à leurs frais et dépens ladite habitation Blackbay.

" 2° De dégrader, fosser, planter, fumer les terres de ladite habitation toutes les fois qu'elles en auront besoin.

" 3° De sarcler les cannes plantées au moins quatre fois par an, et les rejetons au moins trois fois.

" Art. 7. Ils seront encore tenus et obligés de faire ensemble et aucun ne pourra s'y refuser, sous peine d'être remplacé à ses frais, les travaux suivants : 1° entretenir le canal et la digne du moulin ; 2° faire le chauffage et nettoyer la savanne ; 2° faire et réparer les clotures et les chemins ; 4° transporter le fumier dans les cannes, mettre de la paille dans les parcs des animaux ; 5° haler les bois pour la construction du moulin et pour les réparations nécessaires aux bâtimens ; enfin, faire toutes les mains d'œuvres nécessaires à l'exploitation desdites cannes. Tous ces travaux seront faits sous la direction du géreur.

" Art. 8. Les cannes qui se trouvert aujourd'hui sur l'habitation, plantées ou en rejetons, qui ont reçu leur premier sarclage, aux frais et dépens du propriétaire, seront cultivées et fabriquées de la même manière que les autres, mais les acceptants n'auront droit qu'au tiers du produit net de la première année.

" Art. 9. Les sucre, sirop et rum fabriqués à partir du 1er janvier prochain, après avoir été enfutaillés, foulés, jaugés, les droits du rum payés et les frais supportés en common prélevés, seront partagés dans la sucrerie entre les parties contractantes de la manière suivante ; le propriétaire prendra la moitié du produit et les cultivateurs l'autre moitié, et chaque individu disposera de sa portion à volonté.

" Art. 10. Les cultivateurs ne pourront pas se refuser, moyennant salaire, à transporter sur le cabrouet de l'habitation à l'embarcadère la portion des sucre, sirop et rum revenant au propriétaire, qui de son côte, ne pourra empêcher ses associés d'user des services desdits cabronets et animaux pour conduire leurs revenus au même lieu. Ils pourront aussi les enfermer dans le magasin du l'habitation, qui se trouve à l'embarcadère.

" Art. 11. Les cultivateurs auront soin de fair leurs jardins à vivres dans des endroits

impropres à la culture de la canne, et pourront joindre au troupeau des animaux leur appartenant en propre.

" Art. 12. Si quelqu'un des associés négligeait la culture de sar portion de cannes, sommation verbale lui sera faite par le géreur en présence de témoins, d'avoir a entretenir ses cannes, et faute par lui de le faire dans la huitaine suivante; ledit géreur requerra l'autorité compétente pour l'obliger à abandonner lesdites cannes pour le bénéfice de la société.

" Art. 13. A la dissolution de la société les parties partageront, à égale portion, les bénéfices du troupeau, s'il y en a; mais s'il y a perte, elles concourreront, à frais communs au remplacement des animaux.

" Art. 14. Les cultivateurs associés ne pourront céder, ni transporter leur droit au présent contrat, en tout ou en partie à qui que ce soit, sans le consentement formel du propriétaire.

" Art. 15. Tout individu travaillant des jardins sur l'habitation Blackbay, et qui ne fait point partie au présent contrat, est obligé de donner un jour de travail par semaine, à la société, sous la conduite du géreur; et il est arrêté qu'aucun jardin ne surpassera deux acres de terre, sans le consentement du propriétaire.

" Art. 16. A la fin de la société, les associés pourront renouveler le contrat pour six années, s'ils sont de part et d'autre satisfaits de celuici, en s'avertissant mutuellement trois mois d'avance.

" Art. 17. Le coût des présentes sera supporté de moitié par les parties.

" Ainsi a été convenu, stipulé et arrêté entre les parties, lesquelles pour l'exécution des présentes, ont élu domicile en leurs demeures susdites, et ont signé avec le notaire."

Dans cet acte dont je dois la copie à l'obligeance connue de M. Goodman et du jeune et habile notaire qui l'a redigé, le colonage partiaire est pour ainsi dire sous entendu partout et n'était l'article 12 rien n'indiquerait qu'il ne s'y agit point de l'association pure et simple.

On y voit que M. Goodman à voulu combiner dans un même ensemble toutes les forces des travailleurs partout ou elles étaient nécessaires pour les laisser chacun à leur guise tirer le meillure parti possible de la portion de terre concédée.

Cet essai est trop récent pour qu'il soit de quelque importance de signaler que jusqu'ici il fonctionne très bien; la reputation d'intelligence et d'habilité pratiqué de son auteur me donne tout espoir pour les résultats futurs, dont il a bien voulu me promettre de m'informer.

Des travailleurs de Ste.-Lucie.

J'eusse beaucoup désiré observer à mon aise cette intéressante partie de la population. La brièveté de mon séjour ne m'a permis que de courtes et superficielles investigations.

Neanmoins j'ai pu constater l'immense influence de la religion et du clergé sur l'esprit des travailleurs; les mariages, les communions se multiplient tous les jours et les bonnes dispositions de la classe ouvrière sont attribuées entièrement à la salutaire influence des ecclésiastiques chargés du service des curés.

Le travailleur des compagnes parait jouir d'un bien-être plus grand que celui de la ville. Ce dernier je dois le dire, consomme dans la paresse une partie de son temps que l'absence de toute activité commerciale ne lui permettrait guère d'ailleurs d'employer utilement.

J'étais désagréablement affecté de voir autour de moi des hommes robustes, des femmes vigoureuses couchés toute la journés sur le seuil de leur case, suçant une canne ou un mango pendant des heures entières. Leur proposez-vous du travail? énervés par ces habitudes d'indolence, ils hésitent, ou demandent un prix exagéré qui équivaut à un refus.

Je signale avec plaisir cette circonstance que beaucoup d'artisans des villes ont abandonné des industries peu lucratives pour les utiles et honorables travaux des champs. (*Many of the freemen and artisans, who in the days of slavery would have regarded manual labour as degrading, are now seen in the foremost ranks, setting an example of patient toil and assiduity to their more indolent neighbours amongst the newly-emancipated classes.*) J'invite mes compatriotes ouvriers des villes à bien réflêchir là-dessus.

Ne leur vaudrait-il pas mieux à tous égards prendre des habitations à ferme, ou s'associer avec les propriétaires pour leur exploitation, plutôt que de trainer dans nos villes une existence forcément inoccupée et sans profit pour eux? Un proverbe dit, la terre nourrit toujours son homme. Mais hélas! l'industrie laisse bien souvent le sien mourir de faim!

J'ai vu au contraire avec plaisir dans les campagnes le laboureur travailler gaiement et courageusement. Là l'ouvrier ne manque pas ru travail, c'est malheureusement son emploi qui manque souvent.

Parmi toute cette population ouvrière, se font distinguer deux sortes de travailleurs.

1° Les Barbadiens, dans toutes les Antilles, sont reputés les meilleurs. Ils gagnent parfois jusqu'au double des ouvriers ordinaires. Leur supériorité est incontestable et ils le savent bien, car ils vous disent fièrement: *I am a true Barbadian, sir* (je suis un vrai Barbadien, monsieur), c'est à des habitudes laborieuses, à une éducation perfectionnée, qu'ils doivent cette supériorité et la juste estime d'eux même qui les anime.

2° Au second rang viennent nos évadés, appelés là bas *passe par terre*. J'ai vu avec satisfaction, qu'ils y avaient dignement soutenu l'honneur du pays. Ces fugitifs ont montré qu'ils méritaient cette liberté qu'ils étaient venus joindre à travers les périls d'une navigation difficile. Ils ont donné une excellente idée de l'activité et de l'aptitude de notre population et les colons de Ste.-Lucie nous félicitent d'avoir affaire à d'aussi bons

ST. LUCIA.

ouvriers.* C'était hélas! la fleur de notre jeunesse qui allait loin de la patrie enrichir l'étranger de ses sueurs et de son industrie. Mais l'amour du pays ne s'éteint pas aisément dans le cœur des hommes. Purifiée de la servitude la Martinique rappele tous ses enfans qui s'empressent de retourner dans le sein de leur mère chérie.

Tant mieux qu'ils reviennent! forts de l'expérience qu'ils auront acquise, nous aider à constituer une nouvelle société basée sur la liberté, la moralité, le travail; qu'ils viennent montrer à leurs frères restés ici, comment l'ouvrier libre marche à l'aisance, à la considération, à la propriété, par le labeur et l'honnèteté, et qu'ils refassent ce qu'ils ont si bien fait là bas, où l'un d'eux est devenu un des riches propriétaires de Castries.

Je termine par une recommandation que les colons Ste.-Luciens m'ont unanimement et mille fois répétée; c'est de ne point perdre courage et de compter sur le temps, ce grand modificateur des hommes et des choses. Patience, espoir et courage! patience, ce n'est pas en un jour qu'un ordre nouveau se reconstitue sur les débris d'un monde ancien; à toute chose, sa gestation et son temps; courage à supporter ce rude enfantement, mais espoir, car l'avenir doit être à nous c'est-à-dire à l'union, à l'ordre, à la tranquillité, au travail, élémens de la future prospérité publique.

WINTER DURENNEL.

NOTES on WINTER DURENNEL'S OBSERVATIONS on ST. LUCIA, 1848.

THE apprenticeship ceased on the 1st August, 1838; the crops of 1838, 1839, should consequently reckon as crops since emanciation.

The number of hogsheads of sugar produce of the crop of 1848 already shipped amounts to 4,224; with the estimated number yet unshipped will give a total of 4,600 hogsheads for this year. Mr. Durennel states the whole crop not to exceed 3,850, a difference of 750 hogsheads; quantity yet unshipped, 376 hogsheads.

It is stated by Mr. Winter Durennel that the greatest crop of slavery exceeds the largest crop of freedom by 878 hogsheads. There is here an error in figures, as the difference is 848; but if the relative size or weights of the hogsheads be taken, as given, at 1,000 lbs. and 1,500 lbs., far from there being a deficiency there will appear an excess of 26 hogsheads, or 26,015 lbs. in favour of the year 1847 over the crop of 1822.

It is apprehended, however, that the average truss or weight of a hogshead of sugar at the periods cited of slavery and freedom is understated on the one part and overrated on the other; but, taking the more correct data of 1,100 lbs. and 1,400 lbs. as the criterion, there will still remain a surplus of 14,339 lbs. in 1847.

Under the head of wages, Mr. Durennel remarks that the law provides for a supply of continuous labour; and that, when at Soufrière, he heard a labourer condemned to imprisonment for having, without sufficient cause, abandoned his work in the middle of a week.

It is necessary to state that the law regulating contracts, oral or written, between employers and labourers is well defined, and imposes fine or forfeiture of one month's wages for any breach of contract, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, or both. In the case here stated, however, it is usual merely to direct forfeiture of the wages due for the labour of the previous days in the week so interrupted, and imprisonment is only ordered in cases attended with aggravated circumstances, such as cutting of canes and refusing to grind them.

The system of paying rent for houses or provision grounds by labourers located on the estate, that is, in the huts of the estate, has been only very partially adopted, and is solely limited to a few estates in the third district.

The labourers certainly have evinced a very considerable degree of commendable moderation and patience under the adversity of non-payment and reduction of their daily wages; yet it cannot be denied that, in many instances, the diminution of wages, which in some cases has been even to the extent of one-half former rates, has been received with much dissatisfaction, and consequent interruption or total suspension of estates' work. It may be truly said, however, that were the employers more exact and punctual in making weekly or bimonthly payments of wages, and even the week system or payments in kind totally abandoned, there would be infinitely less reluctance on the part of the labourers to accept a reduction of wages, which commercial difficulties have rendered imperative on the part of the planter.

The system of "colonage partiaire," or "metairie," is clearly exposed by Mr. Durennel, as it generally exists in St. Lucia; but there are certain modifications adopted by some proprietors, such as where the whole preparation of the land and establishing of the plantation is made at the charge of the estate, and the entire cost of future cultivation of the canes and the manufacture of the sugar is at the cost of the metayer. In some instances also the produce is divided in the proportion of one-third to the cultivator and two-thirds to the estate.

---

* "But as a body they (passe par terre) are well disposed and industrious; and their example has had the salutary effect of stimulating the somewhat indolent temperament of the native labourer." (Breen, loco citato.) En général les passe par terre sont actifs et industrieux et leur exemple a efficacement stimulé la disposition quelque peu indolente des ouvriers indigènes.

Les Anglais reprochent cependant à nos réfugiés une extrême susceptibilité, une trop grande propension aux querelles et aux voies de fait, et par suite de trop fréquens démêlés avec la justice.

ANTIGUA.

(No. 16.) No. 14. No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

Government House, Antigua,
April 5, 1849.
(Received May 2, 1849.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of this island for 1848; and, in accordance with former usage, enjoined by instructions to that effect, I proceed to offer such observations as the importance attached to the various heads of information comprised in the returns would seem to demand. 2.

Imports and Exports.

The estimated value of imports in 1848 is less than that of 1847 by 39,368*l.* 12*s.*, being respectively 178,629*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* and 217,998*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

The apparent diminution of exports is very large, being only 164,831*l.* 2*s.* in 1848 as against 369,590*l.* 10*s.* in 1847, making a difference of 204,759*l.* 8*s.* in favour of the last-named year.

The sugar crop of 1848 fell short of that of the previous year by 4627 hogsheads 251 tierces and 336 barrels, which would proportionally reduce the value of exports, but not account for the whole deficiency, which is in great part attributable to the nominal prices of produce adopted in framing the returns for each year, those for 1847 being rated 40 per cent. higher than 1848.

I regret that, owing to unfavourable weather, the crop now in course of being reaped will not be so productive as was anticipated in the earlier part of the season; still it is expected to exceed that of last year, and may, perhaps, reach between 12,000 and 14,000 hogsheads.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The returns under this head are incomplete, for the reason assigned by the Treasurer; but a separate statement is annexed, supplying the information required; from which it appears that the revenue of 1848 was 26,774*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, including the balance of a loan, 3829*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, raised in 1847, and 840*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* deposits from savings' bank; which sums, deducted from the gross return, leave 22,105*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* as the ordinary income of the year, falling below that of 1847, which was 25,493*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* by 3387*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

The deficit is in the import and tonnage duties, implying some contraction of commercial operations; the natural result of a shorter crop, and of the unusually depressed state of trade both here and in Europe.

The gross expenditure of 1848 is less than that of 1847 by 11,431*l.* 2*s.*, amounting respectively to 26,205*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* and 37,636*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; but the ordinary expenses of the two years vary little. The increased expenditure of 1847 over 1848 arises from larger payments in the former year, in restoration of earthquake damages, and for the purchase of land and iron tanks.

In estimating the future ordinary annual expenditure, there may be deducted from that of 1848 half the amount charged for repairs of highways, say 3000*l.*, which it is calculated will hereafter be sufficient; 2060*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* on account of earthquake, all charges under that head having ceased; and 2300*l.*, the saving anticipated in the collection of the revenue, by getting rid of the costly agency of the Imperial Customs Department, and transferring the duty to the Island Treasurer and a local establishment.

These several sums, aggregating 7360*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, subtracted from expenditure of 1848, leave 18,845*l.* 8*s.*, giving an excess of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure of 3260*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The public debt, amounting, exclusive of interest, to 27,500*l.*, is not included in the above estimate; of this, 7500*l.* becomes due next year, and the liquidation of which is provided for by a legislative enactment, imposing specific taxes for the purpose, to be levied in the event of the ordinary revenue proving unequal to the discharge of the loan. The balance of 20,000*l.* is due to the Imperial Treasury, being that portion of the earthquake loan which was appropriated to

ANTIGUA.

the restoration of public works, destroyed by that calamity, and payment of the principal of which has been postponed till 1853, by the indulgence of Her Majesty's Government.

It may be assumed, from the foregoing statement of the financial condition of the colony, that although it is not in a position to meet any unforeseen or extraordinary demands, or well able to promote works of public utility, there exists no ground for present despondency, and little for apprehension of future embarrassment; provided no more extravagant undertakings be embarked in, and that economy in every branch of expenditure be judiciously but rigidly enforced; and supposing also that no further diminution of imports takes place, the duties on which constitute the chief source of the public revenue. It is feared by some that the amount of these may be reduced by the new and less onerous tariff, which has not yet been sufficiently long in operation to warrant the formation of a decided opinion as to its ultimate results; but the value of imports will be regulated by the capacity for consumption possessed by the colony, which again must depend upon the state of the agricultural and commercial interests; and as there seems to be no reason to anticipate greater depression, but rather gradual amelioration, I encourage the hope of a prospective accession, instead of a deficiency, in the public income.

Local Revenues.

These are raised by a land and house tax, to defray the stipends of the clergy, for the relief of the poor, and for other parochial purposes.

The power to assess is by an Act of 1692, conferred upon each vestry, and the rates imposed form occasionally a subject of complaint.

The advantages of distinct taxation for local objects are manifest; but the Act referred to requires amendment, as some of its provisions are not well adapted to the existing condition of colonial communities.

Public Works.

None have been undertaken during the past year. No steps have yet been adopted to rebuild the churches overthrown by the hurricane, the present pressure on the public finances, both general and parochial, forming insuperable obstacles to the requisite outlay.

The trunk roads or main lines of communication throughout the island have been brought into a very tolerable state of repair, not inferior, I am led to believe, to what they were at any former period of its history; and attention has latterly been directed to the branch roads, many of which, having been long neglected, are in a very indifferent condition.

Legislation.

Amongst the enactments of the year which appear deserving of notice, and well calculated to benefit the colony, are those passed for assimilating the criminal code with that of the mother country, the police and rural constabulary Acts, those for abolishing all differential duties, for revising the local tariff, by which imposts on the articles largely consumed by the labouring classes are repealed or reduced, and for the more economical collection of the revenue.

The decision of the Crown has not yet been promulgated on the Acts which have been passed by the Legislatures of Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, with a view to the erection of a General Court of Appeal, to meet periodically at Antigua, and to embrace within its jurisdiction the several dependencies of that Government. The absence of a cheap and accessible appellate tribunal, commanding public confidence, has long been inconveniently and injuriously felt; and it is expected that the desideratum will be satisfactorily supplied by the projected Court, presided over by judges educated to the profession of the law, two or more of whom will be entirely unconnected with the local jurisdiction out of which the matter of appeal may arise.

Population.

The latest census taken, that of 1844, gave an aggregate of 36,178 inhabitants, and there are no means of accurately estimating the increase of numbers that may have subsequently been added: although no epidemic or unusual

mortality has occurred within the period, I am under an apprehension that the accession of population has not reached the ordinary ratio; its progress having probably been checked by the immorality which it is feared still prevails amongst the emancipated race, by whom, unhappily, the obligations imposed by the marriage vow are not unfrequently infringed, and the loss of chastity is regarded with too much indifference.

The Legislature are not at present disposed to incur the expense of another regular Census, but I conceive that the amount of the existing population, and other useful statistical information, might be pretty correctly ascertained, free of cost, through the agency of the police; and I have recommended that they should be empowered by law to prosecute the necessary inquiries. An Act to enforce the registration of births and deaths would also be very desirable; one has been under consideration; but the obstacles now opposed to any measure involving the slightest augmentation of expenditure have induced me not to press it further until some more suitable opportunity may offer.

Education.

In the number of persons under some kind of instruction, the Returns exhibit a falling off of 52; the total, in 1847, being 6493, and, in 1848, 6441. Three Church of England schools, with 89 names on their books, have been closed, whilst the aggregate attendance reported, inclusive of Sunday-schools, exceeds that of 1847 by 131.

In the Moravian day-schools there seems to be a slight improvement, and an increase of 371 in the average attendance of Sunday scholars. The state of the Wesleyan schools contrasts unfavourably with that of the preceding year; the number of day scholars being reduced from 676 to 446, and of Sunday scholars from 1491 to 1411. The Mico charity-schools, which are liberally supported by that institution, and in which, consequently, a more efficient system of instruction is pursued, continue in beneficial operation.

I do not conceive that these numerical returns furnish data from which a correct conclusion can be drawn as to the progress of education amongst the working classes, and upon it momentous issues are unquestionably dependent; and I sincerely lament, as I recently had occasion to report, that the prospects of the island in this respect are not more cheering. The withdrawal of support from home, the absence of assistance from the local Government, and the more straitened pecuniary means of parents consequent on the diminished value of their labour, all combine to circumscribe the diffusion of useful and suitable instruction. Until the people are made sensible of the substantial benefits conferred by education, and its fruits, though sure, are slow in coming to maturity, they will be reluctant to curtail their own comforts, or to make any present sacrifice, in order to secure for their children prospective advantages, the true value of which are by them unappreciated. It is to be apprehended that, unless schools are for a time fostered by extraneous aid, or if more successful local efforts be not made to sustain them, little amendment need be hoped for, but rather, much of the valuable ground that has been gained may ultimately be lost.

It has been suggested that parents should be required by law to contribute towards the tuition of their children: in preference to a penal measure of this description, which would probably fail, I would rather advocate the raising funds by a light district assessment; and, by thus compelling the means of instruction, the desire for it might be increased. It seems desirable to impress on the minds of the people, that the school partakes more of the nature of a privilege than of a punishment; to endeavour to make education attractive by elevating the moral and physical condition of the adult, through the instrumentality of instruction imparted to the youth, rendering him more intelligent, trustworthy, and industrious, and, *pro tanto*, augmenting the value of his labour.

The training school, established about two years since, under the benevolent auspices, and at the expense of the Moravian Mission, continues to progress most satisfactorily; great importance is justly attached to the issue of this interesting experiment. The buildings belonging to the institution were unfortunately destroyed by the tempest of the 21st of August last, but they have since, with laudable energy, been renewed, upon an improved and more substantial scale.

ANTIGUA.

Immigration.

Has been very limited, and only from Madeira. It is supposed that the introduction of the Portuguese was at first attended with advantage, by easing the labour market, without, however, affecting the rate of wages. Under the wholesome influence of competition, the industry of the native labourers was stimulated, and the presence of foreigners convinced them that the planters were not entirely dependent on themselves for carrying on cultivation; but, on the whole, the experiment has not proved successful, and will not, I think, be persevered in. During their first year's residence, the extent of sickness prevailing amongst the Portuguese did not indicate the mortality which (as communicated in my Despatch, No. 9, of the 9th March) has subsequently occurred, and which appears sufficiently conclusive of their inability to cope with the severe toil and constant exposure inseparable from field labour on a sugar plantation.

The fact of complaints of a scarcity of labour being exceedingly rare, and my own observation, lead to the conclusion that the native supply does not fall short of the demand, although the quantity available may vary in different districts.

Employers, too, appear to be satisfied with the current rates of wages, being 6*d.* per day, whilst 8*d.* or 9*d.* may be earned by job or task-work, and occasionally even more; it is generally admitted, that their further reduction would not be desirable; nor are they likely to rise again, unless by such an advance in the price of produce, as a return to the artificial system of protection is alone likely to bring about. Under these circumstances, the exclusion of Antigua from a share of the liberated Africans, whom it is proposed to remove to some of the other islands, has caused no general disappointment, although one or two extensive proprietors have expressed a desire for their services, and willingness to give them employment on fair and reasonable terms.

Agriculture and Manufacture.

The plough has long been in universal use, and other implements of husbandry have from time to time been introduced with varied success. The advantages derived from the substitution, to the utmost practicable extent, of implemental for manual labour, are becoming more and more appreciated, and the principle is generally recognised and acted on.

The system of tillage is, no doubt, in various respects, susceptible of amendment, but it reflects no discredit on the planters of Antigua; and is, perhaps, on the whole, not inferior to that in operation in any other sugar-growing colony.

The improvements in the manufacturing process have not kept pace with those adopted in the cultivation of the plant; in fact, scarcely any have yet been effected; arising probably from the reluctance of individual proprietors to incur the cost of machinery, and other expenses involved in the undertaking; and no attempts have been made to establish central or joint stock manufactories.

More attention has, however, latterly been directed to this important branch of plantation operations. Without asserting that there may not be room for stricter economy, whether of money or of labour, in the management of estates, it may safely be averred, that the extravagance of by-gone days no longer exists; and that most of the defects and evils still remaining, may be traced to the vicarious system of conducting them, rendered unavoidable by the prevailing absenteeism.

Gaol and Prisoners.

The prison at St. John's, the only one in the island, and in which the gaol and house of correction are united, is commodious, favourably situated, and well adapted to the requirements of both establishments; the institution and the manner in which it is conducted, are highly creditable to the colony, and to the officers in charge of it. The punishment of whipping, which it was found necessary to sanction, in 1847, for the maintenance of prison discipline, to be applied in extremely aggravated cases only, has never been inflicted; the knowledge that such a power is vested in the visiting justices, having of itself produced the desired effect. The number of prisoners confined within the year considerably exceeds that of 1847, the commitments in excess being for

petty offences; but in the latter six months of the year, a great reduction took place, and in the current half year, a still further diminution is anticipated. On the 1st instant, the number of male prisoners, exclusive of the military, amounted to only 61, and there were no females in confinement. No deaths have occurred during the last three years.

It seems almost superfluous to repeat what has so often afforded subject of gratulation, the peculiarly rare instances of the commission of grave or sanguinary crimes amongst the emancipated population of these islands. In orderly demeanour, in observance of the laws, in submission to constituted authorities, in respectful deportment towards their superiors, and in the discharge of many of the obligations of social life, the people of Antigua are eminently conspicuous; and it yields me sincere gratification to record a fact, which redounds not only to their credit, but also to that of their pastors and others, whose precepts and example have contributed so materially to its accomplishment.

At the risk of being deemed importunate, I venture again to bring the subject of the formation of a penal settlement under consideration.

The difficulties which have heretofore interposed to determining a suitable locality are not unknown to me, nor the efforts made some years ago by Her Majesty's Government to overcome them. But in addition to the arguments which have already been advanced in favour of this measure, I respectfully submit that justice and humanity now demand its adoption. In the mother country, for certain crimes the punishment of death has been commuted to that of transportation for life, or for a term of years; whilst in these colonies, in the absence of means to carry out the latter sentence, and imprisonment with hard labour in the local gaols, not being considered by Her Majesty's Government to be an adequate substitute, this humane amendment of the law cannot be effected; the consequence necessarily being to abolish the capital punishment at home, and to continue it here for the same offence. Besides, it is well ascertained, that upon the negro mind the dread of transportation is a powerful agent in deterring from crime, and that no other penalty short of death, operates with equal effect.

The convict establishment at Bermuda, both in point of climate and in other respects, appears to me to be well suited for the reception of West India criminals; but as its eligibility has probably not been overlooked, I presume that objection to their being transported thither are entertained by Her Majesty's Government, of the nature of which I am uninformed. The colonies might be required to defray all expenses connected with the conveyance of the felons, and afterwards the value of their labour would be applied to the cost of their maintenance.

In conclusion, it becomes my duty to state briefly my views of the future prospects of the colony, whose restoration to prosperity is, I am well aware, anxiously watched by Her Majesty's Government, and which forms the subject of my own unceasing solicitude. Having on former occasions entered fully into the causes and circumstances of West India distress, I need now only state that subsequent experience and assiduous observation have strengthened the opinions to which I then ventured to give expression.

Upon a retrospect of the past year, I am unable to affirm that any decided or substantial amendment is manifest in the position of either the agricultural or commercial interests; but I can perceive no symptoms of retrogression.

After a community is reduced to great extremity and suffering, the reflection that they have only contrived to hold their own, may not at first sight afford the victims much consolation or encouragement, but to attentive and careful observers, the fact will justify a more favourable inference; as when a lingering disease, which has nearly exhausted the patient, is once checked and brought under subjection, confident expectations are reasonably entertained of his ultimate recovery.

The Sugar Bill of 1846 was unquestionably a most painful and unpalatable remedy; and many of the effete and less vigorous sufferers, and of those who, independently of this application, were from previous injuries hastening to decay, have sunk under the new regimen; whilst at the same time the rottenness and insecurity of the old artificial system have been clearly demonstrated, and a sounder and more healthy state of things has supervened.

The cost of production has been so materially diminished, that moderate

ANTIGUA.

prices will now yield profitable returns, which however were not obtained from the average sales of last year, as I believe in many cases the outlay incurred was not realized. But the home market has latterly exhibited an upward tendency, with indications of firmness, inspiring hopes which it is to be earnestly desired may not be disappointed.

The price adequate to remunerate the produce depends upon so many various contingencies, that it is impossible to form an accurate estimate; but I am inclined to think that on an average of estates, less than 14*l.* or 15*l.* per hogshead would not satisfy all charges, and give the proprietors remunerative profits. Confidence in West India property has been so shaken by the repeated shocks which it has sustained, that the progress towards restoration will necessarily be slow; but in my humble judgment there is no cause for despair.

Amid the gloom by which the horizon is still obscured, despondency will more or less prevail; but rays of hope are discernible both at home and abroad, which should incite the advocates of freedom throughout the world to persevere in the righteous cause in which they are engaged; and a determination on the part of the employers of free labour, to resolutely resist and manfully combat the difficulties opposed to them, will contribute largely to their own success, and to the consummation of that glorious work when the whole race of man shall be redeemed from the foul curse of slavery.

In addition to other losses and trials to which the Leeward Islands have been exposed, much private property belonging to both proprietors and labourers was destroyed by the disastrous hurricane which swept over them in August last; by all ranks of the sufferers the visitation was borne with patient resignation, and great energy and alacrity were displayed by the lower orders in repairing the damages sustained by the calamity.

Some of the residents of detached villages, who were unable to re-occupy their shattered dwellings, found accommodation on the estates to which they were formerly attached, whither others also have returned to contract labour since the general reduction of wages.

Peace and order continue to reign uninterrupted throughout the land. Cheap food is abundant, and the means of earning it readily obtained. A spirit of harmony and kindly feeling towards each other pervades all classes. And the relations subsisting between labourers and their employers having become better understood, former dissensions have disappeared, and complaints from either party are very rarely preferred.

These estimable blessings must essentially conduce to the happiness, contentment, and welfare of the people upon whom they have been graciously bestowed; and although they could not avert the distress to which so many have been subjected, they may mitigate their sufferings, and they certainly afford cause of thankfulness and gratulation both to the governed and to their rulers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey.
&c. &c. &c.

ANTIGUA: REVENUE.—RECEIPTS.

—	From 6th July to 30th Sept., 1846.	From 1st Oct., 1846, to 5th July, 1847.	Aggregate from 6th July, 1846, to 5th July, 1847.	For Year from 6th July, 1847, to 5th July, 1848.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ecord Tax	117 6 0¾	170 19 5½	288 5 6¼	511 0 3	222 14 8¾	..
reet Tax	122 2 5¾	178 10 8½	300 13 2¼	..	..	300 13 2¼
uty on Sugar Licences	1 17 7½	4 10 10½	6 8 6	4 19 0	..	1 9 6
uty on Liquor Licences	336 7 6	858 0 0	1,194 7 6	944 13 2¾	..	249 14 3¼
ublic Fines	299 9 7¾	748 6 8½	1,047 16 4¼	835 6 5¾	..	212 9 10½
owder Duty	37 2 10	80 6 10	117 9 8	63 9 8	..	54 0 0
eceipts of Foreign Duties from Her Majesty's Customs	1,386 8 2¼	3,769 3 5	5,155 11 7¼	3,899 19 5	..	1,255 12 2¼
eceipts from Harbour Masters	5 16 10	12 10 1	18 6 11	22 3 8	3 16 9	..
uty on Pedlers' Licences	17 17 7	51 6 8	69 4 3	70 11 10	1 7 7	..
uty on Shooting Licences	16 3 7	5 9 8½	21 13 3½	34 12 3	12 18 11½	..
rears of Taxes	14 14 0¼	57 1 2	71 15 2¼	77 15 8	6 0 5¾	..
ceipts of Surplus Tonnage Duty from Her Majesty's Customs	398 17 9½	839 14 4¾	1,238 12 2¼	369 9 0	..	869 3 2¼
riff Duties	4,570 5 0½	11,791 2 5	16,361 7 5½	15,206 11 1	..	1,154 16 4½
terest Account	120 8 1½	72 19 0	193 7 1½	..	..	193 7 1½
ublic Loan	..	3,739 8 7½	3,739 8 7½	3,829 4 11	89 16 3½	..
vings' Bank	..	632 14 2¾	632 14 2¾	840 5 3½	207 11 0½	..
ceipts from Provost Marshal	..	232 6 11	232 6 11	9 15 9¼	..	222 11 1¾
overnor's Fees contributed by his Excellency	..	43 13 10	43 13 10	53 18 2	10 4 4	..
stern Tax	2 9 8¾	..	2 9 8¾	..	..	2 9 8¾
le of 4th volume of Laws of the Island	..	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
	7,447 7 0½	23,288 5 0½	30,735 12 1	26,774 19 8	555 14 2	4,516 6 7

REMARKS.—The decrease which appears on several items of the Revenue is obviously to be attributed to a gradual diminution in the trade of the colony. at on the Import and Tonnage Duties forms the principal amount. The minor items arise from accidental fluctuations in the ordinary affairs of the ony.

ANTIGUA: EXPENDITURE.

—	From 6th July to 30th Sept., 1846.	From 1st Oct., 1846, to 5th July, 1847.	Aggregate from 6th July, 1846, to 5th July, 1847.	For Year from 6th July, 1847, to 5th July, 1848.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
aries and Fees to Public Officers	1,383 10 3¾	3,825 14 10½	5,209 5 2¼	4,543 1 3	..	666 3 11¼
lice Establishment	1,117 15 2	3,750 14 4	4,868 9 6	3,877 17 8½	..	990 11 9½
pense of Streets	199 8 6½	350 7 4	549 15 10½	..	..	549 15 10½
pense of Buildings	53 0 2	129 11 1½	182 11 3½	70 14 7½	..	111 16 8
nsions and Donations	591 14 4½	640 15 3	1,232 9 7½	753 11 3½	..	478 18 4
ghways	1,064 10 11½	3,275 15 5	4,340 6 4½	6,082 15 6	1,742 9 1½	..
e-engines	168 5 2¼	60 0 0	228 5 2¼	320 0 0	91 14 9¾	..
rt James	83 12 8¾	244 7 0	327 19 8¾	302 7 5½	..	25 12 3¼
rt George	33 0 1	67 10 0	100 10 1	103 14 0	3 3 11	..
rt Byam	68 13 11¼	115 6 1½	184 0 0¾	126 2 4	..	57 17 8¾
rt Johnson's Point	15 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	50 17 2	..	9 2 10
rt Old Road	15 15 0	47 5 0	63 0 0	56 0 0	..	7 0 0
at-hill Battery	22 3 4¾	61 13 0	83 16 4¾	84 0 6½	0 4 1¾	..
t Island Signal Post	23 18 5¼	45 0 0	68 18 5¼	76 9 1½	8 10 8¼	..
blic Printing	47 4 4	100 2 1½	147 6 5½	117 13 1	..	30 13 4½
rish of Saint John	460 2 10¼	1,232 15 9	1,692 18 7¼	1,760 10 5¾	67 11 10½	..
rish of Saint Peter	37 11 9	123 8 9	161 0 6	92 13 11½	..	68 6 6½
rish of Saint George	23 19 1½	47 18 3	71 17 4½	67 18 4	..	3 19 0½
rish of Saint Mary	30 15 4½	92 6 1½	123 1 6	73 8 2	..	49 13 4
rish of Saint Philip	59 16 6	119 13 0	179 9 6	146 12 11½	..	32 16 6½
rish of Saint Paul	102 11 3	205 2 6	307 13 9	333 15 10	26 2 1	..
mmon Gaol	447 12 10	1,509 0 0½	1,956 12 10½	1,946 6 4	..	10 6 6½
oks for Register of Deeds	1 7 0	5 0 10½	6 7 10½	4 16 0	..	1 11 10½
oks for Clerk of Assembly	..	2 14 0	2 14 0	..	..	2 14 0
lowed School	93 15 0	450 0 0	543 15 0	221 4 8½	..	322 10 3½
Saints Chapelry	70 13 3¼	295 6 3	365 19 6¼	350 0 0	..	15 19 6¼
natic Asylum	164 6 10¾	610 4 11½	774 11 10¼	691 6 10¼	..	83 5 0
penses of Earthquake	2,933 0 9½	7,730 18 9½	10,663 19 7	2,060 8 4	..	8,603 11 3
penses of Lighthouse	7 8 2½	25 10 5½	32 18 8	21 4 5¼	..	11 14 2¾
penses of Printing and Binding 4th volume of Laws	..	107 16 5	107 16 5	..	..	107 16 5
unty on Immigration	..	46 2 6	46 2 6	884 10 0	838 7 6	..
penses for reception of Governor Higginson	..	222 10 6½	222 10 6½	..	..	222 10 6½
awback Duties	..	836 8 1½	836 8 1½	865 2 2	28 14 0½	..
rchase of Hyndman's Land	..	1,125 0 0	1,125 0 0	..	..	1,125 0 0
st of Iron Tanks for Court House	..	743 16 0¾	743 16 0¾	74 3 3	..	669 12 9¾
blic Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..
erest Account	..	..	..	14 11 8	14 11 8	..
penses under Dissenters' Marriage Act	1 12 3½	..	1 12 3½	..	..	1 12 3½
penses for reception of Lieut.-Governor Cunningham	23 17 7½	..	23 17 7½	..	..	23 17 7½
rbour of Saint John	..	..	..	16 18 10	16 18 10	..
pair of Public Arms	..	..	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	..
	9,346 3 4¾	28,290 14 11¾	37,636 18 4½	26,205 16 4¾	2,853 8 8¼	14,284 10 8

EMARKS.—The large amount of decrease in the expenditure of the island for the last year, as compared with the preceding one, has been manifestly sed, for the most part, by a gradual cessation of the expenses consequent on the Earthquake of 1843; but it will be remarked, that the purchase of land r Government House, and the cost of iron tanks in 1846, 1847 added considerably to the expenditure of that year. There has been also a reduction he police expenses consequent on the recent alteration of the law.

A. MUSGRAVE, Treasurer.

ST. KITTS.

ST. KITTS.

No. 15. (No. 22.) No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

Antigua, Government House,
March 19, 1849.
(Received April 25, 1849.)

MY LORD,

2. March 5, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of St. Kitt's for the year 1848, together with a copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's Report thereon, which accompanied it.

2. It will be satisfactory to your Lordship to learn that, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, with whose views on the subject my own entirely coincide, the condition of this island has not deteriorated within the last 12 months; and, under the extreme depression which has prevailed, a more favourable issue could not have been reasonably expected. The onward movement will be necessarily slow, after the crushing shock which has been sustained by all interests; and although the proprietary, still suffering acutely from the effects of it, are more sensible of the injury inflicted than of any prospective benefit to be derived by them from the changes in the social and commercial systems that have been effected, nevertheless the elements of future prosperity are not concealed from attentive observers amid the surrounding gloom; and, gradually becoming manifest to all, it is to be hoped that they will ultimately be permanently secured to the colony by the continuous industry of the people, and by the energy and enterprize which the planters of St. Kitt's have displayed throughout the various difficulties which they have, in common with those of other islands, been compelled to encounter.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor adverts, in terms of well-merited commendation, to the conduct of the emancipated labourers, in so readily and peacefully submitting to the large reduction of wages which the great depreciation of produce in the home markets rendered indispensable to the profitable cultivation of estates: the same remark is applicable to all the islands comprising this general government; and it would, I apprehend, be difficult to adduce, on the part of the working classes in other countries, instances of more unexceptionable conduct, under like circumstances of privation, and exposed to similar temptation.

4. The meritorious exertions of the ministers of the gospel of all persuasions, but especially of the United Brethren, who have so long and so unremittingly laboured for the religious and moral amelioration of the negro population, have materially contributed to produce this gratifying result, not less singular than beneficial to both employers and employed; and I readily embrace this opportunity of bearing testimony to the valuable services which they have rendered, and which cannot fail to be highly appreciated by every one who is interested in the welfare and happiness of the emancipated race.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 15.

Enclosure in No. 15.

Government House, St. Christopher,
March 5, 1849.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1848.

It may conduce to clearness to premise, with reference to the accounts of the revenue and expenditure, that the floating claims on the public treasury in excess of the funds then available in it, exclusive of a few inconsiderable then still outstanding items, amounted together on the 30th June to the sum of 3887*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* By a late enactment this balance has been discharged, as your Excellency has been made already aware, by a specific issue of Treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent.; for the redemption of which

notes, again specific taxes have been imposed. The slow, though sure, operation of this arrangement has had its natural effect in the absorption of the various individual claims into the possession of the few capitalists in the island who can afford to await their adjustment.

What I may safely distinguish as the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the year may be stated to have pretty nearly balanced each other at the respective amounts of 8000*l*. But as this was in part accomplished by means of an Act of the Legislature, which went into operation only in the course of the last quarter of the year, it is as yet premature to assert that this agreement will be maintained. With regard to the collection and management of the revenue there is, I think, every probability that an arrangement will speedily be made, whereby more simplicity and economy will be obtained, by the substitution of colonial for Crown officers as far as the customs' duties are concerned.

With the completion of the gaol the large expenditure which has taken place annually on account of our public buildings will cease. I am glad to be able to report that neither that building nor the hospital sustained serious injury on the occasion of the hurricane of August last. The new parish church of Basseterre remains in the same unfinished state in which the commencement of the year found it; nor does the state of the parochial funds authorize any expectation that its completion will be speedily attempted.

The Legislative annals of a year of such general depression of public sentiment will be scanned with a lenient eye by your Excellency: but I may still perhaps be allowed to cite the measures for remodelling the management of the general poor-house and Cunningham Hospital, for the more summary punishment of petty thefts, and for the establishing of a small debt court in the island of Anguilla, as instances of progress. The Acts relating to the remodelling of the Supreme Court cannot be said to be referable, otherwise than technically, to the legislation of last year.

No immigration or emigration to any extent can be said to have taken place during the last year, and the population may therefore be said to have remained stationary.

I have much pleasure in being able to report that the excellent educational establishment of the Wesleyans and Moravians, with whom the education of the mass of our population rests, have not been curtailed in their resources to the serious extent which might have been apprehended as the consequence of the reduced rate of wages which generally obtains.

In as far as this island only affords an exemplification of effects observable throughout the whole general government, I need not detain your Excellency with needless particularity. But this feature of the peaceful submission of the labouring class of this island to the reduction of wages which marked the commencement of the year, notwithstanding the exceptions to it, which it was my duty occasionally to report, deserves, I think, particular attention, as the principal feature to be observed on the retrospect of the whole year. It must at least be admitted to be a necessary element in any prosperity that may be in store for the future.

Your Excellency is, no doubt, aware that this island presents a singular example of the extent to which the vicarious cultivation of the soil may be carried, but is, perhaps, unprepared to hear that the number of individuals actually fulfilling what are generally elsewnere considered as the indispensable conditions of agricultural success, by residing on and looking solely to their own land for an income, does not much, if at all, exceed eight individuals. It would be late now to touch upon the numerous evils inherent in the system of absenteeism when this principal one of an exorbitant rate of wages, naturally resulting out of the administration by the manager of the proprietor's funds, has been painfully remedied, and the course of events appear about to enforce, with whatever suffering, a return to a more healthful system. It will, nevertheless, give your Excellency much pleasure to hear (and it may perhaps throw some light upon a state of society, to which various complicated remedies are proposed to be applied), if I add my assurance, in as far as such a fact can be the subject of formal statement, that all these gentlemen may be cited as partaking more or less of reasonable profits in their culture of sugar.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. J. Mackintosh, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency J. M. Higginson, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 16.

(No. 13.) No. 16.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Higginson to Earl Grey.

Antigua, Government House, March 20, 1849.
(Received April 25, 1849.)

My Lord,

2. Feb. 24, 1849.

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of Montserrat for the year 1848, together with a copy of a Report thereon, which I have received from the President administering the Government.

2. It will be seen from this document that the opinion entertained by the President, of the present condition and future prospects of the island, contrasts favourably with that expressed in his Report accompanying the Blue Book for 1847. Referring to the gloomy tenor of the correspondence in relation to the affairs of the colony, submitted with my Despatch, No. 52, of the 21st August last, your Lordship will probably have anticipated a less hopeful estimate of their future progress.

Whilst I concur with Mr. Baynes in believing that the colony has not retrograded during the period embraced in his return, I can discover no substantial improvement; nor are my hopes of prospective amendment so sanguine as his; although I see no reason to despair of the island being ultimately rescued from the manifold difficulties and embarrassments, which have so long and so heavily pressed upon her inhabitants.

But the transition will be perilous and painful, most probably involving an extensive transfer of property to more solvent hands than those of its present owners; for unfortunately the Montserrat proprietors, with very few exceptions, have neither capital to carry on the profitable cultivation of estates, nor credit sufficient to obtain the advances from home, heretofore made for that purpose.

3. I shall not dwell upon the glaring evils of tenancy at will, confounding together of rent and labour, irregular payment of wages, and defective cultivation, nor on the manifest advantages to be derived from the application of the remedies recommended; similar suggestions have been so repeatedly made by your Lordship, and previous Colonial Ministers, without producing any effect, that to my apprehension the present proprietary are either not satisfied of the benefits to be obtained from their adoption, or do not possess the means of carrying them out. I incline to attribute it to the latter cause, which I also think referable to what appears to me to be the chief source of the prevailing distress, the want of capital, produced by a great depreciation in the value of real property, and the loss of confidence still felt in the mother-country, operating to prevent further investments in the soil.

4. With regard to the projected change in the constitution of the Government, I beg leave to express my general concurrence in the views maintained by the President; and I shall be prepared to co-operate with him in giving effect to the measure so soon as the local Legislature have passed the requisite enactment; in furtherance of which, however, I do not learn that any steps have yet been taken.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the Blue Book of the Island of Montserrat for 1848.

Little change has taken place in the condition of this colony since my last Report. If the distress then pressing on the agricultural and commercial interests, and through these on every class of the community, has not yet abated,

MONTSERRAT.

neither on an unbiassed review of the foregone twelvemonths can it be said to have increased. The despondency of the sufferers naturally deepening with the endurance of the evil, as they have sufficiently manifested during the course of this year, in their repeated applications for relief from the Imperial Government, rendering them more sensitive of ill than sensible to hope, has kept their eyes closed to the various signs of improvement gradually becoming visible, and to the relief which is promised to them at no distant date from the rapidly disorganizing condition of their present system amongst our slave-holding neighbours. On the whole, the commencement of 1849 is less gloomy than that of the previous year. If the clouds still hang heavily over our heads, there is a glimpse of sunshine on the horizon.

I shall, I think, succeed in showing that this island has, during the last year, been rather stationary than retrograde; perhaps even rather progressive than stationary.

To begin with the revenue and expenditure, the comparative returns for the last two years are as follows:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

1847, 3,563*l.* 3*s.* 1¾*d.*; 1848, 2,673*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* Decrease, 889*l.* 3*s.* 11¼*d.*

Expenditure.

1847, 3,316*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; 1848, 2,693*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Decrease, 622*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

Land Tax.

If we take into consideration the natural consequence of the decrease of trade, as it has affected the imports and exports, and the inferiority in point of quality of the crop of 1848 to that of 1847, in conjunction with the signal relief that has been afforded to the proprietary, by reducing the land-tax from one to one-fourth, a diminution of 75 per cent., equivalent to 1,147*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*, or a third of the entire public income, we shall find that the state of the revenue is not so unfavourable, as, looking only to the totals, it would at first appear. A new tax, indeed, on rum, amounting to 259*l.* 4*s.* has been imposed; but this still leaves a decrease of taxation of 887*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*, only a few shillings less than the whole of the existing deficiency.

The diminution of the expenditure in the sum of 622*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* is, however, only apparent, nearly that sum remaining still due by the public. But there is, on the whole, a small decrease in comparison with the disbursements of the preceding year, which is certainly a change for the better.

On balancing the results of the two years, I am of opinion that the financial condition of the colony, allowing for the general depression of all interests, is by no means unsatisfactory, rather, indeed, the contrary.

Customs.

The falling off in value of both imports and exports has been very considerable. As regards the latter, it has been the necessary consequence of an indifferent, having succeeded the average, crop of 1847.

The value of the imports has sunk from 15,013*l.* to 10,128*l.*, being an entire third. The returns for the last five years are—

Imports and Exports.

	£.	s.	d.
1844, Imports . . .	25,994	10	0
Exports . . .	26,724	5	0
1845, Imports . . .	26,275	15	2
Exports . . .	18,925	12	11
1846, Imports . . .	17,976	7	0
Exports . . .	15,967	11	0
1847, Imports . . .	15,013	17	0
Exports . . .	24,121	2	0
1848, Imports . . .	10,218	12	0
Exports . . .	10,997	12	0

The decrease of imports and exports direct to, and from home, during the same period, is still more remarkable; the former from 9,202*l.* in 1847, have dwindled to 27*l.* in 1848. The annexed is a general statement indicating the country of both import and export:—

MONTSERRAT.

IMPORTS.

Year.	Great Britain.	West Indies.	British America.	United States.	Foreign States.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1844	9,202 15 0	13,225 12 0	723 18 0	165 16 0	2,676 9 0
1845	6,915 19 0	12,903 4 0	318 8 0	910 3 0	5,164 10 0
1846	2,796 7 0	11,264 18 0	1,046 10 0	250 0 0	2,609 12 0
1847	2,875 10 0	8,922 16 0	860 0 0	162 18 0	2,186 13 0
1848	27 0 0	7,092 15 0	1,675 8 0	Nil.	1,423 11 0

EXPORTS.

Year.	Great Britain.	West Indies.	British America.	United States.	Foreign States.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1844	17,333 10 0	9,084 15 0	100 0 0	Nil.	206 0 0
1845	12,490 10 0	6,422 2 0	Nil.	Nil.	3 0 0
1846	6,776 12 0	8,970 5 0	Nil.	Nil.	2,290 0 0
1847	10,774 12 0	1,336 10 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1848	Nil.	10,005 12 0	872 0 0	Nil.	120 0 0

Tonnage.

The tonnage for the same years exhibits, with respect to Great Britain, similar results; but that both inwards and outwards have proportionately increased with respect to colonial ports.

INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
GREAT BRITAIN.			GREAT BRITAIN.		
Year.	Tons.	Total.	Year.	Tons.	Total.
1844	1,012	5,264	1844	1,512	5,446
1845	672	5,230	1845	672	5,260
1846	281	4,493	1846	281	4,348
1847	460	4,546	1847	460	4,322
1848	Nil.	4,210	1848	Nil.	4,355

Owing to the entire cessation of direct trade with the mother country, the whole produce is now sent in droghers to the neighbouring islands of Antigua and St. Christophers, for shipment to the home markets. Our imports are in like manner all obtained, at an increased cost, through the same channels.

The imperial duties levied under the 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 93, have not yet been transferred to the local tariff; but a Bill is about to be introduced to this effect. The receipts of the colonial tariff since its establishment have been—

Local Tariff.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1845	1,220 1 10	328 13 1	1,548 14 11
1846	875 2 4	224 14 7	1,099 16 11
1847	735 10 2	319 7 7	1,054 17 9
1848	709 7 5	260 6 8	969 14 1

There has been a gradual but not a very great decrease during the last three years, from the first of which we may date the commencement of the present distress.

Militia.

The same indifference to the future prevails with regard to the re-organization of the militia force. It is now nearly three years since I procured a Bill for this purpose, to be drawn out; but no opportunity has yet occurred of introducing it with any prospect of success, and it still remains in the hands of Mr. Queen's Counsel Semper, the member who undertook to bring it forward.

Legislative.

The Legislature has passed some very useful and much-needed enactments since my last Report, the most important of which are the statute for the relief of insolvent debtors, and an Act reflecting high credit on the island, at a time when some of these colonies are either hesitating or refusing to grant the supplies for a single year, that for the provisions of a liberal revenue for the space of three years; an example worthy of imitation, and which has, no doubt, obtained its full meed of approbation from Her Majesty's Government.

Judicial.

The new judicial arrangements, which at a very early period after their coming into force had in their operation incurred the disapprobation of, and had

MONTSERRAT.

been made the subject of a formal complaint by, the House of Assembly, have entirely recovered their credit with the public, since the appointment of that able functionary, Sir Robert Horsford, the present Chief Justice, who well deserves the eulogiums he has obtained from all classes by his temperate, firm, and consistent administration of justice.

Ecclesiastical.

No change has taken place in the ecclesiastical department. It has, I deeply lament to say, become a matter of general complaint that the churches are fast falling into ruin, and that the principal and largest in the island, that of the parish of St. Anthony, if not speedily repaired, cannot much longer continue in a condition to admit the celebration of Divine service within its walls. The Rev. Mr. Todd, the rector, has made many representations to me on the subject, which have all been duly forwarded to the other branches of the Legislature. The grand inquest, too, of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas have made a presentment to the same effect. Nothing, however, has yet been done; and Mr. Burke, the acting treasurer, entertains, as will be collected from his report, transmitted herewith, great doubts as to whether the sum required for this object of such extreme importance, will be voted by the Assembly, notwithstanding that a balance of the 3,000*l.*, appropriated by Act for the repairs of the public buildings, amounting to 455*l.*, which was, as I have already reported, improperly applied during my absence to the general purposes of the revenue, has never been repaid by the public. This sum would at present serve for the restoration of the two churches most in need of repair. Three times the amount will not, in all probability, at the corresponding time next year, be sufficient to effect the same object.

The only religious denominations established in this colony are—

The Church of England, numbering .	5,487
The Wesleyan Methodists . . .	1,270
The Roman Catholics	604

Population.

The population according to the census of June, 1844, amounted to 7,365, and has certainly been on the increase since, though the number of adults was greatly diminished during the two subsequent years by the nefariously conducted emigration to Trinidad, happily at length effectually suppressed by the wisdom and energy of his Lordship, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies. The island probably contains nearly 8,000 souls, of which not more than 150 are white. Almost the whole population is agricultural, and fully capable, in point of number, of manufacturing six times the quantity of sugar exported at present. Montserrat contains an area of 35,000 square acres, or about 48 square miles, giving a population of 166 to the square mile, a proportion of double to that of the long-civilised and ancient kingdom of Scotland, and about four-sevenths of that of England. It is therefore sufficiently peopled, and has no need of immigration to carry on the cultivation of its staple. The soil chiefly composed of decomposed volcanic matter is light and friable, and, though not so exuberantly fertile as the rich alluvial plains of Jamaica and Trinidad, has always in favourable seasons rendered profitable returns to the cultivator. It is, as I have observed on a former occasion, well suited to the growth of the vine and mulberry, and in some situations to that of the olive also.

Educational.

The educational returns are favourable as to progress, but with the exception of the school in town, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Todd, not so as to attendance. There is also a decrease of the number of schools. His Lordship will, however, learn with pleasure from the report of Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Osborn, sent home by this mail, to which I refer for further information, that the general progress made by the children is extremely satisfactory, and such as by no means affords any indication of natural inferiority of intellect on the part of the African black to the other races of mankind. The deficiency of books and other requisites and auxiliaries for imparting and receiving instruction is much to be lamented.

Poor Law.

The poor law passed in 1846 has proved, as I anticipated, a great saving to the country. The cost of the poor, including the pauper lunatics, was in

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1846 . .	622	3	1
1847 . .	589	5	0¼
1848 . .	497	11	9

And this year I have reason to believe that it will not exceed 450*l.*

MONTSERRAT.

Agricultural.

There has been no improvement as yet in our agricultural prospects, unless the fact that no other estates have been thrown out of cultivation during the last year may be considered so:—

Cernis nisi signa salutis
Haud crescente malo.

The crop did not exceed 550 hogsheads, being considerably, notwithstanding a favourable season, under the general average. This is in part owing to the entire relinquishment of cultivation on some estates in 1846 and 1847, and the imperfect manner in which it is conducted at present on others, and in part to a deficiency of labour, not to the want of numerical strength of the population, but to the irregular payment of wages, an evil alike hostile to the exports and imports. By inducing insufficiency of labour, and thus curtailing the earnings of the peasantry, it precludes them from purchasing their accustomed comforts and conveniences; and as a consequence, they neither clothe themselves so decently nor subsist so well as they did some years since.

The stipendiary magistrate reports that on some properties not only are the wages settled at long intervals, but they are paid not in money but in salt fish, sugar, and molasses. The license necessary for permission to sell liquors has happily in a great measure taken rum out of this list. The planter alleges that this course is one of compulsion, not of choice, and that it is the want of capital and the low price of sugars that force him to these wretched shifts; but the necessity of the course does not lessen its pernicious results; the quantity of labour keeps at a par with or rather falls below the degree of remuneration.

Tenancy at Will.

Add to this the inconveniences of tenancy-at-will, by which the labourer and his family being provided beforehand with subsistence, he experiments as to the least possible quantity of work, which given by one of them will secure all from the threat of ejectment, for it is nothing more; the long arrears of wages due rendering, from the fear of legal retaliation, a recourse to such a measure itself a mere *brutum fulmen* in the hands of the landlord.

Rent.

If the Montserrat proprietor has no capital, can procure no advances, nor at present make any adequate profit upon his produce, he can still do much for himself which he has hitherto omitted. He can pass a contract of labour act; he can apply the proceeds of the sales of his sugars to the punctual payment of the labourer who has manufactured it, and thus by discharging his arrears and paying him in specie, instead of kind, acquire his confidence, and ensure the performance of honest work, he can relinquish the ruinous practice of tenancy-at-will, and demand rent for the occupation of his houses and grounds. From the returns of the last census it appears that there were in June, 1844, 1327 houses held by tenants-at-will. There are at present not less than 1,500. These, if let, including a certain portion of land, at the rate of one dollar per month, would yield 18,000 dollars, or 3,600*l.* per annum, a sum equal to the whole public revenue of the island. It is true that the imposition of rent must be compensated by an increase of wages, but it need not be to the whole corresponding amount in most cases; and the large portion of the population who do not labour for the sugar-grower will then become a source of profit to him, and his receipts in the shape of rent from these will go a great way to meet the wages of those that work, who on their part will have to labour for two days to provide the means of discharging their rent, and two or three days more in each week, in order to procure for themselves the comforts and conveniences for which they have already acquired a taste.

No. 1.

It is an indication of improvement that rent has lately been established on two large properties without, I believe, much reluctance to the innovation having been exhibited on the part of the negroes. Mr. Burke, as will be perceived from his enclosed communication to me, has led the way to this salutary reformation. He obtains 10 dollars for the rent per annum of a cottage, and a piece of land not exceeding two acres. Mr. Dolridge demands on Bransby's, a thrown-up sugar estate being in the neighbourhood of the town, 10 dollars per acre and 2 dollars more if a house be included; but he does not permit them for this sum to occupy the cane land, though out of cultivation, strictly limiting them to the mountains. But this change has not yet extended to the estates in actual cane culture. Indeed, I learn with much regret that some gentlemen of the planting interest are so much opposed to this onward movement, that they have expostulated in strong terms with one of the gentlemen mentioned above, for having let a patch of land for 60 dollars per annum, complaining that by

MONTSERRAT.

resorting to this method of obtaining some return from his property, he injured his neighbours engaged in the cultivation of sugar by alluring their labourers to remove from their properties. Surely this is bigotry, and bigotry of the worst kind, not speculative but practical.

The ensuring from a moderate rent on a thrown-up estate that yields no other return, or from cultivated lands, in addition to their other proceeds, of an annual income independent of the uncertainty of the seasons, the fluctuations of the market, and many other contingencies often so fatal to agriculturists, is fraught with such manifest advantages that, if the proprietor once avail himself of this resource, he will wonder at the infatuation that has so long blinded him to his best interests.

Metayer System.

The metayer system continues to gain ground—it is only just preferable to abandoning cultivation altogether. Perhaps because it is not all for himself the negro works as capriciously for his half of the produce, as he did when the whole was for the employer. In no instance that I have learned does the moiety falling to the proprietor do more than pay the taxes, and keep up the estate. The half is too large a proportion for the simple payment of labour, whilst the discharge of the taxes and all other contingencies devolves on the owner. The partition would be more equitable if it allotted a third to the proprietor, a third to the labourer, and reserved the remaining third for the expenses ordinary and extraordinary of the property. I am aware from a long residence in Tuscany, where the practice obtains generally, and is known by the name of the meta or the half system, that the proprietor and tenant divide all charges equally between them, with the exception of seed, which is always found by the latter.

Wages.

The stipendiary magistrate reports the ordinary price of labour at 2*d.* and five-eighths of a penny per diem. The Council and Assembly, in their addresses to me, in reply to my late speech, both, though in different degrees, dissent from Mr. Osborn on this head.

The former state that 1*s.* currency, or 5*d.* and a third of a penny sterling, is the very lowest rate of wages paid, and that the labourer can, if inclined, earn by task-work from 8*d.* to 2*s.* sterling a-day.

The Assembly fix the average amount of daily wages at 4*d.* sterling; and this I know to be the rate paid on Sir Thomas Neave's large estate of Palmetto Point.

No. 2.

I transmit Mr. Osborn's answer to my call on him for explanation as to this discrepancy between his report and the statement of the Council and Assembly on this subject. He insists on the correctness of his own opinion, and even seems inclined to place the daily pay of the labourer so low in some instances as 2*d.*, though he admits that there have of late been cases of so much as 3*s.* currency, or 1*s.* 4*d.* sterling, having been made in one day, by a single individual, but this he gives as the exception, not as the rule; not as the ordinary payment of a conventional day's work, but of particular jobs, undertaken and performed by labourers, who in these instances have, I presume, been stimulated to unusual exertion by the prospect of immediate settlement in cash. I am disposed to think that the price of labour may have risen a little of late, and that the estimate of the stipendiary magistrate may be somewhat too low on the one hand, as that of the Council is too high on the other. The truth lies probably between the extremes, and the rate stated by the Assembly, 4*d.* sterling, may be fairly taken as the average of the amount actually earned at present for what is termed a day's labour. As to the great mass of the peasantry, without discussing the point whether they are able to earn three or four times that sum, it is quite certain that they neither do, nor try to do so; their object, as I have said before, being to afford their employer, who is also their landlord, only so much labour as will be consistent with their being allowed to retain the gratuitous possession of their cottages and provision-grounds.

The following is a return of the staple produce exported since 1845:—

	Sugar.			Rum.		Molasses.	
	Hhds.	Trs.	Bls.	Pun.	Hhds.	Pun.	Hhds.
1845	656	171	62	36	1	316	0
1846	448	150	84	10	0	280	3
1847	743	132	107	74	4	527	0
1848	426	127	319	11	0	126	0

MONTSERRAT.

We have certainly some peculiar advantages in Montserrat, with our low wages—lower than in any other of these islands—and our sufficient population. We need not a deluge, and procure only a rivulet of immigration as in some colonies. We have no want of hands, indeed, but we want energy, enterprise, industry, and better management.

But, on the other hand, there are also causes of depression independent of the competition of slave labour and want of capital, which have united to induce the present distress, and over which the proprietors *can* exercise full control. The most pernicious of these are the want of a contract of labour act, defective cultivation, tenancy-at-will, and ill-distributed taxation.

Neither has any improvement been effected, or advance made, in the old clumsy and superlaborious method of culture. Not a single new implement has been introduced; not so much as a plough or a wheelbarrow is to be seen in the island; two of the former were indeed imported some years since, but were suffered to go to decay without being put to use. The rude slavery hoe continues to be the only instrument for turning the soil; and the head of the negro, the only vehicle for the carriage of the cane from the yard to the mill.

It may be asked whether, under such disadvantages, this island, or any of our West Indian colonies, indeed any country in the world, could either create a thriving system of agriculture, or maintain it, if it previously existed.

From the census returns of 1844, it appears that there were 3,742 agricultural labourers in the island. Comparing this strength with the number of estates, which may at present be reckoned at 20 in ordinary, and 10 in imperfect or semi-cultivation, we shall have an average of 126 labourers to each property; and these, if compelled by circumstances, or induced by interest, as by proper management they easily might be, would seek employment in the culture of the cane—the only staple of the country. It is, however, certain that the number of persons actually working does not at this time average 40 on each estate, or 1200 in all, just two-thirds of the labour really in existence, the possessors of which occupy houses, cultivate grounds, often, *ad libitum*, keep cattle and other stock, and in many cases even horses, on the lands of the proprietors, without making any return whatever to them.

Should the cheering prospect opened at present, and the late considerable rise in the sugar-market continue, as it is devoutly to be hoped that they will, the low rate of wages will give the Montserrat planter immense advantages; but these, without a discharge of the long arrears, more punctual payment in future, and radically better management, would still be unavailing to restore a healthy system of husbandry, without which all hope of substantial prosperity will prove no more than an unprofitable illusion.

To sum up the whole, agricultural management is, throughout the island, without any need of accessary aggravation from the prevailing distress, as hostile to improvement as it can well be made. But whilst experience constrains this admission, justice to the proprietary body compels me to observe that I have no wish to induce the inference that Montserrat is in a worse condition, as regards several of her deficiencies, than some of her sister colonies.

General Observations.

The island does not intend to take its proportion of the proposed loan of 500,000*l.*; indeed, I do not see how it could do so, after the repeated memorials sent home by the borrowers, in which they declare themselves unable to pay their present debt to Government.

I have brought under the notice of the Council and Assembly, the excellent suggestions of Earl Grey to secure to the labourers of this island the long arrears of wages due to them, by giving them a first lien on their cottage and provision-grounds, either in transfer as property, or by entitling them to long leases, as may suit the convenience of the contracting parties, or the amount of obligations due. There is a general disposition in the Legislature to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this well-devised scheme, whch combines effectually the two often irreconcilable conditions of not entailinig inconvenience on, nay, of ensuring benefit to the debtor, with full justice to the creditor.

No. 3.

My speech to the Legislative bodies, and their addresses in reply, of which I annex copies, in order to avoid extending this report to an inconvenient length, by enabling me to omit dwelling here on several topics, which are there adverted to, bears, I think, ample testimony to the good intentions, as well as

to the loyalty and affection of the country towards Her Majesty's Government. I have much pleasure in calling attention to the good-will manifested towards myself in both addresses, and the favourable opinion they express of my humble endeavours to serve them.

This colony, in its late prayer for the dissolution of the present form of constitutional arrangements, has, I believe, been the first to recognise the inapplicability to islands not larger than a wealthy gentleman's estate, and populations inferior in number to those of the smaller class of English market towns, of all the complicated and cumbrous machinery of a policy framed on the model of that of the mother-country.

In the returns that I lately had the honour to forward to his Lordship the Secretary of State, it is stated that, owing to emigration, half the population of the island are under 16 years of age, and that above that period of life, 111 only are able to read and write. If the age be extended to 21, the number does not exceed 85; many of these, too, and the best qualified, such as the clergy, the custom-house officers and others, are incapacitated for various reasons from sitting in either house. Leaving, in the words of the Assembly, a number evidently too small to furnish the material of an independent legislature consisting of two houses, and the officials* necessary to carry out the details of the present establishment. Or, according to the Council, "It will "be impossible to continue such mode of legislation; and the Board being still "unanimously of opinion that the Government of the colony, with a Lieutenant-"Governor appointed by Her Majesty, will be the only mode of saving this "island from utter ruin, do determine that his Excellency the Governor be "respectfully requested to forward the memorial." And again: "That looking "to the proposed improvement of the judicial system, this Board are of opinion "that it would be thwarted in its operation by a continuance of the present "legislative form, a system deprecated unanimously by the Board since the year "1836, when a memorial was forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary "of State for the Colonies, setting forth the advantages that would accrue to this "colony by abrogating the charter, and being governed by Orders in Council."

To small populations, nine-tenths of the adult portion of which were slaves a few years since, who are insufficiently advanced to discern between licence and liberty, who have not as yet attained a just knowledge of their rights, nor a proper sense of their duties, as freemen, and who are still in antagonism with the remaining tenth of the community, who alone, till lately, possessed all political consideration, it is impossible whatever theorists may maintain, or party pretend, that self-government can be a blessing, or, indeed, other than a great evil. At least so think the inhabitants of Montserrat, the best judges in their own case; and I entirely concur with them. The melancholy experience of the past has given them the strongest reason to believe that they will be safer, happier, and more flourishing beneath the shelter of the widely-spread protecting branches of the British oak, than under the scanty shade of their own plantain leaf.

(Signed) E. D. BAYNES.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

Encl. 1 in No. 16.

Treasurer's Office, Plymouth, Montserrat,
February 7, 1849.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH many of the accounts against the public for the last six months have not yet been examined by the Committee of Public Accounts, and the audit of the Treasurer's account for the same period is not yet completed, I have endeavoured to prepare and lay before your honour an estimate of the public revenue and expenditure for the present year founded upon the existing revenue laws, to which I have added proposed additions and reductions, showing what would be the state of the treasury were your Honour's suggestions contained in your recent address to the Legislature fully carried into effect.

I am happy to state that the working of the new triennial consolidated Tax Act has been very satisfactory. The revenue has been materially increased, and the additional duty laid upon imports have not at all interfered with the supplies, on the contrary, the island has been more regularly and better supplied with provisions of late, and the prices of food, lumber, &c., have not at all advanced. Indeed, if that be the best mode of raising a revenue which is most cheerfully paid, then, without doubt, (in a colony like this where the bulk of the people are as regards their political position almost as children), the best plan is by duties on imports on

* Seventy-seven in number.

MONTSERRAT.

articles of general consumption. There is the strongest proof of this in the facts elicited in the last year. The cattle tax which is a direct tax levied upon the parties in possession of cattle, &c., is very unpopular amongst the labouring classes, whilst there is not the slightest dissatisfaction at the indirect tax, which they, as consumers, pay in the duty imposed upon imports, and which amounts to about 11*s.* sterling per head upon all males in the island between 16 and 60 years of age, a far heavier tax than that upon cattle. Indeed I am quite convinced, not only from the facts above stated but also from long observation and intimate acquaintance with the negro character, that, at present in this colony, direct taxation affecting the labouring classes, is pregnant with evil, and if carried into effect to any greater extent than at present, would lead to great excitement and to very extensive emigration upon the slightest opening.

The revenue for this year, (ending 31st December, 1849,) may be safely estimated as follows:—

	£.	£.
Imperial duties paid over to the colony (less 10 per cent.)		380
Consolidated Tax Act, viz.:—		
Imports, duties on	2,200	
Exports, duties on	600	
Rum duty on all consumed in the colony	600	
Tax on horses, mules, horned cattle, &c.	1,600	
Property tax	750	
		5,750
Licences to retail spirituous liquors		150
Total currency		6,280
Add to this this the income resulting from the repeal of the Customs and Tonnage Acts, and transferring the same amount of duties to the colonial treasurer for collection, viz.:—		
Ten per cent. on the above imperial duties of 380*l.*	38	
Tonnage duty	225	
Five per cent. paid for collection of tariff	140	
		403
Total revenue for one year		6,683

Estimated expenditure for one year at present rates:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Judicial establishment	1,237	10	0
Church establishment	1,150	16	6
Public officers	1,734	15	0
Poor and lunatic establishment	947	0	0
Jail and penal gang	366	0	0
Forts and fortifications (Fort Barrington)	140	0	0
Miscellaneous	414	8	0
Loan interest	337	10	0
Treasurer's commissions and stationery	336	0	0
	£6,664	0	0

Proposed reductions:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*		
Abolition of Attorney-General's office	337	10	0		
A tax of 10 per cent. on all salaries of public officers supposing them to be paid punctually	560	10	0		
				898	0 0
					5,766
Surplus annual revenue (currency)					£ 917

To this may be added a tax upon legacies, transfer of land, &c., say 150*l.* currency.

But against this favourable state of things is to be set the present arrears, equal to six months' revenue, or 3,300*l.* currency, and the amount requisite to repair St. Anthony's church, for all which, in the present temper of the Legislature, it is very doubtful whether they will make any immediate provision, especially when they become acquainted with the foregoing estimates. The alteration in the Customs' Acts and other proposed reductions will doubtless be attended to by them, but I fear that far greater reductions, even to one-third of all salaries, stipends, &c., will be attempted and very likely carried in the Assembly.

The amount required to pay up arrears, &c., ought to be raised, and, in my opinion, by a tax on land and upon houses in town; it is desirable as soon as the revenue will permit, to lessen or totally repeal the tax upon cattle, &c., supposing the arrears to be provided for by a land or other tax, the state of the revenue would admit its total repeal, and as a large portion of this tax is paid by landowners and upon stock employed for agricultural purposes, a permanent addition of one quarter per cent. on land, making the tax one-half per cent, would

not really be more than one-eighth per cent. increase when the proportion of the cattle tax at present paid by the landed interest, is taken into consideration. Could this be effected the most beneficial results might be anticipated, as it would greatly accelerate, if not immediately cause the abolition of the system of tenancy at will—an evil of far greater magnitude than is generally admitted—one which is alike injurious to the landed interest and to the agricultural labourer, who, as some of them lately said to me, "are not quite free" while they remain tenants-at-will. If it led to a moderate rent charge on cottages and land occupied by the labourers, as I think it would, (and, in my own case, I get a rental of 2*l.* sterling per annum for every cottage, and not exceeding two acres of land), it would certainly yield a revenue of at least 2,600*l.** sterling per annum to the landowners, while the whole land and house tax, even at one-half per cent., only amounts to about 700*l.* sterling per annum. It is indeed surprising that while the landed interest in this colony complain so loudly of their depressed state and heavy burden of taxation, that they will not avail themselves of this source of revenue. As to the agricultural labourers, although they at present in general occupy as much land as they please and raise what stock they like, such a change would be most beneficial to them, they would then have all the responsibilities of free men while they would be relieved from all the uncertainty of their present position. I know of nothing better calculated alike to raise their character and to make them more industrious and valuable as labourers to the agriculturists.

Could all these changes be effected, good roads are still wanted; these, I think, could be made and kept in order by a Statute Labour Act, calling on all classes to give three or four days' labour annually on the public roads; the fines paid by the middle and upper classes (to save them from personal labour upon the roads) would pay the expenses attendant upon the working of the Act, while the lower classes would not object to give labour although they would clamour greatly at a call for a smaller amount in money.

Trusting that your Honour will not think I have overstepped my duty by having, in this communication, gone somewhat beyond matters of a strictly financial nature,

I have, &c,

(Signed) FRANCIS BURKE, Acting Treasurer.

His Honour E. D. Baynes,
President Administering the Government,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

Encl. 2 in No. 16.

SIR, February 5, 1849.

IN obedience to your Honour's command conveyed to me by your private secretary, I have the honour to submit the result of the information I have been able to collect on the subject of the rate of wages in this island.

As a consequence of existing circumstances peculiar to this island, the term daily wages, so simple of comprehension elsewhere, becomes of difficult definitions. In the absence of any agricultural society, or of any well digested scheme, or well considered general rule for the adjustment of the perplexing question of wages, the subject has been left in the same crude, unsatisfactory, and I may add, chaotic state, that existed at the period of unrestricted freedom in 1838.

The term "daily wages," continues to be used conventionably, as if it did really exist as a settled standard of remuneration. By way of explanation, it is necessary to state that the general cultivation of this island may be said to be performed by means of task work. The average extent of a task being 45 feet square, and the alleged remuneration for a task being 1*s.* currency, or 5¼*d.* sterling, and in some cases one bit, or 4*d.* sterling.

Upon most, if not all the arable land, it is stated by the planters that two tasks per day may, in most cases, be performed with ease, and upon all without difficulty. On the other hand, the labourers generally maintain that they are incompetent to perform more than one task at the utmost, and in some varieties of soil, and descriptions of work not more than half a task. Consequently when only half a task is performed, the rate of pay earned is 2⅝*d.*, or 2*d.* per day. As affects the present question of the rate of "daily pay," the question here under discussion is not I apprehend, what the labourers can or ought to earn, but what they do actually earn. Taking the general average of the cultivation of the island, I am disposed to think that the sum of 2⅝*d.* and 2*d.* sterling per day, are more frequently earned than any other amount.

By a fallacy in reasoning, and misled by the fictitious and nominal standard of 1*s.* per day, planters who adopt remuneration to the proportion of work actually performed, still allege the rate of daily pay to be 1*s.* currency per day; although the employers neither pay, nor the labourers receive, that sum, the payment being made dependant upon the contingency of its being earned.

I am aware that there now exist creditable instances wherein 2*s.* and 3*s.* currency have been earned by industrious labourers. But these instances must be regarded as exceptions to the rule, and they are, moreover, of such recent occurrence, as by no means to affect the general rule which governed the preceding half-year.

The allegation, therefore, that 1*s.* currency is the prevailing rate of daily wages must be

---

* Amounting in the currency of this island to 5,850*l.* or 84*l.* per annum more than the whole proposed expenditure of the colony.

MONTSERRAT.

undersood with the qualification, that it is rather an arbitrary scale by which to adjust and apportion remuneration for a greater or less quantum of work.

An experiment is now making to extend the task from 45 feet square to 70 and 75 feet square, and to augment the day's pay to 6*d.* sterling, with a view to bind the labourer to increased work by the temptation of increased pay. But the success of this attempt, owing to the unsatisfactory mode of payment of wages, and to the extent of provision grounds which the labourers are permitted to cultivate, is at least problematical, and its satisfactory solution somewhat doubtful.

Supposing that even 2$\frac{5}{8}$*d.* or 2*d.* sterling, were established as the rate of wages, in lieu of the fluctuating and fictitious standard of 1*s.* currency, it would be infinitely more advantageous to the labourer, to receive that sum regularly, and promptly, than to submit to the ruinous exactions practised by the present mode of paying heavy arrears of wages by truck and barter. It is notorious that the labourers are compelled by necessity to truck in exchange for large arrears of wages, salted fish, in such a state of decomposition as to render it unfit for human food. It is equally notorious, that clothing of inferior quality, and at an exorbitant rate, is constantly trucked for wages. The labourers having no other means to obtain food and raiment, submit to these exactions.

I have, &c.

His Honour the President Administering the Government. (Signed) JOHN OSBORN, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Encl. 3 in No. 16.

Enclosure 3 in No. 16.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

I HAVE much pleasure in meeting you again.

Great indeed, would be my gratification, were it in my power to congratulate you on the eason of severe distress having passed over, and to state that the island was on the point of recovering from the effects of the unexampled depression under which its interests have laboured for the last two years. Such an announcement, though various tokens of an approaching change for the better, have certainly manifested themselves, would as yet be premature. The prospective of the present year still obscured by clouds, must be regarded rather with anxious hope, than confident expectation.

At a time when our best and surest prospects of amelioration depend on ourselves, and safety must be sought for in our own energy and resources, not from the commiseration and assistance of others, it cannot be ill timed to review, what, whilst making continual supplications for relief to the Imperial Government, we have effected, since I last addressed you from this place, for ourselves.

Such review will have the advantage, by reminding us of the beneficial effects that have resulted from past exertions, of encouraging us to take further steps to extricate us from the difficulties, in which it would certainly be rash to say that we have been entangled without fault on our own part. It will enable us, whilst we appreciate the good that has been achieved, to ascertain whether we have been as strenuous and persevering in our own behalf, as we might, or indeed ought to have been. What has been done, and what we have still to do, will come together under our notice.

You have afforded, gentlemen, an honourable and praiseworthy example to your brother colonists in this quarter of the globe, by your liberality in voting, notwithstanding the depressed state of your finances, the public supplies for the space of three years.

You have effected the desirable object of greatly relieving the landed interests, by reducing the imposts on property from one, and occasionally one and a-half, to one fourth per cent., without laying any undue pressure on other classes of the community.

You have remodelled and improved the scale of the colonial tariff duties, which are still in many respects lower than in the neighbouring colonies.

You have passed an Insolvent Debtors' Act, a law much called for; its beneficial effects have already been experienced in the repression of fraud, and protection of trade.

Having enumerated the steps you have taken in the right path, I feel confident that you will pardon me for reminding you of the postponement of other measures of high importance, so much so, indeed, as to be altogether inseparable from the improvement and welfare of the island.

We still remain without the advantages derived, I believe, to all other British colonies in these seas, from the existence of an equitable Contract Act, regulating on the strictest principles of reciprocity and justice, the relations between employer and labourer, securing to the former the proper performance of work, to the latter the punctual payment of wages. I cannot but greatly regret the nonconcurrence of the Council in the view taken by the House of Assembly on this subject, and the consequent failure of the salutary measure introduced into, and carried in the latter. Such a law, I am still convinced, as I have often told you, would by ensuring the exact performance of labour, double the quantity of your exports, without increasing the cost of production. I confidently trust that the gentlemen of the Council will give this measure, approved of, and recommended to them by his Excellency the Governor in Chief, their deliberate reconsideration.

No steps have yet been taken to ensure the more punctual payment of wages, and thus, by inspiring the labourer with confidence, to renovate and infuse new life into our agricultural cultivation, now, I observe with sorrow, in many quarters greatly neglected, and capriciously carried on at the discretion of the peasantry, many of whom do not fail, on occasion, to excuse

their own disinclination to, or improper performance of labour, on the not unreasonable ground of the irregular settlement of their wages. Indeed, it must be admitted that with wages, as I learn from the stipendiary magistrate, on many estates as low as 2*d.*, and two-thirds of a penny per diem, it is not difficult to account for the reluctance, and sometimes the refusal, if not punctually paid, to labour, of too many individuals amongst our agricultural population.

I take this occasion to state that it will be my duty to lay before you, shortly, a communication from his Lordship the Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggesting an eminently practical scheme for securing to the lately emancipated population the just fruit of their labour, by giving them a first lien on their houses and provision grounds, either in transfer, as property, or by entitling them to long leases, as may be found most convenient, or may be rendered equitable with reference to the amount of wages in arrear,

I regret to say that the pernicious system of tenancy at will, as it exists in this island, in the occupation without rent, by the labourer, of his house and grounds, the employer thus trusting to the tenant for labour after supplying him beforehand with the means of subsistence, still remains untouched. In this island the evil wrought by this anomaly is increased, owing to the long arrears of wages due, in tenfold proportion. The reservation of the right of arbitrary ejectment cannot, under such circumstances, as you well know, be made available.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Owing to the long time during which the Triennial Revenue Bill was before the Legislature, and the late period at which it passed, a large amount of additional obligations was necessarily incurred in the interim. These claims now call for liquidation; they will no doubt obtain your immediate attention. A further sum is required for the repair of the sacred edifices belonging to the Establishment; our principal church, that of the united parishes of St. Anthony and St. Patrick, is fast falling into ruin, and will not, without extensive reparation, long continue available for the celebration of Divine service. I need not point out to you how subversive of the best interests of all classes, a want of sufficient accommodation for the purpose of religious and moral instruction must prove in any Christian community.

During my absence from the colony, a large sum, amounting to 455*l.* sterling, being the residue of the 3,000*l.* apportioned by the Legislature for the restoration of the churches and public buildings after the calamitous visitation of February, 1843, was irregularly paid over by the treasurer for the general purposes of the revenue, though its appropriation was strictly prescribed by law. This sum must, in justice, be restored to the fund from which it was improperly diverted. It will, I have reason to believe, be sufficient for the repair of the two principal churches. The application of this amount to the purpose for which it was granted cannot, in any light, be viewed as the imposition of a new burthen on the public; it is a simple act of restitution.

I am happy to say that the remainder of these exigencies may be met, nearly, if not entirely, by a reduction of expenditure. The transfer to the colonial tariff of the imperial duties imposed by the 9th and 10th Vic., ch. 93, presents the means of effecting a considerable portion of this saving; and the abolition of the office of Attorney-General, a measure of which his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has already signified his approval, will compensate the remainder of the additional charge. Should there still be a deficiency, which I do not contemplate, it can easily be provided for by a small duty on stamps for receipts, transfer of property, commissions, &c., an ordinary source of revenue in most of the sister colonies.

I feel assured, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, that you will at once take measures for raising sufficient means for paying off these arrears, which, though inconsiderable in amount, act as a clog on the wheels of our financial system, and have the injurious effect of keeping the public creditors out of their just due for periods far longer than were contemplated at the passing of the Triennial Act, defeating one of the ends of this excellent enactment. This delay has more than once been urged to me by public officers in excuse, and not altogether without reason, for the inefficient performance of their duties. I may also observe, that the money now to be raised will be balanced by the retrenchments I have pointed out; and that the revenue will thus be increased, not for this year only, but permanently; so that it will in future, as far as ordinary foresight can provide, be amply sufficient to meet our usual expenditure. I have, in fact, no doubt that when I have the satisfaction of meeting you again, I shall be enabled to congratulate you on the improved state of our finances.

I have, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, addressed my observations on this subject especially to you, as well owing to your being the constitutional guardians of the public purse, as to the gratifying fact that the gentlemen of the Honourable Board of Council have already pledged themselves, by resolution, to consent to the enactment of a supplementary Revenue Bill.

By availing ourselves of the means I have indicated of reducing our expenditure, it will be in our power considerably to decrease the cost of our establishment, without at all deteriorating from its efficiency.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Board of Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:

The impaired state of our resources precludes me from adverting to several other points that would involve a demand on the public purse. Of these, the principal, I may observe, are the repair of our highways and roads, now again become necessary in most quarters of the island, and the important subject of the education of the labouring population, the means of which, I lament to say, have for some time past, owing to the prevailing distress, been gradually decreasing.

MONTSERRAT.

I am fully persuaded that, as soon as the condition of the country will permit, you will readily give your attention to these, and the other objects, which it will then become my duty to present for your consideration.

Council Chamber, January 23, 1849.

To His Honour EDWARD DACRES BAYNES, President, administering the Government of the said Island, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Address of the Board of Legislative Council of the Island of Montserrat.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

WE, the members of Her Majesty's Council, beg to tender to your Honour our thanks for the speech which your Honour was pleased to deliver on the meeting of both Houses of Legislature, after their prorogation.

Your Honour's kind sympathy for our sufferings, proceeding from the unprecedented depression under which the island has suffered and continues to labour, meets with our grateful acknowledgments; and we sincerely hope with your Honour that any present apparent change for the better may be fully realized.

We fully concur in the view your Honour has taken of the present state of the colony, and agree with your Honour that the best and surest method of amelioration must be produced by our own energy; nor can we consider we should be entitled to relief from other quarters until we have exhausted all the resources that lay in our power. However arduous the continued overwhelming difficulties may make the task appear, we trust our exertions will render it surmountable.

Anxious as the Board ever has been to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government, and studying the benefit of this small colony, we deemed it advantageous to pass the Bill for the supplies for three years, and it is truly gratifying that it meets with your Honour's approbation.

The recommendation of your Honour for the reconsideration of the "Contract Act," rejected by this Board, will be attended to, and the refusal of this Board to pass the one sent up by the Honourable House of Assembly, leads us to remark that there were some clauses which appeared objectionable and unnecessary; but we have no doubt that on their removal, a Bill to perfect contracts may be passed. The Board deems it expedient, in reference to the portion of your Honour's speech on the subject of wages, to observe, that the source of your Honour's information appear to have depreciated the actual price of labour, as it is well known to the members of this Board, the most of whom are engaged in agricultural cultivation, that the daily wages paid on all estates has been for some time and continues at 1*s.* currency per day, and where tasks are performed, in many instances, the labourers earn from 8*d.* to 2*s.* sterling, if industriously and laboriously inclined. Your Honour will bear in recollection that it is within the last three years that a reduction to that rate has taken place, and any abatement from a higher price must be attributed solely to the depressed state of the markets, which render the manufacture of our staple produce an unprofitable employment even at that low quota.

We anxiously look forward for the communication to be laid before this Board from his Lordship the Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggesting a practical scheme for securing to the labourers the just fruit of their labour; and feel assured that such steps taken as may produce confidence between the employer and employed must be productive of great benefit, and lead to the alteration so strongly recommended by your Honour in the system of tenancy-at-will.

Since the last Bill expired for mending the public roads, this Board have been patiently waiting for its renewal by the Honourable House of Assembly. When that body shall have framed a suitable one, this Board will feel happy in giving their concurrence.

The education of the labouring class has always been an object of anxious solicitude to this Board; and while we regret we are not able to put into execution our desires, we have the consolation of knowing that it proceeds only from the want of funds, and look anxiously forward to an improvement in our finances to enable us to accomplish this desirable object; and we further assure your Honour that it will be truly gratifying to this Board to consider with attention all matters that may be presented for our future consideration, fully persuaded that your Honour's former declaration of joining both branches of the Legislature in pursuing such plans as may be beneficial to the colony will be confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN DOBRIDGE, President.
EDWARD SEMPER.
T. H. PERCY.
DENIS FARRELL.
SAMUEL L. IRISH.
CHARLES VENN.

Council Chamber, 3rd February, 1849.

Reply of the President to the Address of the Board of Council.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCIL,

THE unsubdued spirit with which you support the prevailing distress, and the firm resolution you express of pretermitting no opportunity, and of omitting no exertion on your own part that may conduce to restore prosperity to the country, afford the best guarantee for our

extrication, at no distant period, from the "slough," if not "of Despond," certainly of difficulty from which we are at present struggling to emerge. Like the pilgrim in the allegory, too, we must trust to our own efforts if we expect to regain the bank, and once more plant our feet on the firm ground of thriving agriculture and resuscitated commerce.

Spem, si quam ascitis aliorum habuistis in armis,
Ponite, spes sua quisque, sed hæc, quam angusta, videtis.

I accept with great satisfaction your assurance of attention to the several measures adverted to in my speech. I look forward with full confidence to the benefits that cannot fail to be derived from an equitable "Contract of Labour Act;" and I anticipate at once relief to the proprietor and security to the labourer from the carrying into effect of the judicious suggestions of his Lordship the Secretary of State on the preferable mode of liquidating the arrears of wages due to the agricultural population.

It is also gratifying to know that you are prepared to join the House of Assembly in taking steps for the repair of the public roads and highways, and that your favourable consideration of the interesting and ineffably important subject of popular education will be concurrent with signs of improvement in our finances.

On my assidous co-operation with you in all measures calculated to abate existing evils, and to promote the advent of happier days, you may, gentlemen, confidently rely.

To his Honour EDWARD DACRES BAYNES, Esq., President administering the Government of the said Island, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

WE, the members of the House of Assembly, pray leave most respectfully to offer our acknowledgments for your Honour's address of the 23rd ultimo, and we tender our apologies for not having presented this our reply thereto earlier. We thank your Honour for your expressions of sympathy for our deplorable condition. We would fail to discharge the important duties confided to us were we to conceal the fact, placed as we have been by the policy of the mother Government. Our trade, commerce, and agricultural interests have been gradually declining, leaving us a cheerless and indeed a gloomy prospect; and whilst we readily concur with your Honour that on our exertions depend in a great measure the interests of this once happy and flourishing colony, we are constrained to say that unless some protection of an adequate nature is afforded to the sale of our sugars, we cannot compete with the slave-grown produce of foreign countries.

We feel encouraged nevertheless to cooperate with your Honour towards carrying out the various enlightened suggestions contained in your Honour's address, by the gratifying notice which your Honour has been pleased to take of the steps we have taken in the right path.

The continued existence of the pernicious system of tenancy at will in this island is indeed an evil which has long pressed heavily upon the best interests of the colony, and which we earnestly desire to see removed.

We deplore the state of the venerable church of St. Anthony's parish, and cannot but admit that it is our bounden duty, if possible, to provide for its repairs, and we trust that the salutary and excellent measures of reform in our financial system which your Honour has pointed out, will prove sufficient to place the colonial treasury in a creditable position, and we assure your Honour that they shall have our early and most earnest attention, having due regard to strict economy.

Whilst we cannot but concur with your Honour in opinion that it would be highly necessary to promote the education of the labouring population, we regret much that we cannot hold out at this period any pledge to provide means for that purpose, pressed and borne down as we are already with heavy taxes.

We also lament that the impaired state of our resources prevents us from turning our attention at once to the several other points noticed in your Honour's address, but hope that the condition of the country may once more permit us to give our attention to them and any other object which your Honour may hereafter deem it to be your duty to submit for our consideration.

We apprehend that your Honour has been misinformed on the subject of wages which are paid to labourers; having collected information on this point, we think it may fairly be estimated at 4*d.* sterling at least per diem.

Finally, we trust that your Honour and family may long continue to enjoy every happiness, and that your Honour's enlightened administration of the important duties which devolve on your Honour, will meet with the approval which it so eminently deserves from the Sovereign.

Reply of Mr. President Baynes to the Address of the House of Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

I DEEPLY sympathize with you on the general distress so forcibly depicted, because so sensibly felt by you.

If any difference of opinion exist between us on this melancholy subject, it regards less the present than the future, the actual severity of the affliction, than its probable duration; and if the judgment I have formed of our position be less desponding than your own, you will certainly concur with me in hoping that it will prove, as I earnestly trust that it will, the better founded of the two.

MONTSERRAT.

I see much reason for exertion, certainly none for despair. We are not alone in our distress, nor in a worse condition than the surrounding colonies. Do not let us be behind them in our endeavours for self preservation. Restoration to prosperity must be sought for, not in complaint, but in action; one well-directed effort will do more for us than a thousand times reiterated asseverations of a distress, too notorious indeed to be denied, but which I firmly believe none can do so much to remove, as certainly none are so much interested in removing, as the sufferers themselves.

Your recognition of the necessity of repairing our sacred edifices, I lament to say in so dilapidated a state, and your promise of giving your attention to the other subjects, including the financial reforms adverted to in my speech, are highly gratifying; and I hail this manifestation of a spirit so becoming in our present condition, combining, as you purpose to do, efficiency with economy, in your fiscal arrangements for the public service.

I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my warmest acknowledgments of the friendly feeling that pervades your address; with reference to myself I cordially thank you for the wishes you so courteously express for the welfare of my family, and I duly appreciate the kindness that induces so favourable an estimation of my humble services; happy indeed were my ability to serve you commensurate with my inclination.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No. 17. (No. 33.) No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

Antigua Government House,
May 4, 1849.
(Received June 4, 1849.)

MY LORD,

2. April 23, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith in duplicate, the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands, for the year 1848, together with a copy of a Despatch in reference thereto, which I have received from the President administering the Government.

2. Your Lordship is not unacquainted with the impoverished condition to which the Virgin Islands have been reduced; and will be much concerned to observe that the annual returns now furnished, do not indicate any substantive amelioration during the period embraced by them.

3. Whilst deeply lamenting the extreme severity of the prevailing pressure upon the agricultural interests, and the proportionate difficulty experienced by proprietors in obtaining the means of carrying on the cultivation of estates, and of paying for the wages of the labour required for that purpose, which is neither scarce, nor the cost high; it is consolatory to believe that the mass of the people are not exposed to unusual suffering, as they are enabled with the produce of their provision grounds, and of their stock, for the raising of which the Virgin Islands offer great facilities, to adequately satisfy their necessities, although the want of money wages may compel them to abandon some of the comforts and enjoyments of life, which were accessible to them, when their pecuniary resources were less contracted. But looking to the future, and to the momentous issues staked upon the righteous measure of emancipation, it seems undeniable that the moral and social elevation of the Negro race, and the ultimate position which they may be destined to occupy, must materially depend upon the successful operations of agriculture and commerce, and upon the extent of the encouragement afforded to the investment of British capital, in the staple products of the colony; and that it may therefore be alleged with equal truth, that the permanent prosperity of all classes, is in a great measure identified with that of the owners of the soil.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 17. VIRGIN ISLANDS.

SIR, Virgin Islands, Tortola, April 23, 1849. Encl. in No. 17.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1848. Severe depression is, I lament to say, visible on the face of these returns; but I am not aware of any comments, which it would be either necessary or desirable for me to offer, on the condition and prospects of this colony, beyond what are already contained in my previous reports and correspondence on the subject.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency J. M. Higginson, Esq., (Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.
Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c.

NEVIS.

NEVIS.

(No. 30.) No. 18. No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

Antigua, Government House,
MY LORD, April 4, 1849.
(Received May 2, 1849.)

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of Nevis for 1848, together with a copy of a Report thereon, which I have received from the President administering the Government. 2. March 21, 1849.

Having so recently addressed your Lordship in regard to the condition and prospects of this island, it does not seem necessary that I should do more on the present occasion than respectfully to refer to the remarks which I then ventured to offer, and which, I much regret, were not of a more favourable character. No. 12, of Feb. 3, 1849.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 18. Encl. in No. 18.

SIR, Nevis, Government Office, March 21, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1848. Your Excellency will scarcely expect from me on this occasion any other than an unfavourable statement of the condition and prospects of this colony. The depression which has affected the state of trade, and the very perceptible though gradual deterioration, both in quality and extent, which has for some time characterized agricultural operations, have both increased during the past year; and the produce of the soil, which is now in course of being submitted to manufacture, will fail, I fear, to satisfy the expectations of the planter, from the absence chiefly of the means of providing for the necessary cultivation of estates during that period of the year when the cane requires such aid to bring it to maturity in a healthy and profitable state. The ordinary price of labour continues to be low; so low indeed as to furnish no more than a reasonable recompense for the exercise of labour. The conduct of the labouring population is orderly and peaceable: they are as a class in the enjoyment of comparative prosperity; for although they can only in very few instances avail themselves of regular employment, and at low wages, they are permitted to possess so many irregular privileges and resources that they are comparatively far removed from any danger of destitution. The small extent of grave offences committed in this island continues to evince this state of things.

The revenue collected during the year affords a melancholy proof of the disastrous condition of the colony. No material diminution of expenditure has as yet been effected; and it will be seen that, out of the available revenue of the whole year, the general public demands have been satisfied only to the 30th of June last, leaving a balance of 1448*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* sterling remaining unpaid at the termination of 1848.

The sugar-crop for the year amounted to 1814 hogsheads, taking the tierces and barrels at their usual estimated proportion, a great diminution when compared with the crop of the preceding year.

In public works I have only to report that the Court-house, whose progress has been but tardy during the year to which this Report more properly has reference, has recently been carried on with more activity. It is probable that it may be completed by the 1st of June. The building comprising the gaol and house of correction was much injured by the

NEVIS.

hurricane of August, 1848. The injuries have as yet been repaired only to a very small extent.

Education remains unaided by any public funds; nor can any hope be entertained that the Legislature will be in a condition to make any grant for this object: but there is a prospect of improvement in other respects. Two gentlemen, candidates for orders, have recently returned to this island from Codrington College, and have engaged themselves in the personal superintendence of the parish schools. From this circumstance additional energy in the work of education can scarcely fail to exist; and the labours and assiduity of these gentlemen will naturally bring an augmented number of children under daily instruction.

In the absence of any recent census there is every reason to believe that the native population is steadily and rapidly increasing; for the births greatly exceed the deaths, and very few now emigrate. The Portuguese immigrants, however, have nearly all disappeared. Many had died, and the mortality among them continued very great during the year 1848; but almost all of those who remained alive have quitted the island in search of higher wages on more prosperous shores.

I beg leave to offer a tabular statement of the chief particulars contained in the Blue Book, in order to afford a ready comparison of the state of the colony during the years 1847 and 1848.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES KENNEY, President.

His Excellency J. M. Higginson, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

TABULAR STATEMENT of various particulars contained in the Blue Book of Nevis for 1847 and 1848.

Heads.	1847	1848	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Crown Import Duties .	512 18 1	225 13 9	..	287 4 4	
Colonial Import Duties.	2,688 12 0	1,576 17 3	..	1,111 14 9	
Spirit Licences . . .	188 10 10	91 6 8	..	97 4 2	
Judicial Fines . . .	130 1 11½	41 14 4½	..	88 7 7*	* This diminution arises chiefly from the inability of persons convicted of petty offences to pay their fines; who are thereupon committed to gaol.
Baptisms	367	331	..	36†	† Assuming the inhabitants of this island to be 10,000, the excess of baptisms over burials would show an increase in the population at the rate of 0·46 per cent. in 1847, and at the rate of 1·13 per cent. in 1848; but the ratio of increase would have been much higher if the excessive mortality among the Portuguese immigrants were not taken into account.
Marriages	93	58	..	35	
Burials	321	218	..	103†	
Average number of Scholars at the several Daily Schools . .	702	628	..	74	
Ditto at the Sunday Schools	1,164	1,002	..	162‡	‡ Seven per cent. only of the population appear to have been under daily instruction in 1847, and 6¼ per cent. in 1848.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Imports	37,103 1 9	21,261 2 3	..	15,841 19 6	
Exports	78,405 15 1	23,593 1 11	..	54,812 13 2	
Ships Inwards . . .	169	131	..	38	
Ships Outwards . . .	171	127	..	44	
Sugar Exported . . .	3,734 hhds.	1,814 hhds.	..	1,920 hhds.	
Rum Exported . . .	506 puns.	208 puns.	..	298 puns.	
Molasses Exported . .	1,343 puns.	369 puns.	..	974 puns.	
Total number of Prisoners confined in Gaol:—					
Males	78	132	54	..	See the first of the preceding remarks.
Females	14	45	31	..	

(Signed) CHARLES KENNEY, President.

DOMINICA.

(No. 14.) No. 19. No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

Antigua, Government House, May 22, 1849.

MY LORD, (Received June 22, 1849.)

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1848, together with a copy of a report thereon, which I have received from the Lieutenant-Governor of that Island. 2. May, 1849.

There does not appear to be any peculiar feature in the returns now submitted, which requires explanation or remark from me; and I have so frequently been called on to express my sentiments on the general condition and prospects of the several islands comprising the government committed to my charge, that it seems superfluous to reiterate them on the present occasion.

Your Lordship will be gratified to learn from the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the state of the colony, that no retrogression is considered to have taken place within the past year; and that although the agricultural and commercial interests have been, and still are, greatly depressed, the progress of education and industry amongst the labouring classes has not been impeded, that peace and order prevail uninterrupted, and that the population was never more happy and contented.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

(No. 38.) Enclosure in No. 19. Encl. in No. 19.

Dominica, Roseau, Government House, May 8, 1849.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency the Blue Book in duplicate for the year 1848, with a few observations on the various subjects to which the record has reference.

Revenue.

Under this head I regret to have to report a falling off as compared with the year 1847, amounting to 3,068*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* This deficiency is partly owing to an Act of the Legislature which reduced the duty on rum, and to the imports being somewhat less; but principally to the General Tax Bill, which had been in operation for many years, and produced so large an item in the revenue, having been permitted to expire, and which has now been renewed by the Legislature, and which will, I trust, place the finances of the colony in a healthy state again.

Population.

No sensible change appears to have taken place since last year. Under this head I may here observe that the Portuguese immigrants from Madeira whose arrival I had occasion to notice in my report of 1847, and who at that period promised to be of so much utility to the colony, suffered much from sickness during the periodical rains of that year; many died, and those remaining became so debilitated from the effects of the climate as to be incapacitated for manual labour.

Education.

The schools established for primary education under the Rector of Roseau, also the Wesleyan Mission and the Roman Catholic Clergy, are well attended to, and every endeavour is bestowed to induce the labouring classes throughout the island to send their children to the schools established on the several estates.

In connexion with the above I am happy to state that the establishment,

DOMINICA.

formed in the year 1846 under and by the Vicar-General the Abbé Capoulade, continues to give great satisfaction. There are 216 boys educated there; and within the last year a few ladies, sisters of charity, arrived in the island, and have, under the Vicar-General, established a school for female children, which promises to be of great utility.

The Gaol.

This building, although so frequently reported as being in a dilapidated state, and dangerous as a place of confinement, was permitted to remain in the same condition up to the end of the year; since which the old building has been pulled down, and a new prison is being erected on the same site.

Wages.

A reduction has taken place to a small amount, but the remuneration to the labourer is still at a fair and reasonable rate; and the facility with which lands are obtained for cultivating ground provisions, which are produced in abundance, fully compensate for the reduction in the amount of wages.

The Metaire system, which was very general on some estates, has decreased, owing to the impression which exists that the price of sugar does not produce an equivalent equal to the amount of wages (which the cultivator would otherwise get), and now prefers.

Militia.

Every attention has been bestowed towards the proper training of this force, and considering the few opportunities which occur for its being assembled, this body of men is in every respect very efficient.

Crime.

There has been a sensible diminution of crime within the last year, more particularly in crimes coming under the head of capital, or of a heinous nature.

Legislative Enactments.

Various useful Acts have been passed by the Legislature, which are detailed in the accompanying Blue Book.

In concluding this letter, and with reference to the foregoing observations on the state of this colony, it is satisfactory to me to bring under your Excellency's notice the quiet and very orderly conduct of the people throughout the island; and although like most of the other West India colonies this island has partaken of the general depression consequent on the low price realized on the sale of the staple production of the soil, yet I may add that industry has never been carried to a greater extent than at present, nor has the population been more contented and happy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. MACDONALD,

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

BRITISH GUIANA.

(No. 110.) No. 20. No. 20.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Barkly to Earl Grey.

Georgetown, Demerara, June 18, 1849.

My Lord, (Received August 22, 1849.)

I have deferred the transmission of the Blue Book for 1848 beyond the usual period, in the hope of including in it the usual Returns of Revenue and Expenditure, but I think it better now to submit it to your Lordship in its imperfect form, leaving the deficit to be supplied whenever the Combined Court, by completing the estimate, shall enable the Financial Accountant to balance his books for last year.

The delay which has thus occurred has afforded me an opportunity of acquiring some personal information upon the other topics embraced in the Blue Book, as I have, in the four months which have elapsed since my arrival in the colony, paid hasty visits to all the cultivated districts of the counties of Demerara and Essequibo, with which I was less fully acquainted than with the more inaccessible county of Berbice.

In forwarding, therefore, these most melancholy records of the state of this fine colony during the past year, I am in a position, from my investigations into its present condition, to hazard a more sanguine opinion of its future prospects than I should feel warranted in doing from the sad array of figures exhibited.

As the statistical returns now sent refer principally to Population, Instruction, Crime, and Commerce, I shall arrange my observations under these several heads:—

Population.

In a thinly inhabited territory of boundless extent and fertility like British Guiana, the importance of accurate knowledge, with respect to the population, is exceeded only by the difficulty of obtaining it. The zeal and assiduity of the Commissary of Population have always anticipated the efforts of the local Government, and remedied, as far as possible, the defective nature of the data upon which he has had to found his calculations. With such materials as he could collect Mr. Hadfield has constructed a synopsis of the progress and condition of the population for the last two years, which, with his accompanying explanations, I transmit herewith, as the nearest approach to an authentic elucidation of the subject. The result of his deductions is far from satisfactory. An increase of population from natural causes, paralleled only by that of the United States, might have been fairly anticipated amongst a people provided with every necessary, and able, with moderate exertion, to obtain the comforts, or even, by continuous industry, the luxuries of life. It will be seen, on the contrary, that though in the return included in the Blue Book Mr. Hadfield has assumed the trifling increase of about ½ per cent. per annum to have taken place in the indigenous population since the census of 1841, the statistical evidence tends to show that it has actually decreased at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum during that period. This, no doubt, may be partly owing to omissions in the enumeration, for though the returns, especially those furnished by the Inspector-General of Police, were collected with the utmost care, the temper of the negro is naturally prone to suspicion, and consequently to concealment, where such inquiries are made; partly, too, it may be accounted for in a less satisfactory manner, by the withdrawal of many of the negroes beyond the supervision of all authority whatever, which has, I fear, begun to manifest itself latterly in a way to create feelings of deep anxiety for their future welfare.

Enclosures A. and B.

Without, however, attaching too much weight to statistics of an incomplete and in some degree contradictory character, it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion, that in place of being augmented 50 per cent. by natural increase, the Creole population of British Guiana has remained very nearly stationary since emancipation. Various causes may be assigned for this apparent phenomenon, of which the inequality of sexes and ages, owing to the small proportion of

BRITISH GUIANA.

females originally imported from Africa, is the most certain, however much it was the custom for party purposes to ignore its effects in reference to the falling off of population during slavery.

The want of due attention, both to the aged and to the young, is another evil originating in the same anterior state of society here, it being in the very nature of the slave to devolve such duties on his master, whose interest in perpetuating the existence of his property thus habitually replaced the ties of natural affection.

Another still more deplorable taint generated by slavery, and conducing to the same result, is the wide-spread immorality which prevails in the intercourse of the sexes, notwithstanding an outward deference to religious ordinances. To the casual observer the emancipated peasantry seem the most pious of devotees; their oldest friends often accuse them, on the contrary, of being the deepest of hypocrites. To me they always appear like the early converts to Christianity, compelled by conscience to avow a faith the effects of which the depraved nature of their previous habits incapacitates them from exhibiting in practice.

I gladly turn to the only remedy for such evils.

Instruction.

The returns on this subject in the Blue Book are of a twofold nature; the first, setting forth the churches and chapels and number of sittings in each parish; the second, the number of schools and scholars. I regret to add that they are both equally incomplete, the former being furnished only by the Anglican Church; the latter being confined to those schools which receive support from the Colonial Treasury. I shall endeavour on a future occasion to obtain more complete returns, but I am afraid there is little disposition on the part of many of the ministers to give information on such subjects. The number of scholars in the 45 schools returned is 3,026, indicating a lamentable falling off as compared with previous years, even if the remark annexed as to the probability of 4,500 children in addition receiving education at schools from which no returns were obtained is not an over estimate, which the half-yearly reports of the stipendiary magistrates prove it beyond doubt to be. According to their reports the numbers attending schools at the respective dates were as follows:—

Governor Light's Despatch, No. 20, May 3, 1848, *vide* Annual Blue Book Reports, laid before Parliament, 1848, page 141.

1847, June 30 . . .	8,945
1847, December 31 . .	7,310
1848, June 30 . . .	7,151
1848, December 31 . .	5,807

On the causes of this progressive decline it is unnecessary for me to dilate, as your Lordship is in possession of the very able Report of the Inspector-General of Schools, which enters at length into the subject. It cannot be wholly attributed to the disinclination of the labourer to continue to set apart the same portion of his reduced earnings for his children's education, for the falling off in attendance began, as will be observed before the recent attempt to lower wages. Now, however, that a reduction of wages has taken place, the only remedy I can suggest is, the plan of reducing the school-fee to one-half, which has succeeded admirably, within my own experience, at a school reopened, with the assistance of the Bishop and other friends, since my arrival, which has now on the books nearly 100 children, whose parents readily pay 2*d.* a-week per head, though they would not pay the old charge of a bitt, or 4*d.*

I am glad to report before quitting this subject that an effort has at length been made to establish an institution for the education of Cooly children, whose ignorance of the language excludes them entirely from the ordinary schools of the colony. I had the pleasure of presiding recently at a public meeting, convened by the Archdeacon and Clergy for this purpose, and I trust we have every prospect of success.

It may not be uninteresting to point out that the school before referred to, and that now contemplated for Cooly children, are the first instances in this colony of undertakings for benevolent purposes, supported by voluntary contributions from the higher classes. Hitherto centralization has so pervaded the

whole system of society, that every public institution has been conducted at the expense of the State.

Crime.

I wish it were in my power to extract any consolation from the statements on this head inserted in the Blue Book, but unhappily they exhibit just as unfavourable a picture of the progress and prospects of society in Guiana as the Educational Returns on which I have just been commenting. The subject is one of so much importance that although it was entered into at some length in Mr. Walker's valuable Paper on the State of the Colony, forwarded with my Despatch of the 21st March, No. 53, I transmit three comparative statements in addition to those already sent, showing respectively,—

The number of cases (exclusive of those under the Petty Debt Ordinance) disposed of by the stipendiary magistrates in each month of the years 1847 and 1848. Enclosure C. No. 1.

The number of cases disposed of by the police magistrate of Georgetown. No. 2.

The number of committals to gaol in each county for petty theft during 1847 and 1848. No. 3.

The first return gives 6,213 cases in 1848 against 4,595 in 1847, being an increase of 35 per cent.

The second gives 3,818 cases in 1848 against 2,701 in 1847, or an increase of more than 40 per cent.

The third statement is so far satisfactory that it proves that the larger proportion of this alarming increase of crime consists of minor offences, the number of petty thefts having arisen from 760 to 1,515. The extent to which this applies may be judged from the records of Georgetown Gaol, which show that while the increase under the latter head was no less than 120 per cent., the committals for all other offences only increased 24 per cent. Your Lordship will perhaps consider it a lamentable sign of the state of things exhibited in these returns when such an astounding increase of theft as is here evidenced can be spoken of in any point of view as satisfactory. Enclosure D.

It is not, however, the annually increasing ratio of crime in this colony which is so alarming, as its actual amount compared to the population. The commitments for crime in England and Wales were in, 1841, 1 in 573 of the population; in Scotland, 1 in 738. Probably of late years the comparison would be more favourable, as the total commitments in Great Britain in 1845 were only 27,840. In British Guiana last year there were 3,985 committals out of a population of 130,000, or 1 in 33. Porter's Progress of the Nation, vol. iii.

In other words, crime is nearly 20 times more rife in this country, where penury and industry cannot co-exist, than it is in Great Britain, where the calendar is too often swollen by actual want.

This result is certainly not attributable to any extra stringency, either in the nature of the laws or in the spirit in which they are administered in British Guiana. Until a recent period, indeed, the reverse might have been alleged with truth, and though owing to the Ordinances passed of late years, particularly No. 19 of 1845, and still more to the greater disposition on the part of both the magistrates and the planters to put those Ordinances into force, fewer offenders now escape with impunity; punishment is not even yet upon the whole so certain, or so severe, as in the mother country.

Another cause may likewise influence the comparison between the criminal lists of the present and former years, although it does not affect the remarks I have made as to the numerical proportion of commitments to population, and that is, the greater unwillingness, arising from the greater inability, of the negroes to pay the pecuniary penalties inflicted by the stipendiary magistrates in the exercise of their summary jurisdiction.

Formerly a fine of 5 dollars or 10 dollars for a petty theft of canes or plantains was paid as soon as imposed, now, the accused invariably prefers the alternative of 20 or 30 days in gaol. No doubt this chiefly arises from a better appreciation of the value of money, especially since the reduction of wages, but the indifference to imprisonment is closely connected with two evils, which lie at the root of this enormous extent of crime, viz., the want of an effective

BRITISH GUIANA.

system of prison discipline, and the absence of any feeling of disgrace in reference to confinement in a gaol.

Imprisonment in itself has no terrors for the former slave. He is well fed and tended. If condemned to solitary confinement, he has African blood enough to sleep 23 hours out of the 24. If his sentence includes "hard labour," he may perhaps be called on to break stones, or mend the roads, but he cannot be coerced into doing more than he likes, for "short allowance" implies a cessation from labour, and the whip and the treadmill are now only traditionally known. No doubt there are grave objections to the revival of the former in a country where its irresponsible use is so associated with the reminiscences of slavery, and it was not without hesitation that I even sanctioned the carrying into effect of a recent sentence of the Inferior Criminal Court of New Amsterdam, awarding a few lashes to two prisoners who had headed a mutinous movement in the gaol of that town.

In the same ratio, however, that the revival of corporal punishment, except under the closest supervision, would be dangerous, would it be really efficacious to permit the enforcement of the law passed by Sir James Carmichael Smyth in exceptional cases, and to extend its operation especially, under the authority of a competent tribunal, to prisoners in gaol. I trust, likewise, that your Lordship will have no objection to the treadmill being put into such a state of repair as shall enable it to be used for the correction of breaches of prison discipline, or for the punishment of the most incorrigible offenders.

Vide Ordinance No. 4, of 1837, sec. v.

This would speedily check the disheartening instances, which are by no means uncommon, of wealthy freeholders, men who appear at the bar in their broadcloth clothes and varnished boots, convicted of pilfering the provision grounds of their poorer neighbours, and who now step forth from gaol, after a few weeks' idleness, unabashed in their demeanour, and undegraded in their social position.

Some further reduction of the prison dietary seems to me also requisite, as notwithstanding the alteration made by Ordinance, No. 13, of 1848, of which a copy is inserted in the Blue Book, the anomaly still sometimes occurs of parties charged with offences insisting on being committed to gaol, in preference to being let out on bail, which their employers are often ready to tender from the value they attach to their services.

In other respects the Ordinance referred to works very satisfactory, and has effected a great improvement in the regulations previously in force.

I shall not enter into the subject of the penal settlement upon the present occasion, because the questions connected with the inquiry which took place last October are still pending, and when decided, will form the basis of a separate Despatch.

Enclosure E.

I avail myself, however, of the opportunity to call your Lordship's attention to a communication, which has been addressed to me by Mr. Thomas C. Bagot, with respect to the fitness of the boundless tract of country possessed by the Crown on the banks of the Massaroony and Cayuni Rivers, above the present penal settlement, for the formation of an Imperial Convict Depôt, as the subject is one which so much occupies the attention of all parties in England at the present moment.

I am not prepared to offer any further opinion upon the plan at the present moment than that it seems to me feasible enough, though likely to be objected to by the colonists, unless an entirely distinct colony were contemplated; but should the idea seem to your Lordship worthy of consideration, I will make such inquiries as may appear necessary for the purpose.

It may be perhaps worth while to remark that it is at the extremity of these regions that the newspapers have recently announced the discovery of a new auriferous district, not inferior to California; but no authentic information on the subject has yet reached this colony, nor are the reports generally credited.

Commerce.

In turning to this topic from those which I have been last discussing, it seems natural to commence with some remarks on the condition and prospects of agriculture, on the prosperity of which the trade of this colony is so entirely dependent, though the Returns in the Blue Book are silent on that subject, except so far as regards the extent and value of the crops of exportable produce.

BRITISH GUIANA.

In the first respect there is little difference from the Returns of the previous year, when the crop was larger than any made since emancipation, the shipments having been 46,237 hogsheads of sugar, and 20,050 puncheons of rum, against 47,148 hogsheads of sugar, and 18,114 puncheons of rum, shipped in 1847. Low as prices were in the latter year, the comparative depreciation in the value of these two articles in 1848 nevertheless exceeded 120,000*l*. Such a sum is, however, far from being the measure of the distress which befel the unfortunate planters, a large proportion of whom, from the losses of previous years, and from the utter annihilation of their credit at home, were reduced to insolvency. Others, less embarrassed in their previous circumstances, or more fortunate in their management, have struggled through their difficulties, I trust yet to prosper. Agriculture, however, in British Guiana suffered a severer blow in the early part of last year than it experienced even at the epoch of emancipation, and a long time must elapse before it can entirely recover its effects. The attempt to reduce wages produced at first insubordination throughout the colony, incendiarism prevailed to an alarming extent, the industrious were intimidated by the disaffected, work was for a considerable time generally abandoned, and as a necessary consequence the canes which ought to have been manufactured into sugar grew over-ripe, while those which required to be most carefully tended were choked with weeds. Dire necessity, however, forced the planters to persist, and drove the emancipated peasantry at last to give in to a certain extent, so that with the assistance of the immigrants the crops were taken off, but the results of the strike are very evident in the diminished yielding of the present season, though fortunately in a pecuniary point of view they will be less felt owing to the rise in the value of sugar. At the present moment, indeed, with reduced wages and increased prices of produce, sugar cultivation must again become remunerative, and for a time, at least, the abandonment of estates be arrested. While deeply deploring, therefore, the fate of those who have been ruined in the struggle, or who are left so irretrievably involved as to retain no prospect of extrication, I will not allow myself to despair of seeing the agriculture of this fertile colony placed on a sounder basis than it was possible for it to rest on at any previous period of its history, when its prosperity was founded either on slavery or on fiscal protection.

Whether slavery might not have been abolished without injury to any class of the community, and foreign sugar more gradually admitted, are questions which it is not my province to discuss, though the issues thence arising are all important to the future destiny of British Guiana, in so far as they regard the claims of the colony to further pecuniary aid from the mother country, and the manner and time of withdrawing the protection still enjoyed. The latter, indeed, forms one of the blackest clouds which still obscure our horizon, not because the withdrawal of the protecting duty is not sound policy, even as regards the permanent interests of the colonists themselves, but because it involves the necessity of a further reduction of wages, and from recent experience the struggle which that will entail cannot be contemplated without anxiety.

I do not indeed apprehend the same open opposition from the Creole population, for they have been taught by experience that it is unavailing to resist the law; but a dogged determination not to work at reduced rates is to be dreaded, for a vast deal of ignorance still prevails among them, as I have had abundant proof since my arrival, it having been generally believed that I was specially sent out by the Queen "to raise their wages."

A proclamation, which I in consequence issued upon the subject, seems to have had a good effect, as I have since had no applications, and the labourers generally have been working better; but in nothing, I must confess, have I been more disappointed than in my hopes of an increase of industry arising from lower wages. No doubt in time, as the soreness occasioned by their recent defeat wears off, the emancipated peasantry will be induced to give more labour, in order to procure the indulgences they formerly coveted in food and clothing. I do not think they have yet actually descended to a lower grade of civilization, though they are on the verge of it, and I trust they will eventually deem it wiser to work six or eight hours a-day for their former wages than to perform, as they have latter done in some districts, only half the task which

Vide copy herewith, Enclosure F.

BRITISH GUIANA.

used to occupy them four or five hours, earning consequently at the reduced tariff only three-eighths of the old rate of wages.

But I cannot help feeling apprehensive, at the same time, that any fresh attempt to reduce wages at a crisis like this in the history of the negro might turn the scale against industry and civilization, and in favour of a bare subsistence and comparative barbarism, and yet such an attempt will become inevitable under the present Sugar Bill, unless the restoration of commercial prosperity on the continent, or other causes, combine to sustain the adventitious improvement in the demand for sugar which the failure of the crop this year in Cuba has, providentially for the British colonies, occasioned.

Vide Return sent herewith, Enclosure G.

Immigration, too, must again proceed on an extensive scale to avert the ruin of this colony. The importation of 5,000 immigrants last year decided the contest, and helped to save the crop from destruction. This year we have had few or none, and the effects are visible in the tendency which wages already display to follow the rise in the price of sugar.

It is of course impossible to foretel with any precision the future prospects of agricultural operations thus dependent upon two circumstances, both so subject to the influence of a multitude of unforeseen and independent contingencies as the cost of labour and the value of sugar. It seems to me, however, unreasonable to doubt that sugar cultivation must in the long run be profitable in a country like this, where it is carried on with less labour, and therefore more cheaply, than in any other spot in the world. The question at issue, strictly speaking, is not as to the cost of producing a given quantity of sugar, but as to the division of its net proceeds between the various parties who must concur in its production. This is a question in which the Government of a free country can only indirectly interfere. Stringent laws are indeed recommended by many for the purpose of regulating wages and enforcing labour, but such a stimulus to the industry of freemen has never yet proved successful; and even did the end proposed justify the means, I believe such laws would prove utterly unavailing here, for, if not met by open violence, they would inevitably be defeated by passive resistance in a country where subsistence can be procured with scarcely an effort.

Our legislation, no doubt, is defective in many respects. Vagrancy, as pointed out by your Lordship, requires to be more efficiently repressed. Permission to the planters to bring immigrants under contracts for three or five years would, in my own opinion, be not inconsistent with the advantage of either party. The laws generally should on all occasions be enforced with firmness, though with moderation.

Much may thus be indirectly done to restore the equilibrium of society; but it is upon the advancement of the labourers in knowledge and civilization, and their consequent adoption of a higher standard of comfort, no less than upon the extension of such improvements in drainage, and in the manufacture of sugar, as will diminish the use of manual labour, that the ultimate restoration of prosperity in British Guiana must depend.

Towards the first the planters might themselves contribute much. Unfortunately their distresses have made them take a wrong view of the subject, and they are diminishing grants from the general taxation towards such purposes, at the very time when they ought to increase them. The likeliest chance at present of effecting the second lies in the assistance of the British nation, for the planters as a body no longer possess either capital or credit.

To revert, however, from this long digression to the Returns in the Blue Book under the head of "Trade:" the value of the imports is estimated at 718,885*l.*, that of the exports at 818,242*l.*, but this would lead to an erroneous conclusion as to the commercial transactions of the year, unless accompanied with the explanation, that no account is taken of the quantity of coin imported, which must here influence considerably the balance of trade, since it is well known that the principal business is carried on by bills of exchange, drawn by the planters for wages upon merchants at home, and that the local banks, which are the principal purchasers of these bills, have to import silver largely from Mexico and elsewhere for the purpose.

It may fairly be inferred, however, that a sounder state of things has existed during the last two years, the Returns for which both indicate an apparent excess of production over consumption of 100,000*l.* per annum than in 1846,

when the exports were only worth 750,000*l.*, while the imports were 1,150,000*l.* As compared with the year immediately preceding, the falling off of the aggregate value of imports in 1848 is only 18 per cent., occasioned entirely by the diminished trade with the mother country; the imports from other quarters being on the whole larger, especially those from the United States, which, though not so extensive as at some previous periods, show an increase of 33 per cent. over 1847.

On the other hand, though the quantity of produce exported from the colony was much the same, its value declined in about an equal ration with the imports; but, as with them, solely in the case of Great Britain, the exports to other countries exhibiting a trifling increase. The most interesting feature in this Table is, however, the dawn of that export trade to the United States, which must, as protection in the home market is withdrawn, become so considerable and so advantageous to British Guiana. Shipping supplies, to the average value of 200,000*l.* or 300,000*l.* a-year, the merchants of the United States have hitherto taken nothing but dollars in exchange from this colony, ordering off their ships in ballast to load at the cheaper marts of Cuba or Puerto Rico. An increase of freight, a constant drainage of specie, and very often the want of any ready means of obtaining cash for their more perishable products, are a part only of the evils resulting to the planters of British Guiana from this state of things; and whatever disadvantages free trade may entail upon them in other respects, and however politically undesirable it may be to transfer the intercourse now existing between the mother country and her colonies to other powers, which must inevitably ensue upon the equalization of prices in the home market, there can be no doubt of the great benefits the planters will derive from the direct interchange of their rum and molasses, for the flour and lumber of their northern neighbours. The first opening, therefore, of that trade exhibited in these Returns deserves attention, though instead of embracing, as it may hereafter do, nearly half the produce of the colony, its value amounts to but 3,500*l.*

I believe I have now put your Lordship in possession of those observations which have suggested themselves to my mind, in looking through these Annual Statistical Returns; and I only trust that the interest which I feel in the various subjects to which they refer, will plead my excuse if I have been more diffuse than the value of my views may appear to justify.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

July 18, 1849.

P. S.—I have hitherto refrained from closing my Despatch, forwarding the Blue Book of last year, in the hope that when the Combined Court did resume business the accounts of revenue and expenditure might be speedily completed. From the mode which the majority of the Court have adopted of voting smaller amounts on account of most of the items on the estimate of 1848, than were actually disbursed by the Colonial Receiver-General, I find, however, that the public accounts, so far from being settled, will be involved in inextricable confusion, and I therefore see no use in detaining the Blue Book any longer.

H. B.

SYNOPSIS of POPULATION STATISTICS of BRITISH GUIANA for the Years 1847 and 1848, showing the Population of eac
Depositors in Savings' Banks; Associates of Friendly Societies and Paupers; the Number of Places of Worship, and
Jurors; of Prisoners and Criminal Convictions; the Number of Agricultural Labourers Residing and Working on Estate
Accidental, and Sudden Deaths: according to the Returns of the Stipendiary Magistrates and the Colonial Hospitals, t

Judicial Districts.	Half Years ending respectively	Stipendiary Magistrates for the Periods.	Computed Population of each District.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	Freeholders.	Residing in Villages.	Paying direct Taxes.	Depositors in Savings' Bank.	Connected with Friendly Societies.	Paupers.	Episcopal Churches and Chapels.	Attendants at Episcopal Churches and Chapels.	Other Churches and Chapels.	Attendants at other Churches and Chapels.	Children attending Day-schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A. Upper division — part of the parish of St. Mary	June 30, 1847	George Ball	4000	[2]80	[2]34	[2]35	[2]500	[2]1200	[2]200	[2]1	[2]0	[2]24	[2]0	[2]0	..	[2]2193	[2]54
	Dec. 31, 1847	,,	4163	67	12	23	200	550	..	..	..	15	..	..	2	907	20
	June 30, 1848	,,	4441	69	6	25	438	1073	78	..	..	14	..	..	5	995	12
	Dec. 31, 1848	,,	4531	37	5	22	480	1073	78	..	..	17	..	..	5	950	8
A. Lower division — part of St. Mary's and part of St. Paul's parishes	June 30, 1847	,,	7000	[2]80	[2]34	[2]35	[2]500	[2]1200	[2]200	[2]1	[2]0	[2]24	[2]0	..	..	[2]2193	[2]54
	Dec. 31, 1847	I. O. L. Mure	7131	222	41	77	675	3829	..	..	..	61	2	650	6	2081	64
	June 30, 1848	,,	7465	154	21	97	595	4805	..	..	..	31	2	700	6	1737	51
	Dec. 31, 1848	,,	7415	147	28	62	650	4825	..	..	..	43	2	700	5	1937	58
B. Comprising part of St. Paul's, and one portion in St. George's and St. Andrew's parishes	June 30, 1847	D. M'Lennan	9800	181	19	92	1329	6230	..	..	191	91	2	1350	3	2285	54
	Dec. 31, 1847	,,	9954	100	29	220	949	4622	..	..	173	69	2	700	3	1770	38
	June 30, 1848	,,	10400	73	13	114	959	5083	..	..	116	52	2	850	3	1450	41
	Dec. 31, 1848	,,	10436	187	9	113	959	5211	..	..	124	33	1	700	3	1500	40
C. Town division—part of St. George's and St. Andrew's, including George Town and part of St. Matthew's	June 30, 1847	J. M'Leod	24800	477	74	393	1883	916	..	1300	1279	540	4	2350	7	4680	152
	Dec. 31, 1847	,,	24900	470	92	658	1885	926	..	1466	1416	630	4	2400	7	4320	146
	June 30, 1848	,,	24900	497	114	780	1880	861	..	1466	1557	500	3	2400	6	5170	152
	Dec. 31, 1848	,,	25000	432	84	619	1890	866	..	1466	1652	500	3	2400	6	6167	172
C. River division—parish of St. Matthew, and part of St. George and St. Andrew	June 30, 1847	A. M. Lyons	8600	68	14	15	275	2141	..	..	150	12	5	600	5	1150	41
	Dec. 31, 1847	,,	8786	152	29	15	275	2141	..	..	60	12	5	550	5	1300	46
	June 30, 1848	,,	8680	56	11	31	788	3015	..	..	..	15	5	600	5	800	19
	Dec. 31, 1848	,,	8770	92	13	25	800	3015	..	..	..	9	5	730	3	800	20
D. Comprising St. Mark's and part of St. Swithin's parishes	June 30, 1847	W. H. Ware	8600	136	27	64	567	2268	..	..	120	19	2	500	4	1680	7
	Dec. 31, 1847	,,	8710	151	34	100	610	2768	..	..	175	15	2	920	4	1410	56
	June 30, 1848	,,	8852	91	23	84	955	2812	..	..	147	91	2	650	4	1145	50
	Dec. 31, 1848	,,	9035	124	12	64	567	2268	..	..	85	19	2	500	5	1025	30
E. Comprising St. Luke's and part of St. Swithin's parishes	June 30, 1847	George Ross.	8200	77	14	57	387	1880	60	..	120	42	..	350	..	1700	41
	Dec. 31, 1847	,,	8516	107	13	76	400	2000	78	..	170	46	2	620	4	1650	41
	June 30, 1848	J. S. Beamish	8969	52	8	58	519	2402	60	..	147	51	..	370	..	1650	33
	Dec. 31, 1848	,,	9035	88	73	45	520	2450	60	..	154	51	2	280	4	1650	30
F. Comprising the parishes of St. Peter and St. James	June 30, 1847	W. J. Brittain	9200	142	16	68	524	1500	..	..	..	35	..	800	..	890	43
	Dec. 31, 1847	P. Norton	9522	140	11	79	500	1600	..	..	..	40	..	930	..	800	33
	June 30, 1848	C. Goodman	10054	217	10	71	417	1648	300	15	346	43	5	1070	3	800	27
	Dec. 31, 1848	,,	10378	106	7	98	437	1662	300	15	323	31	5	1120	3	800	20
G. Comprising the parish of St. John	June 30, 1847	E. Carbery	5800	82	24	107	684	2772	82	34	..	75	4	1250	4	1205	49
	Dec. 31, 1847	,,	6059	88	20	145	720	3000	102	55	..	73	4	1400	4	1200	33
	June 30, 1848	J. D. Fraser	6345	96	13	86	710	2865	91	46	24	56	4	800	8	1565	33
	Dec. 31, 1848	,,	6420	107	21	80	715	2890	90	50	25	70	4	900	6	1480	20
H. Comprising the parish of the Holy Trinity	June 30, 1847	W. J. Sandiford	7500	160	18	71	221	1280	98	..	..	67	..	3400	..	..	151
	Dec. 31, 1847	,,	7400	177	17	113	224	1280	98	..	..	70	4	1270	..	..	40
	June 30, 1848	,,	7637	91	11	49	229	1284	98	..	..	75	4	3060	..	..	145
	Dec. 31, 1848	,,	7665	154	7	51	229	1284	..	..	..	77	4	800	..	..	23
I. Comprising the parish of St. Michael	June 30, 1847	A. V. R. d'Groot	3800	33	13	3	758	2423	108	10	..	..	..	800	..	400	23
	Dec. 31, 1847	,,	3887	34	9	8	900	3800	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	15
	June 30, 1848	P. Norton	4121	35	4	3	1013	3771	26	..	..	..	3	1000	3	..	13
	Dec. 31, 1848	W. I. Brittain	4216	36	8	17	1200	4362	..	..	..	..	3	1250	3	..	1
K and L. Comprising the parishes of All Saints, St. Clement, and St. Catherine	June 30, 1847	C. H. Strutt	11700	[2]379	[2]55	[2]182	[2]2033	[2]6390	[2]255 W. C.	[2]88 W. C	562	[2]117 W. C.	..	[2]2100	..	[2]5880	[2]20
	Dec. 31, 1847	,,	11600	281	50	192	1626	4460	247	97	104	145	3	850	12	5788	14
	June 30, 1848	,,	11934	213	30	127	1350	3500	247	108	..	85	2	900	11	4395	11
	Dec. 31, 1848	,,	11809	150	31	143	1350	3500	247	89	..	227	2	650	11	4385	11
M. Comprising the parishes of St. Patrick and St. Saviour	June 30, 1847	,,	7600	[2]379	[2]55	[2]182	[2]2033	[2]6390	[2]255	[2]88	[2]562	[2]117	..	[2]2100	..	5880	[2]20
	Dec. 31, 1847	T. Coleman	7550	100	18	28	603	2100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	June 30, 1848	C. R. Whinfield	7846	85	15	40	700	2800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Dec. 31, 1848	R. G. Lavers	7805	70	15	50	700	3000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

SUMMARY for each Half-year, in which certain of the Items are corrected according to Information from othe

	June 30, 1847	..	116600	1815	308	1087	9161	29000	..	..	2422	1022	..	13500	..	22063	89
	Dec. 31, 1847	..	118178	2089	375	1734	9567	33076	1881	691	2098	1176	36	11290	53	21226	73
	June 30, 1848	..	121644	1729	279	1565	10553	35919	..	..	2337	1013	..	12400	..	19707	71
	Dec. 31, 1848	..	122515	1730	313	1389	10497	36406	..	709	2363	1077	33	10030	54	20694	58
				7363	1275	5775											
Summary of Returns made by the Police								44443	Inhabitants residing on 446 freeholds in rural districts,								

A.

District; the Number of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials; Freeholders and Residents on Freeholds; Direct Tax-payers; Attendants thereat; of Attendants at Day and Sunday Schools: of Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace and including those added by Immigration; the Amount of Mortality amongst the Immigrants, and of the Number of Violent, Reports of Coroners' Inquests, and other Authorities.

Attendants at Sunday-schools.	Justices of the Peace.	Jurors.	Criminal Convictions.						Immigrants added to each District.			Labourers residing on Estates, &c., and the Number thereof Working for Hire, and the Mortality amongst the Immigrants.													Violent, Accidental, and Sudden Deaths.
			Prisoners.	Convicted Felons.	Assaults.	Thefts.	Other Offences.	Total Convictions.	Africans.	Portuguese.	Coolies.	Creoles.	Creoles at Work.	Africans.	Africans at Work.	African Deaths per S.M. Returns.	Ditto in Colonial Hospitals.	Portuguese.	Portuguese at Work.	Portuguese Deaths per S.M. Returns.	Ditto in Colonial Hospitals.	Coolies.	Coolies at Work.	Coolie Deaths per S.M. Returns.	Ditto in Colonial Hospitals.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
[2]691	..	..	[2]158	[2]3	[2]42	[2]24	[2]92	[2]175	..	225	119	960	576	[2]174	61	[2]2	..	[2]517	118	[2]22	3	[2]208	79	[2]4	..	12
169	..	28	179	3	35	38	57	133	..	181	..	..	479	131	76	15	..	354	134	[2]240	13	240	90	[2]11	1	4
258	..	..	216	..	40	64	45	151	24	..	285	..	..	100	73	5	1	247	171	8	4	452	360	13	1	5
																B. 1				B. 1				B. 1		
200	..	28	250	3	99	36	29	175	50	..	48	..	..	175	132	1	..	170	118	19	3	337	247	28	4	6
[2]691	..	..	[2]158	[2]3	[2]42	[2]24	[2]92	[2]175	..	139	204	2455	1477	[2]174	114	[2]2	..	[2]517	305	[2]22	3	[2]208	140	[2]4	..	4
855	..	24	..	..	15	8	18	41	75	70	..	..	1079	157	146	[2]15	..	404	341	[2]240	..	175	108	[2]11	1	15
689	..	..	..	..	35	49	30	114	57	40	274	..	..	168	119	6	..	374	286	43	3	405	258	2	..	10
																B. 1				B. 2				B. 1		
943	..	17	..	..	43	45	57	145	..	..	..	..	..	168	142	3	1	246	200	32	1	146	105	22	3	10
985	..	..	..	4	43	49	22	118	..	194	132	4423	2654	386	203	..	..	1307	919	13	2	643	391	4	1	6
772	..	38	..	2	60	17	32	111	..	171	..	..	2379	288	307	3	1	1064	934	127	10	539	512	24	1	9
928	..	..	..	1	55	83	32	171	24	24	447	..	..	413	389	1	..	1194	952	28	11	1027	865	35	4	10
																				B. 1						
850	..	27	..	4	57	60	23	144	40	..	..	..	..	363	341	..	1	1123	925	24	2	936	792	45	13	7
																				B. 2						
1482	..	..	653	30	103	174	275	582	..	475	28	563	338	27	70	..	1	253	189	..	49	..	5	..	42	22
1698	..	338	711	9	118	157	354	638	33	53	..	..	458	6	80	..	16	222	257	25	123	..	..	..	37	26
1461	..	..	1337	58	173	559	545	1337	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	..	87	236	180	11	54	2	..	..	62	39
1379	..	326	931	181	130	165	417	893	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	..	7	185	162	2	45	..	..	..	66	20
																				B. 1						
353	..	..	..	..	27	9	249	285	..	209	157	2650	1590	282	270	..	1	659	537	28	8	167	234	11	..	18
480	..	28	..	..	..	20	387	497	39	167	..	..	1598	303	223	4	1	778	437	71	13	146	157	3	1	25
250	..	..	..	..	48	97	28	173	..	..	..	..	..	280	257	5	1	432	349	14	6	135	119	1	1	26
																B. 2				B. 6						
268	..	34	..	..	33	56	30	119	100	..	..	..	..	402	362	1	1	567	465	14	10	143	96	2	4	24
																B. 6				B. 10						
919	..	..	109	..	36	30	35	101	..	63	53	3339	2003	135	188	..	1	353	403	7	11	137	119	4	2	12
553	..	38	141	..	30	28	59	117	..	122	..	..	1876	143	196	..	..	409	432	31	8	146	139	2	1	7
																				B. 4						
629	..	..	153	..	90	131	98	321	63	..	95	..	..	201	131	5	..	281	214	13	11	168	137	3	4	11
																B. 2				B. 5				B. 1		
180	..	39	140	..	75	71	55	201	110	..	93	..	..	252	195	..	..	399	289	8	1	332	232	8	2	7
																				B. 6						
596	..	..	59	..	31	12	56	99	..	488	425	2445	1467	207	219	..	..	1184	1655	33	7	904	498	6	4	5
580	..	30	37	1	41	14	33	89	22	329	..	..	1487	191	180	6	..	795	627	177	11	679	527	40	..	20
500	..	..	68	3	24	47	57	199	30	..	473	..	..	261	211	..	..	658	497	..	3	946	735	..	..	4
457	..	36	86	8	116	48	700	272	50	..	23	..	..	304	248	13	..	631	478	30	2	960	733	62	4	8
																				B. 1				B. 4		
275	..	..	43	..	59	22	32	113	..	221	756	3696	2218	557	585	..	..	265	237	23	24	1362	1051	..	3	12
180	..	55	60	..	20	40	40	100	98	260	..	..	2136	510	566	..	..	260	280	..	21	1350	996	36	2	15
110	..	..	107	..	29	91	96	196	101	..	490	..	..	614	486	..	..	263	218	..	16	1621	1220	..	10	16
120	..	41	173	..	31	35	113	179	328	..	32	..	..	842	659	30	..	238	199	4	8	1352	982	96	16	21
329	..	..	42	5	26	21	27	79	..	32	402	2025	1215	127	102	2	1	259	172	25	2	654	422	11	..	7
285	..	47	48	..	70	22	75	167	153	134	..	..	1200	213	136	21	..	179	155	34	3	386	304	31	5	11
404	..	..	41	5	25	13	18	99	57	..	261	..	..	279	243	10	..	222	155	8	4	709	552	7	5	6
																								B. 1		
316	..	38	58	4	12	12	30	58	50	..	33	..	..	280	259	10	..	185	144	8	12	511	425	24	13	14
																B. 3				B. 3						
589	..	..	49	2	47	40	33	122	..	70	588	3550	2130	134	169	..	..	360	266	..	16	1201	703	6	..	1
219	..	50	49	..	42	14	32	88	..	..	..	..	1932	211	125	..	..	318	189	..	10	1161	680	..	2	2
510	..	..	53	2	71	22	44	139	..	28	235	..	..	237	157	..	..	273	201	8	1	1336	976	13	2	11
126	..	46	90	..	87	23	60	110	..	..	31	..	..	288	173	..	..	297	188	3	1	1269	944	29	2	5
330	..	..	..	..	30	21	38	81	31	49	26	686	412	385	281	5	2	106	75	12	5	114	29	2	4	3
200	..	23	..	..	28	20	35	100	37	60	..	..	365	380	224	6	1	130	82	15	5	120	43	..	6	3
90	..	..	..	..	26	22	30	100	36	..	224	..	..	353	302	..	1	89	69	..	6	203	114	..	6	4
50	..	23	..	..	25	22	30	100	105	..	..	..	..	410	343	7	..	38	29	2	..	193	135	9	..	6
[2]314	..	..	[2]127	[2]1	[2]53	[2]86	[2]58	[2]198	31	..	202	..	..	1026	700	9	8	9	6	1	3	374	280	38	8	15
			W. C.																							
2964	..	243	207	..	77	38	171	286	..	..	..	..	..	1011	680	11	1	48	8	5	1	260	200	31	24	11
1638	..	..	213	21	94	135	92	321	146	..	225	..	..	933	602	11	1	14	9	1	1	396	238	5	23	15
2087	..	233	198	1	110	89	71	270	..	..	..	..	..	944	729	13	..	7	5	..	..	278	215	44	..	13
[2]314	..	..	[2]127	[2]1	[2]53	[2]86	[2]58	[2]198	44	13	320	..	..	902	700	4	..	139	110	5	2	470	360	4	5	2
600	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	874	700	3	..	108	85	11	8	445	380	17	10	7
300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	..	171	..	..	950	700	..	..	100	65	..	8	550	380	..	10	9
300	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	947	708	22	..	78	74	2	..	513	385	12	..	4

ources. To which is added a Census of the Freeholders and Agricultural Labourers taken by the Police.

8863	..	..	1240	45	497	488	917	1953	106	2178	3412	26792	16080	4342	3662	22	14	5411	4992	169	135	6234	4311	90	69	119
9555	183	980	1432	15	536	416	1293	2367	457	1547	..	..	14989	4418	3639	69	20	5069	3961	736	226	5647	4136	195	91	155
																				B. 4						
7767	..	..	2188	92	710	1313	1115	3321	696	92	3180	..	..	4799	3676	43	91	4383	3366	134	128	7950	5954	79	128	166
																B. 6				B. 15				B. 4		
7276	187	928	1926	201	818	662	1615	2666	833	..	260	..	..	5390	4305	100	10	4164	3276	148	73	6970	5291	381	127	145
																B. 9				B. 18				B. 4		
..	..	..	6786	353	2561	2879	4940	10307	2092	3817	6852	..	..	..	..	234	135	..	..	1187	562	..	..	745	415	585
																B. 15				B. 37				B. 8		
ntaining 10541 houses.											On Estates . . .	20099	14297	5739	4341	..	..	5083	3916	..	..	8300	6017	..	..	..

Enclosure A.—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATEMENT of the Cases of CORONER'S INQUESTS as per Column 45 of preceding Table, and the Verdicts returned.

Accidentally drowned	153
Accidental injuries	74
Injuries and wounds inflicted by others	26
Destitution, neglect, and want of medical aid	25
Apoplexy and epilepsy	26
Intemperance	14
Suicide	11
Visitation of God and natural causes	224
Unknown	32
Total	585

SEXES and AGES of the IMMIGRANTS introduced as per Column 45 of the preceding Table, and the Proportions thereof.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	5 to 9 Years.	10 to 19 Years.	20 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 Years and Upwards	
Africans	1,366	728	2,094	18	328	1,037	488	75	6	(1952)
	As 2 to 1 nearly			0·9	16·8	53·12	25·0	3·88	0·3	Per centage.
Portuguese	2,186	1,628	3,814	371	396	1,207	929	522	375	
	As 4 to 3 nearly			9·9	10·2	32·0	24·0	13·7	10·0	,,
Coolies	5,361	1,507	6,868	371	392	1,135	3,565	1,182	226	
	As 7 to 2 nearly			5·4	5·7	16·50	51·9	17·2	3·3	,,
Total	8,913	3,863	12,776	760	1,116	3,379	4,982	1,779	607	

SUPPOSED SEXUAL PROPORTION of the entire Population.

Males.	Females.	Total.
66,540	55,915	122,515
54·32	45·67	Per centage.
As 20 to 17 nearly.		

RECAPITULATION of Police Returns.

Residing on Freeholds, and Creoles.	Africans.	Portuguese.	Coolies.	Total.
64,542	5,739	5,083	8,300	83,664

Enclosure B.

Enclosure (B).

Georgetown, June 9, 1849.

SIR,

I BEG leave to submit herewith, in a tabular and condensed form, a statement, exhibitive of certain statistics relative to the population of the colony for the years 1847 and 1848, including those, with respect to which Her Majesty's Government require to be periodically furnished with returns by the stipendiary magistrates; from whose returns, it will scarcely be necessary to state, a considerable portion of the details exhibited in the columns 5, 19, 22, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, and 43 of that table have been compiled.

Although my endeavours to exhibit therein as much matter in connexion with the subject as possible may have given the table a complicated appearance, yet I respectfully trust it will not be found to embrace any object altogether devoid of interest in a statistical point of view. On the contrary, it may perhaps be considered defective in that respect. The obstacles, however, which present themselves to the acquirement of such information by an individual will probably be received as a plea for any such defects. Many of the items, indeed, which are attempted to be exhibited will be found but partially, and some of them may perhaps be incorrectly represented, from the absence of proper data with respect to them.

The matter contained in other sections of the table, have been obtained from the returns of the Agent-General for Immigration, the Hospital Reports, the returns of Coroners' Inquests, and other sources.

From the blanks in the detail, it will be seen that the returns have been defective of information in many points, and have been altogether wanting for certain periods. In some of these cases I have, with a view of maintaining a connexion, assumed an arbitrary computation, founded on inference, with reference to the returns of other periods and other considerations, the same being distinguished in the detail by numerals written in different ink; the amount of which being also included in the summary.

I beg leave, at the same time, to submit such remarks on the respective items as have suggested themselves on an inspection of the table generally, as well as specially, with regard to the fluctuations shown therein to have taken place during the respective periods into which it has been divided.

In column No. 1 is shown the respective boundaries of the judicial districts, with reference to the parochial divisions of the colony, according to which latter the tabular statement of the census of 1841 was arranged, and the subsequent records of my office have been continued to be kept.

Several of the former will be seen to extend over two, and in some cases more parishes, either altogether or partially, while one of them, the upper division of district A, comprises only a portion of the parish of St. Mary.

No. 2 merely shows the periodical divisions of the Table itself.

No. 3 contains the names of the magistrates in charge of the districts for the respective periods, or during any portion thereof,—it being to be noticed that a great portion of the blanks observable in the Tables, particularly those appearing in the districts F, I, and M, have been occasioned by the temporary absence or removal of the magistrates, and the consequent want of returns. On the other hand, cases have occurred in which two districts have been temporarily placed under the jurisdiction of the same magistrate, whose returns have been made indiscriminately, as, for instance, the upper and lower division of district A and the districts K and L and M. This will, I trust, be sufficiently explanatory of the intention of the divisor,[2] applied to the numerals in those districts.

No. 4 shows the computed population of each district.

An attempt to exhibit anything like a correct census of the respective districts at the present time must necessarily be a hazardous one, when it is borne in mind that, since the census of the colony was taken in 1841, nearly one-half of the population have changed their residences, as seen in the column No. 9; therefore in that herein attempted to be shown, though the result of mature consideration with regard to those movements, and some knowledge of the respective directions in which they have proceeded, as well as of that given to immigration, when occurring, an approximation is all that can be pretended to, and they are consequently only stated in round numbers, as any attempt at greater minutiæ would be a mere affectation of accuracy. At the same time, with regard to the aggregate population, as shown in the Summary, I am not without some confidence that greater reliance may be placed therein, although no opportunity of testing their accuracy or inaccuracy is likely to occur until the year 1851, when the census, preparing by Her Majesty's Government, to be taken simultaneously throughout the British dominions, is intended to take place.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7 exhibit the number of baptisms, marriages, and burials, occurring within the respective periods, as returned by the stipendiary magistrates.

The baptisms are seen to have averaged 3,675, marriages 637, and burials 2,887, for these two years, being equal to about $3\frac{2}{3}$rds, $\frac{2}{3}$rds, and $2\frac{7}{9}$ths per cent. per annum of the stationary population. Computing that at about 100,000, which includes about 6,000 natives of the West India Islands, the baptisms, however, must be supposed to include a considerable number of adults, especially as the captured African immigrants allocated in some of the districts have had that sacrament administered to them on their allocation. The burials must be also supposed to include those of immigrants.

The summary of these items exhibits the following variations:—the baptisms and marriages during the half-year ending with December, 1847, will be seen to exceed those occurring during the other periods, during which latter the differences have not been very remarkable. With regard to the burials, they will be found to have progressed nearly in proportion to the immigration.

Nos. 8 and 9 show the number of freeholders and persons residing on freeholds.

The increase of these will be found to have been both rapid and extensive. The date of the first settlement and conveyance by "transport" of these lands to the emancipated labourers, was, in the year 1838, on a tour of the colony, voluntarily undertaken by me about the latter end of the year 1844, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the lands so purchased and settled, and enumerating the inhabitants and dwellings thereon, the population of those settlements was found (as will be seen in my Report, of date 17th December of that year, hereto respectfully annexed) to have amounted to about 19,000; at the end of June, 1847, it is seen, from the stipendiary magistrates' returns, to have been augmented to 29,000; and at the end of the year 1848, it appears, according to the same authority, to have amounted to about 36,406; but according to certain returns, apparently made by the police some time in the year 1848, put into my hands by the assistant Government secretary, while this table was being prepared, the population of the rural settlements is stated at 44,443, considerably exceeding one-third of the total population. An abstract of those returns has consequently been added to the table.

No. 10 has been prepared to show the number of persons paying direct taxes. It will, however, be found very defective in the detail, and I possess no means of supplying the defects; the total number, however, for the year 1847, according to a statement furnished

BRITISH GUIANA.

me by the financial accountant, appears to have been 1881, which will be found in its place in the Summary. The returns of 1848 have not yet all been given in.

No. 11 has been prepared to exhibit the number of depositors in the savings' banks. This column will be found alike defective, except as far as regards the town district C, which I have reason to believe to be considerably overstated, as far as regards the number having balances in the banks at any given time. According to a statement furnished me by the Receiver-General, the total number thereof at the end of the year 1847 amounted to 603 in Demerary and Essequibo, and 88 in Berbice, whose balances together amounted to 55,085 dollars, those in December, 1848, being 618 in Demerary and Essequibo, and 90 in Berbice, whose aggregate deposits amounted to 56,363 dollars. The Demerary deposits having averaged about 70 dollars, while those of Berbice nearly averaged 113 dollars. The error above alluded to has, in all probability, arisen from having erroneously computed the number of heads that had been opened in the books for depositors since the first establishment at the banks, which I have the same authority for stating has amounted to upwards of 2,300, although the absolute depositors at any time have never exceeded the present number.

No. 12 is intended to exhibit the number of persons connected with Friendly Societies. The returns, however, will be seen to have been very defective, and can scarcely be depended on; as far as they go, they show a gradual increase of such associations in the town, but a falling off in other districts.

No. 13 shows the number of paupers. The returns of these appear to have been more complete. They exhibit a considerable increase of that class in Berbice, whilst it appears to have diminished in the metropolis and other districts during this period; a circumstance which can scarcely be considered probable.

Nos. 14 and 19. These columns exhibit the number of places of worship in the respective districts, as well as the fluctuation in the disposition of the inhabitants to attend them; and in their desire to receive the advantages of scholastic instruction; they also show the proportion between the members of the Episcopal Church and those of other persuasions; which latter will be seen to exceed the former in the proportion of about two to one. At the same time, a considerable falling off of the attendants of both within the period is observable in the summary, with but little variation in their relative proportions.

The aggregate number returned appears to have been 35,500 in June, 1847, and about 31,000 in December, 1848; the former being about equal to one-third, while the latter little exceeds one-fourth of the entire population; which ratios would, however, be considerably raised were the African and Coolie immigrants omitted in the computation.

And with regard to attendants at both day and Sunday-schools, a great diminution appears to have taken place therein, particularly in the former, exhibiting no very favourable prospect of intellectual improvement taking place, notwithstanding the liberal provision, at the public cost, for its advancement, independently of the ability of the parents of the labouring class to contribute pecuniarily toward it.

It might be supposed the withdrawal of the children from the schools had been occasioned by a desire on the part of the parents to avail themselves of their assistance in the labours of the field; such would, however, appear not to have been the motive, as far as respects the estates, for, by reference to the item No. 32, it will be seen that, in place of an augmentation of the Creole labourers occurring during the year 1847, a perceptible reduction had taken place therein; during the following year no returns appear to have been made of the Creole labourers so employed.

It may reasonably be assumed, that, the children between 5 and 12 years amongst that class amount at least, to 10,000 or 11,000, whilst it appears the number of pupils attending day-schools at the end of 1848 only amounted to about 5,800, which must have included all classes; and it is to be presumed they have not been overrated, the returns having, in all probability, been made from information obtained from the ministers and teachers, who can scarcely be supposed to have understated them.

No. 20. This column has been prepared with the hope of being enabled to fill in the detail, by inserting in it the number of justices of the peace residing in each district, as has been done with regard to the jurors, from information to be obtained from the Inspector-General of Police, being the only functionary capable of furnishing it, but being disappointed in that expectation, I have only the means of exhibiting the total number thereof in the Summary, as found in the almanacs.

No. 21 shows the number of jurors in the respective districts at the end of each year.

Nos. 22. 27 show the number of prisoners, and of criminal convictions during each period, which will be seen to exhibit a deplorable increase of crime during so short a period.

Nos. 28. 30 specifyt he number of immigrants introduced within the respective periods, and the different districts in which they have been allocated; with reference to whom a tabular statement is appended, under the column headed " miscellaneous," exhibitive of the physical efficiency which has thereby been added to the labouring population.

Nos. 31 and 32 have been prepared for the purpose of exhibiting the number of Creole labourers residing on the estates, and the proportion of them working for hire. In the second of these columns it will be seen that returns of the Creole labourers employed in the estates were made by the stipendiary magistrates for 1847, but not for the following year; and as the proportion of the employed to the total may reasonably be assumed to have been nearly as 3 to 5, I have ventured to adopt it in the preceding column for the first half of the year, from which a falling off will be observable in the latter half, occa-

sioned, in all probability, by the partial cessation from labour which then took place in consequence of the proposed reduction of the wages,—during which, however, the total number must be supposed to have continued much the same.

Nos. 33, 43 exhibit the number of immigrants residing on estates at the respective dates, and the number thereof working for hire; the number of deaths amongst them returned by the magistrates, as well as those reported in the Tables of the Colonial Hospital, and the births reported by the former,—the Africans, Portuguese, and Coolies being exhibited separately.

It will be seen therein that the proportions of the employed to the total has been of the Africans and Portuguese about 80 per cent. and Coolies 76 per cent., although the proportions exhibited by the police returns appear to be somewhat inferior thereto. The deaths so returned within this period are seen to have been as follows:—

Africans, 369; Portuguese, 1749; Coolies, 1,160.

And the births—

Africans, 15; Portuguese, 37; Coolies, 8.

It is to be supposed, however, that these births and deaths are not to be considered as having altogether occurred amongst the newly introduced immigrants.

No. 45 shows the number of violent, accidental, and sudden deaths on which coroners' inquests have been held; the annexed statement, under the head "miscellaneous," exhibiting a classification of the verdicts returned.

In this it will be seen that the deaths by drowning are nearly equal to all the others occurring from other than natural causes; and as it is probable that one-half of the deaths from that cause remain undiscovered, the number thereof might safely be doubled.

A tabular statement added to the same exhibits the physical efficiency added to the labouring population by immigration within these two years to the number of 12,776 individuals, which may reasonably be inferred from their respective ages therein exhibited; five-sixth of whom having been between the ages of 10 and 40 years, and three-fourths of them between 10 and 30.

This efficiency is also manifested by the large proportion of the whole being returned as working for hire, as shown in columns 32 and 42, which at the same time will be seen, from obvious reasons, considerably to exceed the ratio I have ventured to assume in that respect with regard to the Creoles in the two preceding columns. This statement however exhibits, at the same time, a great disparity in the sexual proportions of the immigrants.

In a subsequent statement I have shown the sexual proportions of the entire population at the present time, which has been considerably disturbed by the great inequality in that respect of the immigrants introduced since the Census in 1841, to the number of upwards of 34,000, in the ratio of about 33 to 15. At that time the males were found to be to the females as 30 to 29, or thereabouts, while the proportion at the present time may safely be computed at 20 to 17.

As I have added to the Table a summary of the police returns before mentioned, I consider it also necessary to offer a few observations thereon.

As before stated, these returns were only put into my hands when I had nearly completed the present table; nor had I any intimation that such an enumeration had been undertaken until I saw the returns in the hands of the Assistant Government Secretary, when, being desirous of availing myself of the information they might be expected to contain relative to the objects embraced in my table, I obtained the use of them for that purpose. Although the date of the enumeration is not shown, as one of the returns is dated in June and another in September last, it may be presumed to have taken place about that time, and to have occupied, at least, three months; a circumstance which must, from obvious reasons, have rendered it liable to considerable error, when the migratory habits of the population are considered.

Neither is it explained whether all or what portion of the rural population is comprehended in the enumeration, at least as far as regards those designated "Creoles;" whether that designation includes all the inhabitants not coming under the class of immigrants, which might almost be inferred from the smallest and most remote settlements being included therein.

Should such be the case, however, a very unfavourable conclusion must be drawn therefrom with respect to the numerical progress of the stationary population from natural causes; that, instead of any such increase having occurred therein since the Census in 1841, a reduction must have taken place of at least one per cent. per annum from that time, which, under all circumstances, can hardly be supposed possible. At the same time, as I have in the computation I have formed of the population (the result of which is exhibited in the Table), included therein a presumed increase from such Census, that computation would consequently prove a very erroneous one.

When the Census was taken in 1841, the rural population amounted to 76,087, of whom 71,112 must be considered as Creoles; yet in the returns now referred to they are only shown to amount to 64,542, in which I have included all the residents in freeholds so returned therein, whether Creoles or not. A portion of them have, no doubt, located themselves in the city and New Amsterdam, within the period; it being, however, to be observed that the villages of Albert Town, the Lodge, and Newburg, are included in those returns.

According to these returns, the number of freeholds appear to be 446, on which are

BRITISH GUIANA.

erected 10,541 houses, containing 44,443 inhabitants, averaging something more than $4\frac{1}{3}$ person to each house.

I beg leave at the same time to subjoin a list of the most populous of the villages, showing their respective locations and population; opposite to which I have also, for comparison, stated the population of each of them in the year 1844, as shown in my tabular statement before alluded to, from which the increase since that time will be seen:—

			Population.	In 1844.
District A.	*Upper Division*:—			
		Voorzigtigheid or Jones Town	780	240
	Lower Division:—			
		Victoria	2,370	827
		Friendship	1,561	595
,,	B.	New Orange Nassau	2,107	881
		Better Ver-Wagting	1,118	565
		Plaisance	1,372	131
,,	C.	*Town Division*:—		
		Albert Town	772	540
		Lodge	1,019	572
		Newburg	879	..
	River Division:—			
		Mocha	650	252
		Craig	586	640
,,	D.	Klein Pouderoyen	648	7
		Mindenburg	729	77
		Stanley Town	826	350
,,	G.	Queens Town	877	148
,,	I.	Hope Town	621	765
,,	K. & L.	Ithaca	1,264	781
		Sandvoort	1,132	30
,,	M.	Cumberland	885	112

With regard to the immigrants, they will be seen to exceed the number of each returned by the magistrates, especially the Portuguese and Coolies, being respectively as follows:—Africans, 5,739; Portuguese, 5,083; and Coolies, 8,300; amounting together to 19,122: while the ratio of those working, to the total number, will be found inferior thereto. On the other hand, the proportion of the Creoles at work, according to these returns, exceeds that I have adopted in the Table, without proper data I must admit, yet not without some rational grounds for it, aided by personal knowledge with regard thereto.

As I have made such observations and comments as have occurred to me on the respective matters in the order in which they appear in the Table, and as I pretend neither to ability for establishing any hypothesis nor disposition to indulge any speculative ideas on the subjects therein embraced, little remains to be added thereto on a review of the whole,—if that can be called a whole which is seen to be so defective in its parts,—a faithful representation of the information that has been accessible to me on the respective subjects has been my principal aim in the composition of the Table, which I need scarcely inform your Excellency has not been accomplished without considerable difficulty and labour as well as expense,—more, indeed, than I feel disposed to acknowledge from the unsatisfactory results arising therefrom.

With regard to one of the difficulties alluded to, I may, perhaps, be allowed to state, that the most formidable obstacle I had to contend with in my attempt to form a computation of the district population, arose from the circumstance that no record whatever had been kept of the allocation of immigrants until the year 1845, with the exception of those introduced into Berbice.

And with respect to the impossibility of arriving at the increase of the population from natural causes, through means of the existing Ordinance, I respectfully trust that has been sufficiently shown in my respective communications, addressed to your Excellency's predecessors, of date 16th September and 20th November, 1847, 11th August, 1848, and 3rd February, 1849, to which I respectfully beg reference; in the latter of which I ventured to suggest certain amendments of that Ordinance, which could hardly fail to render it operative.

Should my Table, together with the present observations with reference thereto, however, be deemed of no other utility, I respectfully hope they may contribute towards your Excellency's information with regard to the localities of the colony and the distribution of its inhabitants; a species of information which may, perhaps, be considered somewhat desirable and not altogether malopportune when such important constitutional changes as those contemplated are about to be effected; in which case I shall feel satisfied that the time and labour expended thereon have not been altogether unprofitably bestowed.

I have, &c.,

J. Harfield, Commissary of Population.

To His Excellency Henry Barkly, Esq.,
Governor, &c.

Sir, Georgetown, Demerara, December 17, 1844.

In obedience to his Excellency's commands, I beg leave to submit herewith a list of the villages and settlements established, or commenced by the agricultural labourers, on lands purchased by them since the emancipation, being a copy of that furnished in October last, corrected, however, as regards the number of cottages and the population of some of the places, for which an enumeration thereof was then assumed, in consequence of a deficiency of correct information respecting them, as alluded to in

my concluding remarks; but which defect I have, in a great measure, been since enabled to supply, by personally visiting those places for the purpose; from which I have ascertained that the enumeration so assumed was, in many instances, much underrated. And as the cottages then under erection and uninhabited were not taken into account, and as many have been since erected, I think I may with confidence estimate the number of the emancipated peasantry inhabiting their own dwellings at, at least, 19,000.

With regard to the two columns of enumeration of plots of land purchased, distinguishing those for which titles have been received by them, and those for which they have not, the first has been extracted from the returns thereof made by the respective registrars, by order of the Honourable Court; those of Demerara and Essequibo to the 2nd September, and those of Berbice to the 9th September last, the former being 1,485 in number, and the latter 398; but it is to be observed as those are only enumerated as single ones where entire plantations have been purchased by a number of labourers in community, those cases would have to be multiplied by the number of purchasers in each, in order to show the actual number of persons of this class who have become proprietors of land, holding indisputable titles thereto, by which the whole would amount to 2,904; and adding to that the number of transports that have been passed since those dates, would make the total about 2,940.

The column of plots purchased, for which the parties have not obtained transports, has been abstracted from the returns of the stipendiary magistrates also, by order of the Court, I believe to July last, amounting in the three counties to 2,168, which, however, has been diminished by the number of transports since passed to about 2,086.

In the concluding remarks appended to my former Return, I alluded to the difficulties and evils that must necessarily result from the nature of the titles conveyed to the purchasers of land in community, to the number in some instances of nearly 200 individuals, by a general transport, contained in one judicial act or instrument of a joint unspecified and undivided interest in the land so purchased, putting it out of the power of each of them to convey his interest to another, or subdivide it, unless with the unanimous consent of the whole acknowledged in Court; and how that is to be obtained it is difficult to conceive, saying nothing of the expense. In one case the difficulty is considerably increased, through the existence of a mortgage in favour of the seller, passed *simul et semel* with the transport, for a balance of the purchase money, and yet many have, notwithstanding, disposed of portions of their interests to others, and probably received payment for them.

In the next place, the evil may be greatly augmented by such a contingency as the demise of any of the parties so circumstanced, rendering necessary, perhaps, the intervention of the Orphan Chamber or Administrator-General, who might, by virtue of his office, have to become a party to the original compact; and who would, in all probability, meet with considerable obstacles in his endeavours to discover the rightful heirs to the property he would be required to administer, from the extent to which illicit sexual intercourse is known still to exist, and manifested by the returns and records of births and baptisms coming into my hands officially; and from the unsuccessful working of the ordinance enacted for the maintenance of a registry of births and deaths, which may be said to have proved almost totally abortive, especially as regards the rural settlements alluded to.

It may be observed, that these evils have not had their origin in the source from which my notice of them here has emanated; but I trust they will not be considered as impertinent or entirely unconnected with the subject of the accompany returns. I may at the same time remark, that the evils themselves are neither hypothetical nor imaginary, for cases actually exist to which these representations are perfectly applicable. I do not, however, pretend to possess sufficient knowledge, either in a legislative or legal point of view, to enable me to suggest any expedient by which these difficulties might be overcome; but I am aware that the advocate, Mr. Christiani, has given the subject much consideration, originating, I believe, from a desire to assist one of the parties in that predicament; and I have no doubt he would willingly communicate the result thereof, if requested to do so. He proposes, I believe, the authorization, by the whole body, of some person in whom they could confide, to act as their agent, for the especial purpose of passing to each a transport of his individual share or interest in the property; presuming, at the same time, that by a joint petition to the authorities, respectfully representing the hardships of their case, and praying for a remission of a portion of the fees, such a boon might be extended to them. But I am respectfully of opinion, that if such authority as is frequently given by his Honour the Chief Justice to sworn clerks to pass transports, under certain circumstances, could be extended to cases like those under consideration, that would be the easiest mode of obviating the difficulty.

I hope I shall not be accused of presumption in taking the opportunity also of briefly adverting to another subject that has occurred to me (and been strengthened by my occasional intercourse with them), having general reference to these settlements, whether labouring under the disadvantages alluded to or not, in respect of which I feel convinced legislative interposition would be productive of lasting benefits to the proprietary bodies of this class; and especially with regard to the more extensive of them, by the establishment of an appropriate code of municipal regulations, by which each of the proprietors should be bound to perform certain duties, and otherwise contribute to the general good, and placing them under some magisterial authority and control.

I think it cannot but be admitted that such communities as those, numbering 800 to 1,000 individuals, should not be left entirely to their own impulses, and without some salutary restraint being imposed on them (however unpalatable it may be to themselves, in the first instance), if it be considered desirable to provide for the preservation of their properties to themselves, as well as to their posterity, and to direct them in the way of averting calamities that might otherwise befal them, by falling into the hands of either the Commissaries of Roads, the Courts of Justice, or the Marshals, or perhaps all of them; and the consequent sacrifice of their possessions, contingencies to be apprehended as long as they are permitted to indulge anarchical dispositions and mistaken notions of independence.

I must crave indulgence for thus intruding on your valuable time, and what may be considered travelling out of the record; but as my suggestions are dictated by a desire to promote the welfare of those to whom they relate, by securing to them the benefits of their labours and the establishment of wholesome institutions amongst them (the importance of which they may not yet be enabled to appreciate), and cannot be said to be entirely foreign to the subject of the accompanying return, I hope I may submit them without incurring the charge of presumption, and that they may not be found altogether unworthy of consideration.

I have, &c.,

J. HADFIELD.

The Hon. H. E. F. Young, Government Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of the ESTATES and ABANDONED ESTATES in the Colony of BRITISH GUIANA, the whole or parts of which have been purchased by Agricultural Labourers, and upon which Villages or Hamlets have been, or are being established; with the Designations of such as have already received any, with reference locally to the Map of Major VON BOUCHENROEDER; together with a Statement of the actual or computed Population of each, and of the Extents of the Lands, and Numbers of Plots purchased, and the respective Tenures by which they are held. Showing also the relative Positions of the contiguous Places of Worship.

[*With Corrections to 1st March*, 1845.]

COUNTY OF BERBICE.

District.	Name of Plantation.	No. per Map.	Name given to Village, &c.	No. of Plots Purchased. Transported.	No. of Plots Purchased. Not Transported.	Cottages erected.	Population.	General Remarks regarding the Nature and Extent of the Purchases, the relative positions of Places of Worship, &c.	
Courantyne River and Coast .	Skeldon	80		..	..	..	..		Episcopal Chapel of St. Margaret on estate.
	Mary's Hope	50		..	..	33	124		Ditto ditto St. Mary ditto.
	Liverpool	19	Liverpool.	1	2	24	90	166 acres purchased by 20 labourers in community, for 2,000 dollars.	Parish Church of St. Saviour's on Achlyne, (No. 17).
	Williamsburg	9	Rosehall	..	..	58	224	— acres purchased by 57 labourers.	
	Hampshire	7		5	..	..	..		
	Fyrish	3	Douglas Town	undivided ½ of 27		49	242	An obstacle against the transport of the other undivided half.	A London Missionary Chapel on the place.
		2	Courland. (grant)	37	..	..	30	500 acres purchased from Government by John Adams, in behalf of a community of labourers, for 500*l*., of whom 37 have paid up their quotas, and received transports.	
East Coast of Berbice. . .	Gibraltar	39	Gibraltar	..	..	50	204	500 acres purchased by 20 labourers in community, for 4,383 dollars.	Episcopal Chapel of on Smithson's, (No. 8).
	..	..	William's Town.	..	..	14	44		
Right Bank, Canje Creek. .	Sheet Anchor	1	Bone's Town	6	3	16	61		A Wesleyan Chapel on the land.
	Cumberland	2	Cumberland	23	..	31	112		Parish Church of St. Patrick on Rose Hall, (No. 5).
	Enterprize	13		..	..	11	30		
	and Toevlugt	..		3	..	13	36		
	Speculation	14	E. ½	3	..	21	58	250 acres purchased by William Wood.	Letters of Decree.
		..	W. ½	18	..			250 acres purchased per transport, of which he has transported 18 plots.	
	Good Land	15		..	5	20	51		
	Werk and Rust, Bachelor's	16		..	..	7	20		
	Adventure	17		..	..	4	15		
	New Forest	19		10	..	18	58		Episcopal Chapel of St. John on the estate.
	and Voedster	20		4	..				
	Vrede and Vriendschap	21		..	..	5	18		
	Enterprize	22	Harmony	..	3	5	17		
	Bara-Cara	..	(grant)	1	..	..	20	100 acres, in the Upper Canje, purchased from Government by Fry and Co., for 100*l*., sold to two labourers.	Episcopal Chapel of on Lochaber, (No. 3). London Missionary Chapel, Orange, on Bleyendaal, (No. 5).
Left Bank, Canje Creek . .	Sandvoort	4		..	70	..	30		
	Prins. Willem 5th	8		..	..	23	92		
	Best Coffee Land	9		..	..	7	31		
	Land of Canaan	..		..	..	1	6	83½ acres purchased by Santje Primo, and transported.	
Right Bank, River Berbice .	Overwenning	3	Islington	..	41	13	39		A London Missionary Chapel in the village.
	Edinburgh	6	Edinburgh	..	35	6	17		Ditto ditto on Everton, (No. 7).
	Sisters	12		..	9	57	177		Ditto ditto on Lonsdale, (No. 10).
	Friends	13		1	..	1	5		Parish Church of St. Clement on the estate.

COUNTY OF BERBICE—*continued.*

District.	Name of Plantation.	No. per Map.	Name given to Village, &c.	No. of Plots Purchased. Transported.	No. of Plots Purchased. Not Transported.	Cottages erected.	Population.	General Remarks regarding the Nature and Extent of the Purchases, the relative positions of Places of Worship, &c.	
	Enfield	14		13	..	20	64		Episcopal Chapel All Souls, on Kort Beraad, (15).
	Highbury	20		..	..	..	..		Ditto St. Augustine's, on Highbury.
	Crown Land above ditto	21	(grants)	3	..	66	169	337 acres, purchased from Government by three labourers for 337*l.*	A London Missionary Chapel on ditto.
	Plegt Anker	24		..	..	31	91		
	Zorg-en-Vlyt	25		12	1	21	65		
	N. Welgelegen	30		..	9	10	34		
	Enterprize	38		18	65	89	248	500 acres, purchased by a community of labourers for 5,833 dollars, 56 cents.	London Missionary Chapel "Brunswick," in the Enterprize village.
	Vryburg	40		..	13	10	35		
	Germania	42		16	20	12	28		A Presbyterian Chapel on Plantation Mara, (No. 41).
	L'Esperance	44		20	11	25	75		
	Zorg en Hoop	4		..	29	27	83		
Left Bank of River Berbice	Ithaca (S. ½)	5		..	..	..	..	500 acres, purchased by two parties of labourers, (in community), in number 164, for 10,000 dollars transported to them, April, 1844.	A London Missionary Chapel in the village.
	Ithaca (N. ½)	,,	Islington	12	183	182	781		A Lutheran Chapel on Augsburg, (No. 9).
	Cruysburg	10		..	16	6	20		
	N. Zuidwyk	13		20	..	14	35		
	New Scotland	..		..	18	15	37		
	Three Sisters	14		2	..	14	59		
	Broer's Lust, Cabourer	..		1	..	..	..		
	Lands	..	(grants)	3	..	36	89	3 plots of 100 acres each, purchased from Government by three labourers, at 1*l.* sterling per acre.	
	Nomen Nescio	21		40	24	35	105		
	Bestendigheid	22		29	1	20	70		
	Fearn	25		3	..	3	9		A London Missionary Chapel on the estate.
	Rossfield	26		..	18	6	17		
	Zuyd Holland	28		39	31	66	250		
West Coast of Berbice	D'Edward	2	Grove	..	..	7	25		
		..	St. James' Town	..	66	55	275		London Missionary Chapel, "Hanover," in the village.
	,, (E. ½)	8		..	25	10	40		
	,, (W. ½)	..	Inverness	..	11	9	36		
	,, (W. ½)	9	Lee	..	29	32	170		
	Woodlands, W. ½	10	Woodley	..	10	13	46		
		12	Roomefield (by Letters Decree).	1	5	12	54	131 acres, purchased by a community of labourers for 1,967 dollars, per Letters of Decree.	London Missionary Chapel, "Rodburgh," on No. 14.
	Perseverance	21	Hope Town	2	..	170	765	470 acres purchased by 63 labourers in community for . . . . . 5,000 dolls.	Parish Church of St. Michael on No. 19.
	and W. ½ St. John	..		1	..			250 ditto ditto 109 ditto for 2,000 ,,	
	Lovely Lass	25	Golden Grove	1	38	49	194	500 ditto ditto 14 ditto for 1,715 ,,	
		28	Albert Town	1	..	49	173	500 ditto ditto 10 ditto for 3,666 ,,	
	Trafalgar, E. ½	29	Trafalgar	1	23	29	110	378 ditto ditto 5 ditto for 1,334 ,,	
	Union	30		19	61	12	42		
	Tempe	31		..	22	..	..		
	Litchfield	38		1	43	80	246	500 ditto ditto 12 ditto for 3,000 ,,	
	Golden Fleece (E. ½)	47	Blessed Queen	..	9	11	51		
	Paradise, (½)	48	Blessed Victoria	..	20	20	82		
	Belladrum	49	Free and Easy	..	54	26	87	Cottages being removed on account of the purchasers not obtaining titles.	A Presbyterian Chapel on Plantation "Foulis," (No. 52).
	Ditto	..	Cuming's Lodge	..	11				

List of the Estates and Abandoned Estates in the Colony of British Guiana, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY OF DEMERARA.

District.	Name of Plantation.	No. per Map.	Name given to Village, &c.	No. of Plots. Purchased. Transported.	No. of Plots. Purchased. Not Transported.	Cottages erected.	Population.	General Remarks regarding the Nature and Extent of the Purchases, the relative positions of Places of Worship, &c.	
Sea coast, from Abary to Mahaicony	Recess	1		0	12	11	42	— acres, purchased by two labourers for — dollars, of which they have sold plots to 10 others, no transport.	A Presbyterian Chapel in Mahaicony village.
	Maria's Lodge	9		0	5	4	15		A Wesleyan ditto ditto ditto.
Right Bank of Mahaicony Creek.	Relief	1		..	16	..	..	— acres, purchased by one labourer for — dollars, of which he has sold plots to 15 others, no transport.	
Left bank of Mahaicony Creek	Perth	7		1	23	29	90		
	Broomlands	..		1	1	..	..		
Sea coast from Mahaicony to Mahaica	Rebecca's Rest	21		..	9	1	10	— acres, purchased by two labourers for — dollars, of which they have sold plots to seven others.	A Presbyterian Chapel on Plantation Broom Hall (No. 18).
	Cottage	12		3	..	..	..	— acres, purchased by one labourer for — dollars, of which he has sold plots to six others.	
	Yorkshire Hall	5		..	7	..	..		
Right bank of Mahaica	Vevay	12		1	1	1	4		
	Neufchatel	..		..	5	..	..		
Left bank of Mahaica Creek.	Virginia	21		11	45	18	52		
	Strathaven	17		..	10	4	14		
	Supply	14		1	20	4	15		
	Voorzigtigheid	6	Jones Town	73	149	56	240		
	Spring Hall	5		2	1	5	25		Parish Church, St. Mary, Mahaica village.
	Mosquito Hall	2	Randell Town	..	15	16	65		A Wesleyan Chapel in ditto.
Sea coast, from Mahaica to Demerara.	Grove (front)	3	Grove Place	15	..	12	58		
	Grove now Newton	..	Newton	12	4	4	15		An Episcopal Chapel on Greenfield, (No. 5).
	New Beehive	6		8	13	3	13		A Presbyterian Chapel on Clonbrock, (No. 7).
	Dochfour	10		7	13	18	63	Plots averaging about one acre each.	
	Belfield	16		..	7	..	..		An Episcopal Chapel in Victoria Village.
	North Brook	17	Victoria	1	..	187	827	500 acres, purchased by 84 labourers in community for 10,000 dollars.	A Presbyterian ditto in ditto ditto.
									A London Missionary ditto in ditto ditto.
	John and Cove	19		..	2	..	..		A Plymouth Brethren ditto.
	Paradise	27		2	19	5	18		
	Friendship	35		1	..	170	595	500 acres, purchased by 168 labourers in community for 80,000 dollars, transported, but mortgaged for a balance of the purchase-money.	An Episcopal Chapel in the village.
	New Orange Nassau	36	Buxton	1	..	197	881	500 acres, purchased by 128 labourers for 50,000 dollars.	A London Missionary Chapel in the village.
	Annandale	38	Newton Stewart	..	4	..	..		
	Beter Verwagting	46		1	17	113	565	400 acres, purchased by 145 labourers for 22,000 dollars.	A London Missionary Chapel on Lusignan,(No.39)
	Plaisance	47		..	..	15	84	300 acres, purchased by 88 labourers for 39,000 dollars.	An Episcopal Chapel in the village.
									Parish Church of St. Paul in the village.
	Plaisance (front)	..		7	..	14	47		A London Missionary Chapel on Montrose, (No. 54).
	Ogle	63		1	1	2	7		
	Leliendaal	69, 70	Liot Ville	1	..	16	53		A Presbyterian Chapel on Turkeyen, (No. 68).
	Kitty	74	Prince Edward's Town.	6	10	3	10		A Congregational Dissenters' Chapel on Bel Air, (No. 72).
Right Bank of River Demerara	Thomas	2	Albert Town	136	1	120	540		Episcopal Chapel of St. James-the-Less on Estate.
	Stabroek	4		2	..	2	10	Metropolis population about 20,000.	A Congregational Dissenters' Chapel in the village.
	Werk-en-Rust	5	Lodge	55	..	143	572	Plots of one acre each.*	St. George's and St. Andrew's Churches, and numerous Chapels.
	La Penitence	7	Albany Town	7	2	4	11		

COUNTY OF DEMERARA—*continued.*

District.	Name of Plantation.	No. per Map.	Name given to Village, &c.	No. of Plots Purchased. Transported.	No. of Plots Purchased. Not Transported.	Cottages erected.	Population.	General Remarks regarding the Nature and Extent of the Purchases, the relative positions of Places of Worship, &c.	
	Rome	11	Agricola	10	38	27	60		A Congregational Dissenters' Chapel in the village.
	Peter's Hall	12		..	29	30	90		A Plymouth Brethren Chapel on Peter's Hall.
South Bank of Canal No. 3	Utrecht	4		1	..	1	5		Parish Church of St. Matthew on Providence, (No. 15).
	Woerden	3		1	..	1	3		
			Wattville	14	..	13	45	Plots half to one acre each.	
	Mocha	2		62	52	72	252		
Right Bank of River Demerara	Golden Grove	24		..	..	5	18		
	Success	25		40	..	183	640		
	Craig	26		26					An Episcopal Chapel in the village.
	Friendship	32		1	8	6	21		A ditto ditto.
	Brickery	33		..	..	8	33		
	Supply, Relief, and Support	34		..	..	..	..		
		35		30	5	148	518		
	Land of Canaan	36		1	23	12	55		
	Coeverden	41, 42		26	..	20	55	Plots 7¼ to 25 acres each.	
	and Den Huevel	43, 44							
	Hyde Park	46		19	..	24	145	Plots, various from ½ to 25 acres.	
	New St. Eustatia	50		..	6	2	5	Ditto, ditto 7 to 10 ditto.	
	Susanna's Rest	56		4	16	7	33		
	Loo	61		1	..	4	10		
	Dalgin	67		..	17	3	38		A Presbyterian Chapel, "Christianburg," (No. 76).
Left Bank of River Demerara	Nerva	72		..	7	4	13		
	Richmond	..		..	2	1	5		
	La Resource and Sawary	65		..	..	8	33		
	Tweed Side	59		..	15	14	53		
Left Bank of River Demerara	Princess Carolina	53		..	2	26	137	Plots leased for 21 years, 1 to 2½ acres each.	A Congregational Dissenters' Chapel in Glasgow, (No. 52).
	Zorg Ylict	46		4	1	3	9		
	Georgia	45		4	..	14	63		
	Two Brothers	40		1	..	10	35		
	Strick-en-Huevel and Pottery	39		..	..	12	31		A Congregational Dissenters' Chapel on the land.
				14	2	10	30		
	Caradora	38		6	..	..	..		
	Sarah's Hope	38		17	1	30	101		
	Catherina	37		7	..	10	39		
	Kilmarnock	37		..	..	4	11		
	Condordia	36		16	16	2	7		
	L'Harmonie	35		1	..	..	..	175 acres sold to 18 labourers, per transport.	
	Ditto (front)	35		1	..	9	30	Plots of each.	
	Reynestein	29		11	16	25	120		
	Free and Easy	27	Millmount	33	1	26	130		A Congregational Dissenters' Chapel in the village.
	Patentia	22		9	14	24	72		A ditto ditto.
	Beausojour	1		..	12	..	..	24 cottages being removed for want of a title.	
South Bank of Canal No. 2	La Resource	3		2	..	10	40	300 acres purchased by two labourers who have subdivided it amongst others.	
North Bank of Canal No. 2	Middlesex	1		6	10	13	43	250 acres purchased by two labourers for 11,000 dollars, who are disposing of it to others in plots of from ½ to 2 acres each.	
Left Bank of River Demerara.	La Retraite	16	Stanley Town	44	91	70	350	Plots from ¼ to 1¼ acres.	Parish Church of St. Mark on the Estate.
	Toevlugt	15		8	7	8	45	Ditto ditto ditto.	A Congregational Dissenters' Chapel in the village.
	Mindenburg	13		129	24	39	77	Ditto ½ to 1½ acres.	

List of the Estates and Abandoned Estates in the Colony of British Guiana, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY OF DEMERARA—*continued.*

District.	Name of Plantation.	No. per Map.	Name given to Village, &c.	No. of Plots Purchased. Transported.	No. of Plots Purchased. Not Transported.	Cottages erected.	Population.	General Remarks regarding the Nature and Extent of the Purchases, the relative positions of Places of Worship, &c.	
South Bank Canal No. 1 . .	Sans Souci	11		9	1	10	35	Plots from 1½ to 3 acres.	
	Studley Park	12	Free Town . . .	16	..	18	67	Ditto ditto.	
North Bank Canal No. 1 . .	Vrede en Vriendschap . . .	11		..	..	3	11		
	Mon Bijou	9		..	5	..	..	Three cottages removed, no title being to be obtained.	A London Missionary Chapel in Lust and Rust, (No. 5).
Left Bank of River Demerara	Klein Pouderoyen	6		2	..	2	7		Parish Church of St. Swithen on Vrede-en-Hoop, (No. 4).
West Coast of Demerara . .	Nouvelle Flandres	2		1	..	21	77		A London Missionary Chapel on the Estate.
	La Jalousie	10		..	..	4	15		
	Blankenburg	12		3	..	6	22		A ditto ditto.
	Den Amstol	13		..	67	64	281	Plots ½ acre each, no transport.	
	Fellowship	15		1	..	..	..	125 acres purchased by four labourers for 6,000 dollars.	
	Hague	16		7	..	2	9		
	Anna Catharina	18	Catherine . . .	13	..	9	33		
	Vrees-en-Hoop	22	Stewart Ville . .	22	..	36	160	Plots ½ acre each.	
	Met en Meer-Zorg	26		..	..	2	8	Ditto ditto.	
	Ditto	27		..	..	..	..		
	Kinderen	28		..	..	6	22	Ditto ditto leased.	
	Good Hope	8	Gresheim-Ville . .	14	..	..	..	Ditto ditto ditto.	Episcopal Chapel of St. Stephen on the land.
East Bank of Essequibo . .	Ruby	9		16	..	35	120	Ditto ½ to 1 acre each.	
	Bushy Park	13		4				Ditto 1 acre ditto.	
	Hidronic	14		..	..	70	250	Ditto ditto ditto.	
	Parika	15		..	..			Ditto ditto ditto.	

COUNTY OF ESSEQUIBO.

Island of Leguan	Elizabeth Ann	2		2	2	1	5		
	*Amsterdam	5		21	2	10	40		
	*Endeavour	6	Campbell Town	45	..	39	153	Plots various.	A London Missionary Chapel in the village.
	Blenheim	7		20	4	1	5		
	Enterprize	..		1	..	2	9		Parish Church of St. Peter on the land.
	Bagatelle	8		..	2	3	11		
	Maryville	..		..	..	1	5		
	Waterloo	..		..	20	2	8		An Episcopalian Chapel on the Estate.
	Phœnix	10		14	15	17	60		A Congregational Dissenters' Chapel in the village.
	Vrouw Anna	12		..	28	4	8	Plots ½ acre each, no transport.	
	Anna Maria and White Swan .	15		..	11	5	19		St. Alban's Episcopal Chapel on Hog Island.
	Vertrouwen	19		2	1	1	4		An Episcopal Chapel on the Estate.
	Claremont	27		2	1	3	11		
	Uniform	29		..	..	1	4		
	Pleasing Hope	..		1	2	..	..		
	Domburg	7		..	..	2	7		An Episcopal Chapel on the Estate.
Island of Wakenaam . . .	Maria Johanna	..		..	..	2	5		
	Arthurville	8	Fredericksburg . .	..	..	18	70	Plots ½ acre each, leased.	Parish Church of St. James in the village.
	Nooit Gedagt	..		..	..	4	13	ditto ditto ditto.	
	Condordia	16		5	..	7	27	Ditto 1 acre.	
	Triangle and Point	17	Free Town . . .	38	..	79	310	Ditto chiefly of 1 acre each.	An Episcopal Chapel on Plantation Friendship.

COUNTY OF ESSEQUIBO—*continued.*

District.	Name of Plantation.	No. per Map.	Name given to Village, &c.	No. of Plots Purchased. Transported.	No. of Plots Purchased. Not Transported.	Cottages erected.	Population.	General Remarks regarding the Nature and Extent of the Purchases, the relative positions of Places of Worship, &c.	
	Reserve	19		1	..	1	3		A Chapel being erected on Maria's Pleasure.
	Zelandia	28		38	6	26	109	Plots about ½ acre.	An Episcopal Chapel on Plantation Zeelandia.
Tiger Island	Hamburg	..		1	..	1	4	Plots various.	
Carabara Island	Prosperity	..		15	..	10	41	Plots 1 acre each.	A Presbyterian Chapel on the Island.
									A ditto, Indian Mission, up Supenaam Creek.
West Bank and Coast of Essequibo.	Aurora	44	Waroesi	26	..	24	84	Plots ¼ to 1 acre each.	A ditto on the Land of Good Hope, (No. 47).
	Dry Shore and Three Friends	42		13	4	7	30	Ditto chiefly ½ an acre.	An Episcopal Chapel on S. Garden, (No. 46).
	Fairfield	39		1	..	5	18	Ditto ditto ditto.	
	Velvoorden	37		9	..	13	44		
	Middlesex	38		7	..	8	28	Ditto ditto ditto.	
	Huis-te-Deiren	36		..	..	1	4		
			River's Town, &c.	..	..	10	36	Plots 1 acre each.	
	Adventure	33	Elizabeth Town	9	20	17	60	Ditto various, ½ to 4 acres.	
	Onderneeming	32		1	6	3	13	Ditto ½ acre each.	
	Belfield	31	Suddie	1	3	3	14	Plots ½ to 1 acre each.	
	Maria's Lodge	30		13	19	35	140		
	Batseba's Lust	26		9	10	15	25		
	Zorg	25		..	..	2	7	Plots (Leased.)	A Wesleyan Chapel on the Estate.
	Golden Fleece	23	Crofton	..	..	15	49		
	Cullen	21		2	9	3	11	Plots ½ acre each.	
	Abram's Zuill	20	Catherineburg	1	3	4	18	Plots various 1 to 4 acres.	A Wesleyan Chapel on the Place.
West Coast of Essequibo	Annandale and Zorg and Vlyt	..		7	2	..	..		
	Hoff Van Aurich	..		1	..	1	4		
	Dageraad and Mocha and Westfield	..	Queen's Town	148	..	..	..		
				..	..	146	472	Plots ½ acre each.	
				23	17	..	..	Ditto ditto.	Episcopal Chapel, St. Bartholomew.
	Affiance	..		..	5	4	11	Ditto ditto.	
	Aberdeen	..		1	1	7	27		Ditto, St. Saviour.
	Three Friends	..	William's Town	..	..	..	..		
	Main Stay	..		..	..	..	..		
	Ditto Bush Lot	..		..	16	12	39		
	Henrietta	..		4	3	2	9		
	Anna Regina	..		..	..	4	12		
	Richmond	..		..	..	3	12		
	La Belle Alliance	..		..	4	1	5		Parish Church of the Trinity on the Estate.
	Fear Not	..	Daniel's Town	28	10	40	133		
	Sparta	..		..	..	2	7		A Chapel on Hampton Court (No. 4).
	Paradise	10		..	..	6	19		An Episcopal Chapel on Exmouth (No. 18).
	Dartmouth	16		..	..	10	31		
	Bounty Hall	19		..	8	5	21		
Pomeroon River	Hackney	82		..	..	6	21		
		85	Free Town (grant)	1	..	11	64	100 acres of one of the ungranted lots purchased from Government for 100*l.* by one labourer, and subdivided by him amongst others.	Episcopal Chapel at the confluence of the Arapiaco Creek with the Pomeroon.
				1,119	2,188	4,847	18,666		

BRITISH GUIANA.

Note appended to the original Statement.

As it has not been practicable to ascertain with accuracy the population of the whole of the villages and small settlements, the number has been assumed from data upon which much dependence can be placed in cases where that information was wanting. The incorrectness, therefore, on the aggregate cannot be very great. On this presumption it will, therefore, appear, that upwards of 17,000* labourers, including their families, who were heretofore accommodated with habitations on the plantations, have left them, and provided themselves with dwellings on their own lands, by which, of course, accommodation for a like number remain, unoccupied on the estates, exclusive of the numerous cottages that have recently been erected thereon.

It will be noticed that in several of the cases in which entire plantations have been purchased by communities of labourers, to whom a joint conveyance has been passed, some plots appear in the column of untransported plots, which is to be accounted for from some of the joint proprietors having been induced to subdivide their portions, and dispose of parts thereof to other labourers; the conveyance of which cannot be accomplished without much difficulty and expense. Indeed this mode of conveyance to 100 or 200 individuals of an undivided interest in one property must inevitably lead to deplorable consequences in the course of time, unless some remedy intervene to avert them.

I declare the foregoing list and statement to have been made up according to the best of my knowledge, and the official records relative to the subject thereof, up to the 30th September last.

J. HADFIELD, Crown Surveyor, and Commissary of Population.

Georgetown, Demerary, 16th October, 1844.

* The discrepancy here arises from the correction of the original list with respect to the population, as explained in my letter accompanying the present one.

Georgetown 17th December, 1844. J. HADFIELD.

Enclosure (C.) No. 1.

Enclosure (C.) No. 1.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Cases disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates in British Guiana in 1847 and 1848, exclusive of those under the Petty Debt Ordinance.

	1847	1848		1847	1848
January .	272	413	August . .	348	545
February .	281	464	September .	345	477
March . .	400	524	October .	387	604
April . .	460	438	November .	408	601
May . .	384	447	December .	452	577
June . .	477	586			
July . .	381	537	Total .	4,595	6,213

Enclosure (C.) No. 2.

Enclosure (C.) No. 2.

Georgetown Police Office,
June 15, 1849.

SIR,

IN obedience to the order of his Excellency the Governor, I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of the number of cases disposed of by me, in the years 1847 and 1848.

From a perusal of this document, it will, I regret to say, be seen that there has been an alarming increase of crime in this city during the latter year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM M'NULTY, LL.D.
Police Magistrate of Georgetown.

Hon. W. Walker, Government Secretary,
British Guiana.

RETURN of the Number of CASES disposed of by the Police Magistrate of the City of Georgetown, during the years 1847 and 1848.

1847		1848	
January	228	January	235
February	257	February	314
March	274	March	296
April	231	April	305
May	224	May	389
June	243	June	331
July	224	July	353
August	202	August	330
September	221	September	294
October	213	October	358
November	172	November	333
December	212	December	280
Total . . .	2,701	Total . .	3,816

Increase in 1848 . . . 1,117

WILLIAM M'NULTY, LL.D.,
Police Magistrate of Georgetown,
British Guiana.

Enclosure (C.) No. 3.

Enclosure (C.) No. 3.

No. 3.—RETURN of the Number of Persons Committed to the different Gaols in British Guiana for Petty Thefts in the Years 1847 and 1848.

Designation of Gaol.	1847			1848		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Georgetown, Demerara .	446	26	472	931	94	1,025
Mahaica, ,, .	..	..	64	..	..	102
Wakenaam, Essequibo .	..	..	43	..	..	106
Capouey, ,, .	..	..	68	..	..	66
New Amsterdam, Berbice .	..	..	113	..	..	216
Total . . .	..	..	760	..	..	1,515

Enclosure (D.) (Enclosure D.)

STATEMENT from the Record Book of Her Majesty's Gaol, Georgetown, of the Number of Persons Committed for Petty Thefts for the Years 1847 and 1848.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total Number Committed to Gaol in 1847	1,388	375	1,763
Petty Thefts Committed in 1847 . . .	446	26	472
Total Number Committed to Gaol in 1848	2,192	430	2,622
Petty Thefts Committed in 1848 . . .	931	94	1,025

Enclosure (E.) (Enclosure E.)

SIR, Georgetown, Demerary, May, 1849.

I TRUST I may not be considered intrusive or presumptuous in taking the liberty of addressing your Excellency on a subject that at this time more than at any past period, I consider well deserving the attention of your Excellency and Her Majesty's Government, as being conducive, not only to the present and future interests of this colony, but also to the future happiness of the mother country—namely, to the penal convict establishment on the Essequibo River; to a more enlarged and extended view of its utility; to its singular capapility, from position and other circumstances, beyond any other part of Her Majesty's dominions for extension into a large convict settlement, for the culprits not only of the West India possessions, but also those of Great Britain, I crave your Excellency's attention.

The stoppage of convict transportation to the Australasian colonies was an obvious consequence of voluntary emigration, encouraged by the Government. Another consequence, however, has followed, viz., the difficulty of finding a suitable position for the future abode of the convicts of Great Britain; and this difficulty has been, as we see, hourly increasing until it has become a subject for the serious and anxious consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

This difficulty is removeable if the Gorernment, perceiving (as I will endeavour to show) its peculiar adaptiveness for such a purpose, will take into their own hands our present establishment, with the view of extending and enlarging its present dimensions for immediate use, increasing it from time to time as the necessity may arise; and, Sir, with the further and most important object—of apportioning out the vast tract of country on the banks of the Massaroony and Caryoni rivers above the point of their confluence with the Essequibo and the position of the penal settlement—to convicts, at the termination of their period of punishment—and to such of them as, by their good conduct, may merit some mitigation of its duration.

Such distribution of these lands of the Crown, held out as a premium for good behaviour, will assuredly attain one great object of every parental government in relation to crimes and punishments, namely, amendment of the past lives of their most erring children, by stimulating them to present and future good conduct, from the hopes of speedier release from punishment, and the prospect presented to them of future freedom and independence. Another great and important object will be attained—the gradual settling, populating, and, in time, rendering valuable a vast, fertile, salubrious, but uninhabited country, which in no other way is likely ever to be of utility to Great Britain.

The geographical position of the penal settlement, and of the country of which it is a terminating point, is, as I have said, singularly favourable to the development and accomplishment of this scheme.

Inaccessible, except by water, the river just below the position narrows so much, that an effective *cordon militaire* can be easily established to prevent egress from or ingress to the country above it.

I know, Sir, that some plan of this kind, though on a more limited scale, as being confined to convicts of the West India possessions, was some years ago proposed. I am one of many in this colony who continue to deprecate the impolicy of its rejection, by those who have been so long supposed to enunciate the opinions of the general community. An

BRITISH GUIANA.

unreasonable outcry of horror and disgust was raised at the idea of making "British Guiana" a convict colony, which blinded the eyes of many to its absurdity, when relative position is considered, and to the narrow views and absence of foresight and good policy evidenced by the rejection of the plan. As well might the inhabitants of Sydney exclaim against the importation of convicts to Norfolk Island. There is but little difference of time as regards the relative distances.

The country above the confluence of these rivers is, in fact, a remote, separate, and distinct country, notwithstanding its territorial junction to the alluvial and settled portion of the continent on which *we* reside;—in feature, in character, in its soil, in temperature and in salubrity, it is different country.

Sir, it has been well said by a writer at the close of the last century, "How little adapted are commercial men for the consideration of any general principle of political or moral truth!" We see this every day; short-sighted or selfish policy is proof of its truth; and you, Sir, have had some opportunity of testing its correctness. The political truth of the scheme I thus take the liberty to suggest will he found in the manifestly immense advantages which will accrue to all classes of the inhabitants of this part of the colony, from the amount of money which must be immediately introduced and expended in the erection of additional buildings—of a church, and in the support of church establishment (a most essential portion of this scheme), circulating and calling into active employment much mechanical, artificial, and other labour, that has at present but little field of operation, and that gradually contracting; in the payment of an increased military establishment, which doubtless would be introduced and located in the neighbourhood of the convict establishment; in the expenses necessary for frequent, certain, and rapid communication by steam and other vessels from and to the seat of Government, and the conveyance of the several large supplies that would be required.

These are a few immediate and important results; they would be rapidly followed by others, direct or collateral, springing from them—additional settlements and buildings would doubtless be formed and erected below the point of military observance, both for recreation and the renovation of health, for which these banks of the beautiful Essequibo are famous, and for the pursuits of wood-cutting, industry receiving additional impulse from an increased demand at home, and from the facility of exporting the valuable timbers of the interior by the convict ships.

It must be borne in mind, that ships of large burthen can at present reach within gunshot distance of the penal settlement, and very little labour, readily supplied by the convicts, would enable them to discharge their freight at its very doors. The adoption of this scheme must therefore be highly beneficial to this colony in every political, social, and commercial relation.

The moral truth that will be developed by its adoption is that most important one of amending the future lives of those unhappy persons who, for their crimes and misdemeanors, are banished from their country. As I have already stated, this must naturally result from their prospects of becoming entitled, by good conduct, to a portion of land at the expiration of their imprisonment, and the hopes that will arise of some mitigation as to time, for an earlier enjoyment of freedom and independence will prompt them to a steady perseverance in well-doing. They would thereafter become useful members of society, instead, as we now see, of returning to it more wicked, more hardened and depraved than when they left it, and relapsing immediately into renewed and additional crimes, and meeting with renewed punishment.

A consummation so devoutly to be wished for is within the reach of the people of England, and in the power of Her Majesty's Government; and to their wise deliberation will belong the details of the scheme, such as relate to keeping daily or monthly records of character and conduct of each convict, by the clergyman and heads of the establishment, and as regards the quantity of land to be allotted to each, and whether in perpetuity, or terminable in years, or retained by the payment of rent thereafter,—of the tools, plants, seeds, and supplies to be given to each convict settler at the commencement of his career of freedom. These and other details are matters for consideration and arrangement. I will merely repeat an incontrovertible truth, that no other country of Her Majesty's vast dominions is so well adapted in every point of view for so desirable an establishment.

Away then, Sir, with a mistaken and impolitic opposition to this, which has often thwarted, and may endeavour still to thwart, every liberal or enlarged scheme of Government. Her Gracious Majesty surely has the right to do what she will with her unoccu pied lands. Nobody will there be interfered with—all must be benefited.

If the name "British Guiana" is liable to pollution, let a separate name (so separate is the country) be given to that part of it, hereafter to become the land of reclaimed sinners.

There is one more material point to be urged, as it is one which the humanity of the British nation has ever rendered of great importance, paramount indeed to all other considerations—this is the salubrity of the country to which her convicts are removed.

Sir, it is a fact now notorious, confirmed by the writings of scientific travellers and others, and one which I affirm will be attested by every medical man who has had an opportunity of observation, that the territory above the junction of the rivers which form the Great Essequibo is even now particularly salubrious to all people, whether Europeans, Americans, Africans, or Asiatics. The climate is mild and healthful; the temperature moderate and equable, less variable than that of Australia; the waters pure and wholesome, and abounding with the finest fish, and the soil fertile beyond belief. It is as distinct and different in all respects of salubrity from the alluvial, inhabited, and culti-

vated parts of British Guiana, as the Downs of Somerset from the Fens of Lincolnshire. What will such a country not become when cleared, settled, and cultivated!

It is unnecessary to dilate on this subject, but one thing may, however, be remarked: it may be made one of the finest wine countries in the world, the soil of its hills being peculiarly congenial to and favourable for the growth of the grape.

I shall now, Sir, abstain from further trespass on your Excellency's time and attention. If I have already done so too long, I hope the subject may be considered a sufficient excuse. It is one I have long considered, and to which I have long desired to direct the attention of the people of England. No better time for doing this is likely to occur than the present, when the recent rejection of convicts by the colony of the Cape of Good Hope has created much anxiety to find a proper country for such an establishment. Their position is different. At the Cape convicts could not easily be kept from intermingling, at too early a period, with society. Here they very easily can, and while England would be happy, rejoicing in the hopes of reclaiming to social order her criminal sons and of peopling a great territory, this colony would materially thrive by the extension of her internal and external commerce, and, in a short course of time, of her internal resources, and all honour and praise must redound to and be the meed of the chief under whose auspices and immediate direction this really great scheme shall be begun or accomplished.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS C. BAGOT.

His Excellency Henry Barkly, Esq.,
Governor of British Guiana,

Enclosure (F.)

Enclosure (F.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE Governor having lately received a great number of petitions from labourers working upon plantations, complaining of low wages being paid them, and too much work expected in return, his Excellency deems it advisable to issue this general notice upon the subject, in order to remove the impression which would appear to exist, that the Executive has any power of interference with, or control over, such questions.

Agreements as to the task to be performed, or the rate of pay to be awarded, are entered into by the free will of both parties, not at the pleasure of one only; and if upon trial either should find it expedient to withdraw, after having fulfilled his part of the bargain, he is quite at liberty to do so upon giving the notice prescribed by law. The employer can seek labourers who are more willing to abide by his terms: the labourer can seek work where the quantity expected, or the payment to be made for it, are more to his satisfaction.

The Governor wishes the peasantry distinctly to understand, that in such matters not even the Queen has any power of interposition, and that their only chance of obtaining a higher rate of wages is by exerting a more steady and continuous industry, whereby the cultivation of estates may be carried on with profit. There is no good reason why freemen should not produce sugar in this fertile country as cheaply as slaves in Cuba or Brazil, but it is because the emancipated labourers of the West Indies have not hitherto done so after twenty millions of pounds sterling having been paid for their freedom—that the people of England, many of whom work harder and get less than the people here, have admitted slave-grown sugar, which, reducing the price of British sugar, of course renders it inevitable that the wages of labour should be also reduced.

The labourers of this colony are not ignorant of these facts; they know that sugar does not sell for half the price it formerly did, and how can they then expect to receive the same rates of wages without any increase of exertion on their parts? They know that many estates have been, and that many more are about to be, thrown out of cultivation, because the sugar does not sell for enough to meet the wages and other expenses, and they may be assured, that instead of having only to complain of lower wages, they will find, if if they are not more industrious and energetic, that the production of sugar will be altogether abandoned, and then they will have no means at all of earning money.

The Governor earnestly desires that these considerations may be impressed upon the labourers at all seasonable opportunities by the Stipendiary Magistrates and others in authority, assuring them at the same time of his readiness to receive and investigate any complaint of a well-founded character regarding their relations to their employers in which it may be in his Excellency's power to afford redress.

Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara,
May 22, 1849.

By Command,

WILLIAM WALKER, Gov. Sec.

Enclosure (G.)

Enclosure (G.)

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS introduced during the Year 1848.

Calcutta	1,449
Madras	2,096
St. Helena	665
Sierra Leone	821
Madeira	259
Total . . .	5,290

June 6, 1849.

WM. HUMPHRYS, J. A. G.

HONDURAS.

HONDURAS.

No. 21.

(No. 32.)

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir C. E. GREY to Earl GREY.

King's House, Jamaica, September 7, 1849.

MY LORD, (Received November 20, 1849.)

Blue Book, Lieut.-Col. Fancourt to Sir C. E. Grey, June 15, 1849, No. 26.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the Blue Book of the settlement of Honduras for the year 1848, together with a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Superintendent, constituting his general Report on the state of the settlement.

Colonel Fancourt's observations on the exports and imports, and trade of the colony, are various and interesting.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES EDWARD GREY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 26.)

Encl. in No. 21.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Government House, Belize, June 15, 1849.

SIR,

Blue Book in duplicate.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book of Honduras for the year 1848.

On examining this record it will be seen that attention has been paid to Earl Grey's instructions in reference to the recommendations contained in the Report and resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine into the accounts of colonial receipt and expenditure.

No. 1.

The report of the auditors of the public accounts is annexed. The gentlemen whose names are affixed to it have afforded me the benefit of their services gratuitously. They are merchants of the highest respectability and station in Belize, and represent two of the very first class of British mercantile houses connected with the trade of Honduras.

No. 2.

The total revenue of the settlement for 1848 amounted to 12,393*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, and of this sum 8,335*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* was derived from import duties alone, the residue 4,057*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* having been collected from fees payable at the various public offices, market, hospital, and harbour dues, spirit licenses, storage of gunpowder, fines and confiscations, &c. &c. The average amount of revenue annually realized since 1842 would appear to have accrued from these latter sources.

No. 3.

No. 4.

The revenue derived from import duties in 1847 amounted to 11,904*l.* 17*s.*, from public offices, &c. &c., to 4,794*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* The comparatively small amount of revenue collected in 1848, as contrasted with that collected in 1847, is mainly attributable to the reductions made by the public meeting in 1848 in the scale of import duties for the last mentioned year. In some degree it has however been occasioned by the diminished importations to Belize for the markets of Central America and Yucatan. This has arisen from various causes; the disturbed state of Central America and Yucatan, which has prevented the merchants and other inhabitants of those provinces from resorting to Belize as they have usually done for their annual supplies, and in some measure perhaps to increased importations by way of St. Thomas and Yzabel. But from whatever causes it may have arisen, the value of dry goods consigned to Belize in 1848 has been certainly less by upwards of 100,000*l.* than in 1847.

The reductions effected on the import duties in 1848 were on tea, malt liquor, and cider, lumber, shingles, and cattle. The duties levied until March 1848 on these commodities were then repealed, and they were placed in the category of "Unrated Articles." The duties on sugar, white and brown, were at the same time reduced one-half. All articles not particularly specified, termed "unrated

articles," which during the preceding year had paid one per cent. *ad valorem*, were by an ingenious method of calculating their value (Blue Book, page 4) made to pay one quarter per cent. less than in 1847.

A comparison of the revenue and expenditure for 1847, with the revenue and expenditure for 1848, gives the following results :—

REVENUE.

	1847	1848
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Import Duties	11,904 17 0	8,335 17 3
Fees collected at Public Offices, &c. .	4,774 3 3	4,057 17 3
Total . . . . £	16,679 0 3	12,393 14 6

EXPENDITURE.

1847	1848
£. s. d.	£. s. d.
21,809 0 4	17,016 16 0

The expenditure therefore for 1848 has exceeded the revenue for the same period by 4,623*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Still there was a balance in favour of the public on the 31st of December last of 2,329*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, there having been a credit on the treasurer's books at the termination of 1847 of 6,952*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

The outlay on public works in 1847 having been considerably greater than in 1848, there was a corresponding increase in the general expenditure of the former year. In 1847, 7,133*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* was expended on public works; in 1848, 2,455*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The fixed annual charges of the settlement may be estimated in round numbers at 11,000*l.* The support of the various public establishments, embracing judicial expenditure, the maintenance of the prisoners in gaol, the public hospital, paupers' pensions, light-houses, &c., &c., require an annual expenditure of 3,000*l.* Beyond this amount of 14,000*l.* the additional expenditure varies as new public works are undertaken, or old buildings repaired.

The annexed returns contain a detailed account of the sums expended in the construction of new public buildings, in enlarging and improving those already existing, and in maintaining them in proper repair from the 9th of June 1843, up to the present time, showing an outlay of 26,000*l.* on public works during the last six years. No. 6.

The imports for 1848 are thus described in the Blue Book, and amount to 166,611*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

	£.	s.	d.
From Great Britain . . .	110,851	7	9
West Indies . . .	402	0	0
United States of America .	53,660	15	2
Foreign States . . .	1,679	16	6

The exports, amounting to 353,782*l.* 10*s.*, are as follows :—

Mahogany	7,947,983 feet.
Logwood	4,332 tons.
Rosewood	23 ,,
Hides	1,775 ,,
Tortoise-shell . . .	659 lbs.
Fustic	10 tons.
Brasiletto	15 ,,
Cochineal	6,182 seroons.
Indigo	419 ,,
Sarsaparilla . . .	23,520 lbs.
Old copper . . .	7,993 ,,
Cocoa nuts . . .	319,943
Specie and bullion . .	65,840*l.* 4*s.*

Subjoined is a comparative statement of the imports and exports for 1847 and 1848 :—

HONDURAS.

	Imports. £.	s.	d.	*Exports.* £.	s.	d.
1847 . .	281,458	10	1	309,792	2	6
1848 . .	166,611	19	5	353,782	10	0

This statement shows an excess in the value of exports over imports—

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1847 of	28,333	12	5
„ 1848 of	187,170	10	7

A very large proportion of the imports and exports above noticed is from and to Great Britain alone.

	Imported from Great Britain. £.	s.	d.	*Exported to Great Britain.* £.	s.	d.
1847 . . .	212,039	18	7	269,363	16	6
1848 . . .	110,851	7	9	292,083	6	0

So that the proportion of the export trade from Belize to Great Britain, as compared with the import trade from Great Britain to Belize was in 1847 as 7 to 6 nearly, and in 1848 as about 8 to 3.

It will be observed that the value of the imports from Great Britain in the year 1847 was in the proportion of about 4 to 5 on the total amount imported, the respective values being 212,039*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, and 281,458*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* In 1848, in the proportion of about 2 to 3, the respective values being 110,851*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, and 166,611*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

The value of exports to Great Britain in 1847 bears a very large proportion to the total value exported, the respective values being 269,363*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and 309,792*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* In 1848 the value of merchandise exported to Great Britain was in the proportion of about 6 to 7 on the entire value exported, the respective values being 292,083*l.* 6*s.*, and 353,782*l.* 10*s.*

In explanation of the excess in the value of exports over imports generally in the year 1848, amounting to 187,170*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, I would observe that of the 13 items of exports to which I have referred, the five first mentioned only are the produce of the settlement—mahogany, logwood, rosewood, hides, and tortoise-shell. The value of these have been calculated at 93,440*l.* The total value of exports however appears to have been 353,782*l.* 10*s.*; so that exports to the amount of 260,242*l.* of foreign produce, and specie and bullion, must have been shipped from this port during the past year.

A considerable portion of this foreign produce must have been received by merchants in Belize, and exported to Great Britain in exchange for goods consigned to their establishments here for supplying the markets of Central America and of Yucatan. A large exportation from Great Britain is likewise annually made to Guatemala through the port of Belize, and by way of the Pacific, and to some extent by way of Yzabel, and of the Belgian port of St. Thomas. Cochineal, indigo, and sarsaparilla, are consigned in return to houses in Belize on account of the exporters, and these articles are included in our list of exports. In the return of exports for 1848, now furnished, the value of cochineal alone is estimated at 185,460*l.*

The value of specie and bullion exported from this settlement in 1848 amounts to 65,840*l.*, and I am informed on competent authority that nearly the whole of this specie and bullion has accrued from the trade of the settlement. I may here remark that the expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the military protection of Honduras in the year 1848 amounted to 22,175*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, so that the officers and men of the Queen's service must have contributed largely to the revenue. It may also be fairly estimated that a sum equal to four-fifths of the amount annually paid as salaries to the civil officers of the Government is expended in Belize, and therefore auxiliary to the annual revenue derived from import duties.

I would add that the merchandize supplied to Central America and Yucatan, consists for the most part of dry goods, and if consigned direct to houses established in either of those provinces, and not landed in Belize, is free from all duties of whatsoever nature, excepting those which are paid to the Belize merchants as commission charges on transhipment. Neither are the cochineal, indigo, and sarsaparilla, which are sent in exchange to this port for exportation, liable to import duties, although a profit is derived from their transit by the commission

agents, and they not unfrequently pass from one hand to another before they are shipped.

The details now submitted relative to the revenue and expenditure, and the imports and exports of the settlement for the years 1847 and 1848, do not justify in my opinion the representations made to Earl Grey by certain mahogany merchants in 1847 to the effect that the taxation of Honduras is principally borne by their property.

From the inquiries which I have caused to be instituted on this subject, it would appear that assuming 1,600 men to be annually employed as mahogany labourers, the entire duties on articles supplied to them as rations and for the payment of the one-half of their wages, which is payable in goods and not in cash, would not amount to 600*l.* sterling.

A return, prepared by the public Treasurer on this subject, is annexed.

I have also caused a return to be prepared by the police magistrate, of labourers hired by agreement at the police office, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1848. This document shows that the total number of mahogany labourers employed by the settlers in 1848 was 1,591, and their average rate of wages, paid half in cash and half goods, was 1*l.* 16*s.* per month. I should also observe, that of these 1,591 labourers many were employed in Central America and on the Mosquito shore.

To a certain extent the tonnage duties may be said to fall on the mahogany trade, as it employs nine-tenths of the shipping. These duties supply, on an average, 2,000*l.* annually to the general revenue.

In return the general revenue supports one light-house and three light establishments, on a small scale, at an annual charge of 819*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* In addition to this annual charge, the sum of 2,616*l.* has within these last four years been expended in erecting a new iron light-house at Half Moon Kaye, and 375*l.* on a light-house establishment at Manger Kaye.

The Seamen's Hospital is also a charge on the general revenue, the hospital fees being quite inadequate to defray the current expenses annually incurred in its support. The sum of 1,100*l.* has, within these last six years, been expended in enlarging and improving this establishment.

I may add that the property of the mahogany merchants in Belize is subject to no local rates of any kind, and that the roads and bridges are kept in repair. An establishment for the prevention of injury to property by fire maintained, and the poor and church supported, out of the general revenue.

The value of the mahogany and logwood, the produce of the settlement of British Honduras, exported in 1847, was estimated at 74,696*l.* The value of the imports of the settlement in that year was 281,458*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; but the value of the mahogany and logwood exported in 1848 appears, by the present Blue Book, to have been 92,475*l.*, the imports during the same period only amounting to 166,611*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* It is therefore obvious, that although a much larger quantity of mahogany was exported in 1848 to Great Britain than in 1847, the value of the imports in 1847 exceeded the value of the imports in 1848 by 114,846*l.*; so that the extension or restrictton of the mahogany trade would appear to have had little influence on the amount of revenue derived from import duties.

I have already directed your Excellency's attention to the fact that in the year 1847 the imports of the settlement were valued at 281,458*l.* I have also mentioned that the duties levied on those imports amounted to 11,904*l.*, which is equal to something more than four per cent. on the total value imported.

In 1848 the imports were valued at 166,611*l.*; the duties levied on them amounted to 8,335*l.*, equal to about five per cent. on their value.

As in a memorial addressed to Earl Grey in 1847, by certain mahogany merchants in London, the value of mahogany was represented to be 8*l* per thousand feet, and that of logwood 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton, I think it is right to mention that the assumed value in Belize is 10*l.* per thousand feet, and 3*l.* per ton.

The value of these woods must, of course, vary according to size and quality; but the above rates are considered here as a fair average value when speaking of the entire quantity annually exported, and may be taken to be the price at which the merchants would be willing to sell on the spot rather than take the chances of the rise and fall of the London market. The value at which mahogany is usually insured is 12*l.* per thousand feet.

The shipping and tonnage returns are as follow:—

HONDURAS.

	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1847	99	23,711	96	23,357
1848	100	27,457	115	28,947

Of these were from and to Great Britain alone—

	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1847	45	17,201	45	17,341
1848	59	22,241	55	21,457

Of the above 99 ships that entered the port of Belize in 1847, 20 were in ballast, of which the amount of tonnage was 8,744; and of the 100 that entered in 1848, 41 vessels were in ballast, of which the amount of tonnage was 16,309.

The only remaining topics on which I at present propose to trouble your Excellency, may be classed under the following heads :—

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

On this topic I am relieved from troubling your Excellency with any observations of my own, having received a very full report on the subject from the chaplain of the settlement, which I enclose.

Schools.

The average number of pupils attending the Honduras Grammar-school, reported in 1846 to be 75, amounted in 1848 to 110; the average attendance at the Girls'-school during the latter year was 71. A return is annexed to this report, explanatory of the course of studies pursued in both these establishments. No. 9.

An additional grant for educational purposes, without reference to religious persuasions, having been obtained from the public meeting in July last, a portion of the amount granted to the Established Church was employed in founding an adult evening school.

I am informed by the Rev. Mr. Coghlan, the chaplain of the settlement, that the number of adults on the books of this school amount to 165; the average attendance 80.

Out of the same grant a school at Mussel Creek, a distance of 30 miles from Belize, has been also established. The average attendance at this school is reported to have been 25.

The Baptists have declined reeeiving any aid from "the additional grant for educational purposes;" but an adult school in Belize has been established by the Wesleyans out of the sum assigned to them.

I may observe that there is no deficiencies in intellect in the black and coloured children attending the Church schools in Belize, and nothing that should prevent their advancement in a knowledge of the several subjects in which they receive instruction. They are, however, more backward than might be expected, and this is attributable to their irregular attendance, to their want of application to study, and in a great measure to the remissness of their parents, who do not evince a sufficient appreciation of the blessings of education, and are very commonly the cause of their children's absence. Generally speaking, their memory is good and their talents respectable; but they are averse to the exercise of their reasoning powers, so that they are most deficient in those subjects which require reflection, comparison, induction, and judgment.

In respect to the adult evening school, recently established, I am informed by the Rev. Mr. Coghlan, whose attainments and extreme patience render him a most valuable auxiliary in the cause of education here, that the men and women of the two first classes are beginning to read fluently, write legibly, and to spell tolerably well,—the men, it is said, being somewhat in advance.

He adds, that those whose attendance has been regular have made considerable advancement, the beginners, from not knowing the alphabet in August last, being now able to read fluently words of one or two syllables. They have also evinced a corresponding improvement in writing, and attained a tolerable knowledge of the Church Catechism.

Hospital and Climate.

All the information that I have been able to collect in reference to the influence of the climate of Honduras as affecting European and African constitutions, is embodied in the documents noted in the margin.

Nos. 11 to 16.

Agriculture.

According to the return supplied by the police magistrate, but a small proportion of the labouring population would appear to have been engaged in agricultural pursuits during the past year; but the number of persons actually employed in the different plantations cannot, as in mahogany labour, be correctly ascertained by a reference to the records of the police magistrate's office. During the last two years there has been a growing disposition of a very decided character on the part of the humbler classes to cultivate the ground on their own account, and of this fact the extensive clearances on the banks of the Rivers Belize and Sibun are convincing proofs.

No. 8.

Various causes have contributed to produce this change in the inclination of a portion, and that the most intelligent, of the labouring class,—the depreciation in the value of mahogany, the consequent reduction in the rate of wages, and the feelings of independence and increased social comfort arising from being their own masters and living with their wives and families on their own plantations, which has enabled them by the sale of produce to lay by a little money, a result of rare occurrence when hired as mahogany cutters. I should also mention that the movement in this direction has been accelerated and strengthened by the character of respectability that has been of late given to rural pursuits by a few of those in the higher walks of life, and with more means at their command, having actively devoted their time and attention to the cultivation of the soil.

These remarks, the suggestions of six years' experience in administering the government of this settlement, I now commit to the indulgent consideration of your Excellency.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. ST. JOHN FANCOURT,
Her Majesty's Superintendent in Honduras.

The Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey, G.C.H.,
&c. &c. &c.

List of Documents forming the Supplement to the Blue Book, 1848.

No. 1. Auditor's Report 274
No. 2. Return of Revenue collected in Belize, Honduras, from import duties and other sources, for the year 1848, in sterling money 274
No. 3. Return of Revenue collected in Belize, Honduras, from import duties and other sources, for the year 1847, in sterling money 275
No. 4. Extract from the Reply of Her Majesty's Superintendent of Honduras, to the proceedings of a Public Meeting which assembled on the 16th of January, 1849, and was continued by adjournments until the 24th of February 275
No. 5. Amount expended in the construction of New Public Buildings, from 9th June, 1843, up to the present time 276
No. 6. Amount expended in repairing and enlarging Public Buildings, from 9th of June, 1843, up to the present time 276
No. 7. Estimate of Duties paid into the Public Treasury, Belize, Honduras, on account of parties engaged in cutting Mahogany and Logwood in said Settlement, for the year 1848 . 277
No. 8. Return of Labourers hired by agreement at the Police Office, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1848 277
No. 9. A Sketch of the course of Studies pursued in the Honduras Grammar School, and in the Girls' Free School 277
No. 10. Ecclesiastical Report of the Rev. James Coghlan, Chaplain of the Settlement.—Return of the Population 278
No. 11. Statistical Return (prepared by Major O'Connor, commanding Her Majesty's Land Forces), showing the state of health of the Troops in British Honduras, from January, 1820, to December, 1848 280
No. 12. A Return prepared by the Garrison Medical Officer of Honduras, showing the admissions to, and the deaths which occurred in the Military Hospital of the Station, from the 31st of March, 1848, to the 1st of April, 1849 281
No. 13. A Return prepared by the Garrison Medical Officer of Honduras, showing the influence of the Seasons in producing sickness and mortality among the whole force of White Troops, from 31st of March, 1848, to 1st April, 1849 282
No. 14. A Table of the Temperature, fall of rain, and prevailing winds during the period referred to in the foregoing return, in order to show how far the prevalence or fatal character of those diseases may be attributed to these agencies 282
No. 15. Return showing the Specific Diseases by which the admissions in Public Hospital, and deaths, have been occasioned, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1848 . 283
No. 16. Return of Cases of Diseases treated at the Fancourt Dispensary, Belize, from 1st April to 31st December, 1848 284

HONDURAS.

No. 1.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

SIR, Belize, Honduras, January 15, 1849.

IN compliance with your instructions to audit the public accounts for the years 1847 and 1848, we have to inform you that after a careful examination of the various accounts and vouchers, we have found them to be correct; the balance in favour of the public at 31st ult. being 3,883*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* currency.

It appears that the alterations suggested by your Excellency in the classification of the disbursement accounts, have rendered them so perfectly clear and minute, that there can be no difficulty in filling up any schedule that may hereafter be sent from the Audit Office in London.

With regard to the revenue, we would respectfully recommend that monthly returns be made from all the public officers to the Colonial Secretary, for the revision of the Council, in like way as is done with the disbursement accounts. And we would further earnestly urge that more stringent measures may be adopted in the collection of all the duties on rateable articles imported.

You are aware, Sir, that the treasurer's books have for many years been kept by double entry. And we may add, that they are at present kept in a manner very creditable to Mr. Gough as an accountant.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES ALLISON, M. GLASSFORD, } Auditors.

His Excellency Col. Charles St. John Fancourt,
H.M. Superintendent.

No. 2.

RETURN of REVENUE collected in Belize, Honduras, from Import Duties and other Sources, for the year 1848. in sterling money.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Duties on Imports—						
On Coffee	198	10	6			
Cigars	120	13	3			
Cattle	76	8	0			
Foreign crafts	3	16	0			
Horses and mules	40	16	0			
Lumber	122	16	6			
Malt liquor and cider	58	9	0			
Molasses	1	12	6			
Sugar	641	14	3			
Shingles	20	6	0			
Spirits and cordials	2,680	1	6			
Wines	400	14	0			
Tobacco	134	0	3			
Tea	30	13	0			
Tonnage	2,716	12	0			
Unrated articles	1,084	13	6			
Hay	4	1	0			
Amount collected from Import Duties	£8,335	17	3	8,335	17	3
Amount collected from other Sources—						
Tax on Carriage wheels	26	8	0			
Licenses to retail spirits	630	0	0			
Fees of Colonial Secretary's office	1,275	9	0			
Clerk of Courts' office	431	3	6			
Provost Marshal's office	126	12	3			
Police Court	237	7	0			
Church	64	12	0			
Gaol	7	4	6			
Market	389	9	9			
Hospital	272	6	0			
Receipts from Harbour dues	156	3	0			
Fines and confiscations	139	5	3			
Sales of public property	19	18	0			
Rent of Council Chamber	132	12	0			
Storage of gunpowder	84	15	0			
Haulover ferry	2	16	0			
Rent of pews in St. John's church	61	16	0			
Amount collected from other Sources	£4,057	17	3	4,057	17	3
Total revenue for 1848				£12,393	14	6

May 31, 1849. JOHN GOUGH, Public Treasurer.

No. 3.

RETURN of REVENUE collected in Belize, Honduras, from Import Duties and other Sources, for the year 1847, in sterling money.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Duties on Imports—						
On Coffee	160	6	9			
Cigars	310	14	9			
Cattle	612	4	0			
Foreign crafts	57	12	0			
Horses and mules	42	12	0			
Lumber	506	16	9			
Malt liquor and cider	324	7	0			
Molasses	2	19	0			
Sugar	1,274	15	6			
Shingles	148	19	6			
Spirits and cordials	2,745	19	0			
Wines	401	0	3			
Tobacco	227	10	3			
Tea	235	6	0			
Tonnage	2,333	18	0			
Unrated articles	2,499	0	3			
Hay	20	16	0			
Amount collected from Import Duties	£11,904	17	0	11,904	17	0
Amount collected from other Sources—						
Tax on Carriage wheels	2	8	0			
Horses kept in town	2	8	0			
Licenses to retail spirits	1,215	0	0			
Fees of Colonial Secretary's office	1,279	13	6			
Clerk of Courts' office	358	8	9			
Provost Marshal's office	69	14	9			
Police Court	342	16	6			
Church	57	8	0			
Gaol	31	10	0			
Market	397	9	0			
Hospital	349	0	0			
Receipts from Harbour dues	131	11	0			
Fines and confiscations	41	12	9			
Sales of public property	105	0	0			
Deposit store rent	23	13	0			
Rent of Council Chamber	132	12	0			
Storage of gunpowder	186	3	0			
Haulover Ferry	28	5	0			
Commission of Attorney-General	12	0	0			
Amount refunded by Lieut. East, R.A.	7	10	0			
Amount collected from other Sources	£4,774	3	3	4,774	3	3
Total revenue for 1847				£16,679	0	3

May 31, 1849.

JOHN GOUGH, Public Treasurer.

No. 4.

EXTRACT from the REPLY of Her Majesty's Superintendent of Honduras to the Proceedings of a Public Meeting which assembled on the 16th of January, 1849, and was continued by adjournment until the 24th of February.

BUT I must observe that the "reduced revenue of the Settlement," urged as a reason for curtailing the salaries at present enjoyed by various public officers, has been occasioned, not by a decreased consumption of rateable articles, but by a reduction in the scale of duties altogether without precedent. During the period I have administered the government of Honduras, the public meeting will find that, year after year, till March, 1847, reductions in the tariff were effected, without any application whatever on the part of the inhabitants. On examining the tariff of 1847, and comparing it with any one of those in force during the ten preceding years, it will be found the lightest on record. Had the same been continued in operation during 1848, as recommended by me, the public meeting would have had no occasion to advert to "the reduced revenue of the Settlement" as a justification for infringing on the engagements contracted in 1842.

This "reduced revenue," it is necessary I should explain, dates from that period only (March, 1847), when various articles of consumption, which had usually been subjected to the payment of a small duty—such as tea, lumber, shingles, beer, and cattle—were relieved from these customary rates, and placed in the category of "unrated articles." That a very serious falling off in the revenue did not, in consequence, occur in the past year, is to be attributed to the undeniable fact that there has been, for some time past, a greatly increased consumption of rated articles within our limits, in comparison with former years. I would beg the public

HONDURAS.

meeting to examine the schedule of duties levied in 1842; the year when the salaries were fixed, which it is now proposed to curtail, together with the annexed extract of a report of their own Committee; from which they will gather that an increase, and not a reduction, in the then scale of duties was in contemplation. In the year 1842 the revenue only amounted to 12,515*l.* sterling. In 1847, from a considerably reduced tariff as compared with that of 1842, 16,679*l.* sterling, was collected. In 1848 the scale of duties being still further reduced, to a degree, indeed, altogether unprecedented: the sum of 12,304*l.* sterling was, notwithstanding, levied. But had the duties levied in 1847, which were already lower, be it observed, than any imposed during the ten preceding years, been continued during 1848, a revenue of 14,215*l.* sterling would have been collected in that year; and had the same duties (of 1847) been again imposed by the public meeting during the present year, instead of resorting to a still further reduction in last year's tariff, a considerable surplus applicable to the improvement of the condition and comfort of all classes would have been available.

From these details it may be collected, that at the period when the salaries, now sought to be reduced, were "fixed and determined," a much larger rate of duties was in force than would now be sufficient to provide for existing engagements and requirements, notwithstanding the circumstance of these requirements having greatly increased: and I would wish to ask the public meeting whether it would be acting fairly towards those who accepted their appointments on the faith of local enactments, to require that they should relinquish any portion of the salaries thus secured to them simply on the ground of economical convenience. That a great depression in the mahogany trade has existed during the last two years is undeniable; but the fact of the revenue of 1848 being equal in amount, or nearly so, to the revenue collected in 1842, when a far higher scale of duties prevailed, appears to me very clearly to demonstrate that the means of raising a revenue in the settlement, derived from the consumption of articles of comparative luxury, exists at present in a far greater degree than in 1842; thereby indicating increased internal prosperity. In corroboration of this view, I may mention that the shipping return for 1848 shows an increase of 10,000 in the number of tons over 1842; the relative numbers being 17,644 for 1842, and 27,457 for 1848.

No. 5.

AMOUNT expended in the Construction of New Public Buildings, from 9th of June, 1843, up to the present time.

	Sterling. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Powder Magazine, with brick dwelling for keeper		1,867 2 6
Rectory House		777 7 6
Iron Market-house, original cost and erecting	6,449 0 4	
Re-erecting same	1,955 0 0	
		8,404 0 4
Iron Lighthouse, Half-moon Kaye		2,636 0 9
Light Station at Manger Kaye, with dwelling for keeper		375 4 6
Police Station House		773 5 0
Ferry at Haulover—House for keeper	177 0 0	
Wharfs on both sides river	388 7 6	
Scow with windlass, &c.	395 18 9	
		961 6 3
St. Mary's Iron Church; land for site, fencing, &c.	600 0 0	
Contract for erecting	600 0 0	
		1,200 0 0
Sinking a well		950 7 0
		£17,944 13 10

Public Treasury, Belize, Honduras,
May 29, 1849.

JOHN GOUGH, Public Treasurer.

No. 6.

AMOUNT expended in repairing and enlarging Public Buildings, from 9th June, 1843, up to the present time.

	Sterling. £. s. d.
St. John's Church; new roof slated, new floor, pews, &c.	2,515 4 6
Government House, Secretary's Office, and out-offices	1,850 0 0
Furniture for Government House	840 0 0
Repairs and additions to Public Hospital	1,084 19 9
Ditto to Council Chamber	362 1 3
Ditto to Court House	562 12 11
Ditto to Old Lighthouse, Half-moon Kaye	147 14 3
Ditto to Grammar School	89 6 9
New fence round burial-ground at Yarborough	465 4 0
Piling the public wharfs with sappodilla, coppered	390 0 0
Temporary Market House	148 14 0
	£8,455 17 5

Public Treasury, Belize, Honduras,
May 29, 1849.

JOHN GOUGH, Public Treasurer.

No. 7.

ESTIMATE of DUTIES paid into the Public Treasury, Belize, Honduras, on account of Parties engaged in cutting Mahogany and Logwood in said Settlement for the Year 1848.

DURING the year 1848 agreements were signed in the police magistrate's office by 1,591 men. It is assumed that they worked 40 weeks during the year, receiving during that time a weekly ration of 4lb. of pork and 7 quarts of flour; and that each barrel of pork gave 40 rations, and each barrel of flour 17 rations; it will then follow that, in round numbers, 1,600 men would consume—Pork, 1,600 barrels; flour 4,000 barrels; and of spirits, delivered as a gratuity, say to each man, 2 gallons per annum, 3,200 gallons.

The duty paid on the importation of the above would be as near as may be,—

	Dollars.
On 1,600 barrels of pork, original cost 12 dols., 19,200 dols., at 1 per cent.	192
4,000 barrels of flour, original cost 6 dols., 24,000 dols., „	240
3,200 gallons of spirits, at ½ dollar per gallon	1,600
Let it be further assumed that the above number of 1,600 men were paid 10 months' wages at 10 dollars per month; this will be 160,000 dollars; one-half of this is, by agreement, paid in goods, that would give, at 1 per cent.	8,00
	2,832

Any further duties paid into the public Treasury would arise from those on cattle, truck-gear, and other necessary implements for conducting mahogany and logwood operations; all of which only pay the 1 per cent. duty; these would make some further addition to the amount above stated, of 2,832 dollars; but it is believed it would not increase it to an amount much exceeding 3,000 dollars.

Of the above number of hands hired in the settlement in the year 1848, a portion were employed the whole period in Central America. A great part of the rations issued to them were not imported through this settlement, and consequently did not contribute to its revenue; and it may further be fairly inferred, that in the above liberal allowance of spirits, a very considerable portion paid no duty.

As far as I have any means of judging of these matters, the above-mentioned duties are all that can be said to fall on the mahogany cutter; but I should add, that as the British shipping is for the most part employed in conveying mahogany to Great Britain, the tonnage duties may be said to fall principally on the mahogany trade.

JOHN GOUGH, Public Treasurer.

Public Treasury, Belize, Honduras.
May 29, 1849.

No. 8.

RETURN of Labourers hired by Agreement at the Police Office, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1848, in the following occupations:—

Labourers in mahogany works	1,591
Labourers in plantations	120
Labourers as fishermen	40
Labourers on board vessels	50
Labourers as domestics	35
Labourers in rum and sugar plantations	34
Total	1,904

Average rate of wages of those employed in the mahogany works about 1*l.* 16*s.* sterling per month, one-half of the wages being paid in goods, and 3*s.* being deducted for sick and idle time.

(Signed) WM. MASKALL, P. M.

Police Office, 29th May, 1849.

No. 9.

HONDURAS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school, consisting of coloured and black boys, is divided into five classes.

The 1st class, (31 in number,) are engaged in reading the New Testament and Goldsmith's History of England, and are learning the Oxford Catechism, arithmetical table, arithmetic, as far as the Rule of Three, writing, dictation, spelling, Murray's English Grammar, and the elements of geography.

The 2nd class, (30 in number,) are reading the Holy Bible, and Trimmer's Teacher's Assistant; they are learning the broken catechism, arithmetical tables, arithmetic, as far as Reduction, writing, Pinnock's Catechism of English Grammar, spelling, and dictation.

The 3rd class, (20 in number,) are reading the New Testament, and learning the Church Catechism, spelling, writing, and arithmetical table.

The 4th class, (28 in number,) are reading in the National Society's central school book, No. 2, and are learning the Church Catechism, arithmetical tables, and spelling.

HONDURAS.

The 5th class, (27 in number,) infants and beginners, are learning the alphabet, Church Catechism, Watts's Hymns, and the multiplication table.

GIRLS' FREE SCHOOL.

This school is divided into six classes.

The 1st class, (13 in number,) are employed in reading, writing, spelling, dictation, arithmetical tables, four first rules, (Simple and Compound,) in arithmetic, chief truths of the Christian religion, with Scripture proofs, and needlework.

The 2nd class, (14 in number,) are employed in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetical tables, four first rules, (Simple,) in arithmetic, Church Catechism, with broken questions, needlework.

The 3rd class, (19 in number,) reading, writing on slates, spelling, catechism, with broken questions, needlework.

The 4th class, (16 in number,) reading, writing on slates, spelling, catechism, with broken questions, needlework.

The 5th class, (23 in number,) reading, words of one syllable, spelling, catechism, with broken questions, needlework.

The 6th class, (16 in number,) the alphabet class.

No. 10.

ECCLESIASTICAL REPORT of the Rev. J. COGHLAN.—RETURN of POPULATION.

SIR, Belize, May, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the following Report of the state of the church in this settlement. The subjoined statement of the population I believe to be substantially correct, and it would appear necessary to insert it, *in limine*, in order to remove any obscurity which the want of it might produce.

POPULATION of BRITISH HONDURAS, including that of the town of Belize, and the various out-stations of the mahogany cutters.

	Population.	
Town of Belize, N. S., or St. Mary's District	2,536	
S. S., or St. John's District	3,586	
Out-Stations—		
Old River	1,908	
Running Creek	116	transient.
Mussel Creek	200	permanent
Northern Lagoon	216	,,
Back Landing	226	,,
Spanish Creek	288	,,
Black Creek	44	,,
Mexico Creek	24	,,
From Haulover to Northern River	808	,,
Irish Creek	88	,,
Manater River	390	,,
Sibun River	784	,,
Mullins River	514	,,
Star Creek	1,357	,,
Sitier River	252	,,
Half-moon Kaye	150	,,
Ponto Guardo	200	,,
	13,687	

And the islands of Utila, Rattan, Bonacca, &c.

TOWN OF BELIZE.

Services at St. John's.

Sunday,	half-past 10 A. M.	Morning prayer, communion service, and sermon.
,,	half-past 2 P. M.	Bible class.
,,	4 P. M.	Evening prayer, churching of women, baptisms, funerals.
Thursday,	half-past 10 A. M.	Morning prayer, baptisms, &c.

Services at St. Mary's.

Sunday,	half-past 10 A. M.	Morning prayer, communion service, and sermon.
	7 P. M.	Evening prayer and sermon.
Wednesdays,	half-past 10 A. M.	Morning prayer, lecture, baptisms, &c.
Fridays,	7 P. M.	Evening prayer and sermon.
Sundays,	half-past 6 A. M.	Morning prayer and sermon at barracks.
,,	half-past 7 A. M.	Service at military hospital.
,,	half past 1 P. M.	Service at public hospital.
	Evening prayer and sermon at almshouses.	
	half-past 1 P. M.	Service at the gaol.
Thursday and Friday.	Evening prayer at almshouses.	

The gaol, military and public hospitals, are visited twice a-week.

For the performance of these services in Belize we have the labours of two regular clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Deacon, head master of the Honduras Grammar School, who gives us all the assistance in his power, and two lay readers. It is obvious, therefore, that even in the town of Belize we are deficient in the regular staff of ministerial labourers; this will more evidently appear when we consider the probability of some of our number being visited with sickness, and the additional duty which must in such a case devolve on the others. If only one be taken ill, it is serious enough; but if two should, at the same time, be rendered unable to attend to duty, it is manifest that some of the services of the church must be suspended, even in the town. In a tropical settlement (although I think this one of the healthiest) there are always many sick persons to be visited, funerals to be performed, baptisms to be administered. But even if, under God's blessing, we were at all times kept in sufficiently good health to perform our duty, still another clergyman or two stationed in this town would be of great service towards the advancement of religion, and the diminishing of the spiritual wants of the people. I think your Excellency will concede that an additional place of Divine worship, situated more in the centre of the town than either of those now existing, is desirable; and that a large congregation might be collected in it, from among those who now neglect their religious duties altogether, from the alleged want of church accommodation. When, however, we look away from the town itself to those places of resort in its immediate vicinity, whither many of our inhabitants betake themselves occasionally for change of air, surely it would be a most gratifying circumstance to every well-wisher of the people, if we could spare, from time to time, the services of a clergyman to celebrate Divine worship at those places on the Sabbath. One or two travelling missionaries to be stationed in Belize, and to visit the adjoining islands, or the nearest settlements on the river and the coast, on Sundays, must prove, under the Divine blessing, of great spiritual advantage to Her Majesty's subjects in those places, and increase the happiness and prosperity of the people in general.

When we extend our survey over the length and breadth of this fair portion of Her Majesty's dominions we must be filled with serious, nay, grievous reflections on the spiritual neglect of large numbers of our fellow-subjects, which such an inspection of this important settlement brings before us. Men and women rescued from slavery by the British Government, and delivered from a worse bondage and a spiritual darkness by gospel instruction, have nevertheless been left to perish in the remote parts of the settlement, from the want of that evangelical teaching which might have been continued to them in the town. Children are brought up there without that saving knowledge which would render them wise unto salvation; the rites of marriage being omitted, many of the people live in a state of indiscriminate concubinage; the sick must be without spiritual consolation, and the dead must be consigned to their last resting place without the prayers of the church. As I know your Excellency to be aware of this grievous state of things I forbear to trouble you by filling up a picture of which I here give an outline; but I should be neglectful of my duty to God, to the people, and to the Government, if I did not raise my feeble voice to the utmost and cry aloud against the continuation of this state of things. England, surely, will not suffer those whom she has rescued from heathenism to relapse again into all the horrors of superstition and idolatry for want of a few ministers of religion to watch over these poor people, who are labouring even to the loss of their souls' health for the commercial prosperity of the empire.

As I am persuaded that your Excellency is imbued with that sincere sorrow which this view of the irreligious state and spiritual destitution of so many of the people under your Excellency's Government is calculated to produce, and is most desirous to remedy this grievous evil, so do I feel confident that you will not fail to bring this matter under the notice of the Colonial Secretary of State, and solicit for us some assistance towards the amelioration of this sad condition of the out-settlers. Whatever may have been done by the British Government in other richer and more distant parts of Her Majesty's dominions for the advantage of the people, aborigines and settlers, its munificence has never yet been extended to British Honduras. But in all the world, I think it may be said, the Crown of England boasts not of more loyal and devoted subjects. Because then we come last on the list of applicants surely we shall not be refused altogether, but rather receive more substantial assistance on account of having been so long forgotten.

From the list of the out-stations at the commencement of this Report your Excellency will perceive that there are four places, averaging upwards of 1,200 souls in each, that have no minister of religion, besides others of a smaller population, indeed, but still of large amount. How awful is the thought that such numbers may be left to perish eternally for want of religious knowledge and spiritual supervision.

Will the Government at home furnish us with *only half a dozen missionaries?* or will it contribute a portion of the salaries necessary to provide for their subsistence here, on the condition that the religious societies in England contribute an equal sum?

If the British Government would undertake to do this, I feel confident that the societies would do their utmost. Something might be raised by subscription in England towards the accomplishment of our object.

This attained, the Bishop of the diocese and your Excellency might assign the stations of the new clergy according to the exigencies of each particular case in your judgment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES COGHLAN, M.A.,
Acting Commissary, &c.

HONDURAS.

No. 11.

The following statistical return of the troops in British Honduras from January, 1820, to December, 1848, embracing a period of 28 years, is divided into periods of five years:—

Time.	Corps.	Average Strength.	Mortality.
			Per Cent.
1 January, 1820 .	Artillery	12	6⅓
31 December, 1824	2nd West India Regiment	189	3

The average mortality varied some years to 8⅓ per cent. in the white soldiers, and 3 per cent. in the black.

Time.	Corps.	Average Strength.	Mortality.
			Per Cent.
1 January, 1825 .	Artillery	14	10
31 December, 1829	2nd West India Regiment	196¾	6

The average mortality among the white soldiers amounted in the year to 14 per cent. Again, in *one month*, October, 1826, eight men died out of 15 (Artillery). Among the black soldiers the average mortality was reduced some years to 4 per cent. A draft of 170 men of the 2nd West India regiment joined in 1826. On the whole this period of five years seems to have been healthy.

Time.	Corps.	Average Strength.	Mortality.
			Per Cent.
1 January, 1830 .	Artillery	16	4
31 December, 1834	2nd West India Regiment	354⅘	3

An average of 5 per cent. some years among the white soldiers, and 2 among the black. From the returns Honduras appears to have been healthy for these five years.

On the 18th January, 1831, the head-quarters of the 2nd West India regiment joined the garrison, increasing the number of troops to 485 men. On the 28th April, 1832, the head-quarters embarked for Nassau, Bahamas, the accommodation for the men being far too confined, although 40 were detached to St. George's Kaye. In July, 1834, the detachment at Honduras was formed into a left wing, and increased to 347.

Time.	Corps.	Average Strength.	Mortality.
			Per Cent.
1 January, 1835 .	Artillery	12½	Nil.
31 December, 1839	2nd West India Regiment	300	5

During these five years not one European died, the mortality among the black soldiers was reduced some years to 3½ per cent.

In August, 1836, 20 men of the 2nd West India regiment died of dropsy caused by cholera, and 11 in September from the same disease.

In March, 1836, 141 men embarked for Jamaica, reducing the garrison to 145.

Time.	Corps.	Average Strength.	Mortality.
			Per Cent.
1 January, 1840 .	Artillery	13¼	1
31 December, 1844	2nd and 3rd West India Regiment	156⅝	11

The average mortality for these five years cannot be ascertained as correctly as I could desire; the monthly returns for the years 1840 and 1841 having been made up with little accuracy, or even common attention, but from the information derived through other sources, it may be taken to be 3 per cent. among the white, and 2 per cent. among the black soldiers.

In September the first draft of the 3rd West India regiment, ex-African corps, relieved the 2nd West India regiment, and was relieved by the 2nd the June following.

Time.	Corps.	Average Strength.	Mortality.
			Per Cent.
1 January, 1845 .	Artillery	15¾	4
31 December, 1848	1st and 2nd West India Regiments	194¾	16

The mortality some years among the white soldiers amounted to 6¾ per cent., and 1¾ per cent. among the black troops.

In May, 1848, 107 men of the 1st West India regiment reinforced the garrison to 333.

Of the four deaths among the Europeans one was accidental, one from fever, under which the patient laboured before he came to Honduras, and one from delirium tremens.

Although the accommodation in the barracks was confined by the unexpected increase of 107 men, the admissions into hospital from May, 1848, to 31st March, 1849, did not average 1 per cent. In the last year five deaths have taken place, one delirium tremens, one disease of the heart, and one from long service and debility.

Thus from January, 1820, to 31st March, 1849, embracing a period of 28 years, the total number of deaths has not exceeded 235. A trifling bill of mortality when compared with the windward and leeward command.

I knew the 89th regiment to lose in Trinidad, in 1838, 79 men out of 391. The 76th regiment in Demerara, in December, 1839, to lose 114 out of 431, or more than one-fourth their complement on service, in 12 months; the 74th regiment at St. Vincent and St. Lucia, in 1838, lost 70 men out of 447; the 70th regiment in St. Vincent and Grenada 84 men out of 444 in 1839. A total of 421 deaths among 2,193 men in a period of one year. One-fifth of the forces in 12 months, a rate of mortality which would have annihilated them in less than five years.

The climate of Honduras seems to be more enervating than fatal, producing debility of frame and relaxation of the constitution, rather than complaints terminating fatally.

(Signed) L. S. O'Connor,
Major, 1st West India Regiment.

Honduras, April 16, 1849.

No. 12.

A Return prepared by the Garrison Medical Officer of Honduras, showing the Admissions to, and the Deaths which occurred in the Military Hospital of the Station, from the 31st of March, 1848, to the 1st of April, 1849.

—	WHITE TROOPS.				BLACK TROOPS.	
	Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.		Commissioned Officers.		Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Fevers	6	..	5	..	35	..
Eruptive Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of the Lungs	..	..	..	..	8	1
,, Liver	..	..	1	..	..	..
,, Stomach and Bowels	4	..	2	..	20	..
Epidemic Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Brain	3	1	..	..	6	1
Dropsies	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatic Affections	..	..	1	..	15	..
Venereal Affections	..	..	..	..	16	..
Abscesses and Ulcers	1	..	1	..	12	..
Wounds and Injuries	2	..	1	..	18	..
Punished	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Eye	..	..	..	..	3	..
,, Skin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases	1	..	..	..	4	..
Total	17	1	11	..	137	3

(Signed) Alfred Crocker,
Staff Assistant Surgeon.

HONDURAS.

No. 13.

A RETURN prepared by the Garrison Medical Officer of Honduras, showing the influence of the Seasons in producing Sickness and Mortality among the whole force of White Troops, from 31st of March, 1848, to 1st April, 1849.

	Fevers.		Diseases of the Lungs.		Diseases of the Liver.		Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.		Diseases of the Brain.		All other Diseases.		Total.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
June	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
July	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
August	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
November	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
December	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	4	..	17	1

(Signed) ALFRED CROCKER,
Staff Assistant Surgeon.

No. 14.

A Table of the Temperature, fall of Rain, and prevailing Winds, during the period referred to in the foregoing Return, in order to show how far the prevalence or fatal character of those diseases may be attributed to these agencies.

	Thermometer.			Pluviometer.	Prevailing Winds.
	Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.	Quantity of Rain in Inches.	
April	89	81	74	..	E., E.S.E.
May	89	81½	75	$2\frac{5}{10}$	E., S.E.
June	90	83	77	$4\frac{8}{10}$	E., E.N.E., E.S.E.
July	90	84	78	$3\frac{3}{10}$	E., E.S.E., E.N.E.
August	90	84	78	$\frac{6}{10}$	E., S.E., E.S.E.
September	91	83½	76	$8\frac{2}{10}$	E., E.S.E., N.W.
October	87	81	75	$4\frac{1}{10}$	E.S.E., S.W., W.
November	85	76½	68	$9\frac{6}{10}$	E., S.E., N.E., N.
December	86	80½	75	$6\frac{7}{10}$	S.W., S.E., E.
January	82	74	66	$2\frac{7}{10}$	N., N.E., N.W.
February	85	79	73	$4\frac{3}{10}$	N., N.E., E.N.E., N.W.
March	83	79	75	..	E.S.E., E.

(Signed) ALFRED CROCKER,
Staff Assistant Surgeon.

No. 15.

RETURN showing the specific Diseases by which the Admissions into Public Hospital, and and Deaths, have been occasioned, from the 1st of January, to the 31st December, 1848.

Class of Disease.	Specific Disease.	By each Disease.				
		Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Fevers	Intermittent Fever	49	49	..	..	..
	Remittent	14	10	..	3	1
	Continued	3	3	..	..	..
Eruptive Fever	Scarlet Fever	1	1	..	..	..
Diseases of the Lungs	Acute Bronchitis	1	..	..	1	..
	Chronic Bronchitis	1	1	..	..	..
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	..	2	..	..
	Chronic Catarrh	1	1	..	..	..
	Spitting of Blood	2	1	..	1	..
Dropsies	Dropsy of the Abdomen	4	1	1	2	..
	Water in the Chest	1	..	..	1	..
	Anasarca	3	3	..	..	..
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	Acute Dysentery	20	5	..	12	3
	Chronic Dysentery	3	2	..	1	..
	Constipation	16	16	..	..	..
	Dyspepsia	17	17	..	..	..
	Diarrhœa	13	13	..	..	..
	Hæmorrhoids	3	3	..	..	..
	Colic	1	1	..	..	..
Rheumatic Affections	Acute Rheumatism	1	..	1	..	..
	Chronic Rheumatism	15	14	1	..	..
Diseases of the Liver	Jaundice	2	2	..	..	..
Diseases of Brain	Delirium Tremens	1	..	..	..	1
	Headache	2	2	..	..	..
Venereal Affections		11	10	..	..	1
Wounds and Injuries	Gun-shot Wounds	1	1	..	..	..
	Incised Wounds	5	5	..	..	..
	Contusions	9	8	..	..	1
	Fracture	5	4	..	..	1
	Burns	2	2	..	..	..
	Sprains	1	1	..	..	..
Abscesses and Ulcers	Ulcers	14	14	..	..	..
	Abscess	1	1	..	..	..
	Phagadenic Ulcer	1	..	..	1	..
Other Diseases	Tetanus	1	..	..	..	1
	Poisoning	1	..	..	..	1
	Inflammation of Bladder	1	..	..	..	1
	Erysipelas	1	1	..	..	..
	Gum Boil	1	1	..	..	..
	Hysteria	1	1	..	..	..
	Scrofula	1	..	1	..	..
	Inflammation of Tonsils	1	1	..	..	..
	Debility and Old Age	1	..	..	..	1
	Total of Admissions	236	195	6	26	9

GENERAL RETURN for the Year ending 31st December, 1848.

Patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1847	8
Patients admitted into Hospital from 1st January to 31st December, 1848	236
Discharged Cured during the year 1848	195
Relieved	6
Died	26
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December	9
Admissions during 1848	236

Of the 20 cases of Acute Dysentery admitted all were nearly in the last stage of disease, and died in two or three days after admission; others were brought in moribund.

Of the three fatal cases of Bilious Remittent Fever, one was admitted in a dying state, another on eighth day after seizure.

(Signed) JOHN YOUNG, M.D.,
Principal Medical Officer.

HONDURAS.

No. 16.

RETURN of Cases of Diseases treated at the Fancourt Dispensary, Belize, from 1st April to 31st December, 1848.

Class of Diseases.	Specific Disease.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Result unknown.	Died.	Removed to Hospital.	Remaining.	Total.	Total of each Class.
Fevers	Intermittent	66	..	..	7	..	..	..	73	..
	Remittent	37	..	..	1	1	..	..	39	112
Eruptive Diseases	Scarlatina	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Convulsions	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Palsy	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
	Epilepsy	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Headache	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	11
Diseases of the Lungs	Inflammation of Air Tubes	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
	Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Consumption	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
	Asthma	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	Inflammation of Bowels	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
	Dysentery, Acute	11	..	..	4	4	..	..	19	..
	,, Chronic	7	..	..	1	2	..	..	10	..
	Diarrhœa	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
	Constipation	33	..	..	1	..	..	..	34	..
	Indigestion	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
	Worms	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	89
Dropsies	Dropsy, General	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	7	..
	,, of the Abdomen	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	9
Rheumatic Affections	Rheumatism, Acute	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	,, Chronic	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..
	,, of Chest	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Disease of the Throat	Inflammation	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Venereal Affections	. . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Ulcers and Abscesses	Ulcers	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
	Abscesses	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
Wounds and Injuries	Wounds	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Contusions	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
Diseases of the Eye	. . .	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3
Diseases of the Skin	. . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diseases peculiar to Females	. . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Various Diseases	Toothache	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Inflammation of Bladder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Cancrum Ovis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Palpitation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Jaundice	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Other Diseases	3	1	..	2	..	..	2	8	14
	Total	231	8	2	17	19	4	5	286	286

Of the numbers included in this Return	Were Subscribers to the Institution		190
	Were treated gratuitously		96
			286
Prescribed for at the Dispensary	Subscribers	77	
	Gratuitous	11	
		88	
Attended at their homes	Subscribers	113	
	Gratuitous	85	
		198	
			286

Of the numbers under the head "Result unknown," 15 were only once visited (at the request of a member of the "Yucateco Relief Committee"), and attendance on two was discontinued in consequence of their refusal to take the medicines prescribed.

(Signed) WM. DICKIE, M.D.

TRINIDAD.

(No. 17.) No. 22.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord Harris to Earl Grey.

Trinidad, February 1, 1849.

My Lord, (Received March 14, 1849.)

I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1848, and, at the same time, to make my Annual Report thereon.

This book has been made up with much greater accuracy than on previous occasions, and contains more detailed information on various subjects; there is however still room for improvement, but the difficulty of procuring either accurate, or indeed any returns at all, is so great that it is still out of my power to make any statement under several heads.

During the past year I have had so many occasions of dilating on most of the subjects of chief importance to the interests of the colony, that it will not be necessary for me to enter upon them again at any length.

It is not, I am sorry to say, in my power to give a very satisfactory account either of its actual condition, so far as its material prosperity is concerned, or of its future prospects.

In the imports of last year there was a falling off as compared with 1847 of upwards of 120,000*l.*; the total amount being 309,257*l.* against 429,278*l.* Of the decrease, 100,000*l.* are in goods coming from Great Britain, and 20,000*l.* from Foreign States.

The articles on which there has been the greatest diminution of consumption are: cottons, linens, woollens, boots and shoes, hardware, malt liquor, tobacco, wines and spirits, plantation stores, perfumery, household furniture, lumber, and lard.

In the value of the exports there has been a still greater reduction, the amount being 211,721*l.* as compared with 1847.

	£.
The total sums being for 1847 . . .	493,852
„ „ 1848 . . .	282,131

At the same time the quantities of the articles exported do not show any proportionate defalcation, the loss being almost entirely to be attributed to the low price of produce.

	1847	1848
Sugar . . . . lbs.	44,665,600	43,237,450
Molasses . . . Galls.	950,887	833,367
Cocoa . . . . lbs.	3,494,368	2,732,104

As a natural consequence, there has been a considerable decrease in the revenue; the comparative numbers being as follows:—

	1847			1848		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Imports	45,107	13	3	35,152	7	9
Exports	17,296	2	5	10,289	17	7
Tonnage and Wharfage .	4,473	10	6	4,052	16	1
Land Sales	845	12	9	741	6	9
Licenses	5,824	13	8	5,375	0	0
Fines and Fees, &c. . .	4,638	13	4	3,917	18	7

Deficit.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
On Imports . . .	9,955	5	6
Exports . . .	7,006	4	10
Tonnage, &c. . .	420	14	5
Land Sales . . .	104	6	0
Licenses . . .	449	13	8
Fines and Fees . .	720	14	9

TRINIDAD.

The total amount of revenue as shown by the comparative statement in the Blue Book, is, for 1847, 82,627*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; 1848, 75,874*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; but to show the true receipt, the sums under the head of "Special receipts" should be deducted from each year as being due to loans which will leave a total diminution of revenue in 1848 of more than 20,000*l.*

I have been able to reduce the expenditure within the gross revenue, viz., 79,457*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, notwithstanding, that from circumstances, I was obliged to expend on buildings more than 10,000*l.* I hope, however, that it will be in my power to carry on the Government still more economically this year.

I have to request your Lordship's approval of an addition I have directed to be made to the gaol in Port of Spain. The building is temporarily intended for a lunatic asylum, and will be of service for other purposes should the funds of the colony allow of a more commodious edifice for the purpose.

As may be supposed, this loss on the value of products has been, and continues to be, most severely felt by the whole population, least of all, probably, by the labouring portion.

The members of this class have occupied themselves chiefly in growing a larger quantity of provisions, but they have not manifested any disposition to apply their labour more strenuously to the sugar estates.

Hence, though wages have diminished by a fourth, and in some places by a third, the proprietors and managers still have to complain of a want of hands, which has been felt more severely than ever latterly.

Of the Coolies that remain, though we continue to have in hospital generally on an average 150, yet many are steadily working on estates, and are considered the most valuable labourers.

The other classes of the community have suffered most from the depression, and to an extent which cannot but have a baneful effect upon the whole population.

It is in this way that such checks are felt more severely in small communities lately established, and therefore that they should be avoided—for the upper classes whose respectability and credit it is most important to support, are for the most but struggling into a position, or maintaining themselves in one with difficulty.

The rude shock which disturbs them not only reduces them to a lower place in society, but puts them to the necessity of becoming indebted to the lower classes and almost dependent upon their will for assistance. Not only has this taken place here, but in many cases they have been compelled from want of means to relinquish the education of their children, and thus more lasting evil is done.

Notwithstanding unpropitious circumstances, I resolved at the end of the year to put in force the territorial Ordinance. It is impossible for me at present to say how far it may succeed, but from the spirit with which many of the wardens have begun their operations, I am inclined to augur well for it.

I would call your Lordship's attention to an arrangement which I think is likely to be attended for the future with frequent misunderstandings; which is that the officers of the customs department should continue under the orders of the Commissioners of Customs in London.

Difficulties with the Colonial Government are likely to occur on this account, and now that the duties are solely colonial, and the officers paid by the colony, it appears only reasonable that the officers should be under the guidance of the authorities on the spot. A saving might be then made to the benefit of the colony, as the voluminous returns required by the customs department in England, and in the preparing of which the labours of two officers are occupied, might be relinquished, and a short abstract furnished which would give all the information necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HARRIS.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

MALTA.

(No. 125.) No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. R. MORE O'FERRALL to Earl GREY.

Malta, December 17, 1849.
(Received January 7, 1850.)

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book for 1848, accompanied by the following Report on the first year of my government in this island.

Establishments.

2. The new Treasury Instructions came into operation on the 1st January, causing a considerable change in the classification of the schedule of establishments, so as to render it difficult to afford a fair comparison with the year 1847, without entering into a long and minute detail.

3. The gross amount of the schedule of establishments on 1st January, 1849, is 53,667*l.*, including the salaries of officers temporarily vacant, allowances, and office contingencies. The salaries heretofore paid from separate receipts are now for the first time included in the general schedule, the separate funds being brought to the general account. During the year 1848 these salaries continued to be paid from separate funds, the arrangements for their transfer to the general schedule not being complete before the end of the year. The Blue Book, which is made up for the year 1848, will consequently not exhibit so large a total as 53,667*l.*

4. The estimates of the year were prepared and passed before my arrival. The estimate of probable revenue had been taken at 102,075*l.*, founded on the average of the previous nine years, clear of drawbacks.

5. The actual receipts of 1848 produced 117,208*l.*, being 10,108*l.* above the estimate, and 8,784*l.* above the receipts of the previous year.

6. The principal heads of increase are the following:—

	£.
Exciseable articles . . .	7,780
Tonnage dues . . .	273
Store rent	430
Land revenue . . .	451

7. There has been a falling off in the receipt of quarantine dues, amounting to 416*l.*, accounted for under the head of quarantine. A gradual reduction of the quarantine establishment was effected during the year, and is still in progress, which it is hoped will meet the reduction of receipts in future years.

8. The drawbacks paid during the year amounted to 5,025*l.*, of which 1,961*l.* was for exciseable articles for the use of naval and military establishments, and 2,987*l.* paid on manufactured wheat exported. The remaining 77*l.* consists of repayment of duties overpaid, and judicial fines remitted.

9. The gross expenditure on estimate during the year amounted to 103,086*l.*, being 1,476*l.* under the expenditure of 1847.

10. At the close of that year there was an available surplus in the Treasury, amounting to 5,541*l.*, the balance of a larger sum referred to in the Report of 1847.

11. The position of Malta affords many facilities for the corn trade, which is likely to be promoted by the activity of the merchants; it has hitherto been restricted by the want of storage-room, and increased accommodation in the commercial port.

Cause of supplemental estimates.

12. Early in the year supplemental estimates were prepared for the erection of additional storage, and for the improvement of the mercantile port, to be defrayed from the surplus above stated, and, at the same time, permission was obtained from the Secretary of State to sell, if necessary, some detached property of the Crown, to meet any deficiency which might arise on the estimated revenue of the year to which the surplus, proposed to be applied to new works, was applicable.

13. The promulgation of the Criminal Code, and its probable early enactment required that the Reformatory Prison should be immediately completed on an estimate (supplemental) which I caused to be prepared. As the year advanced

MALTA.

the prosperous state of the revenue left no doubt of a considerable surplus on the year, sufficient not only to cover the expenditure on these works, but also to justify the commencement of (supplemental) others equally necessary, still securing an ample sum available for future improvements, or to meet future deficiencies of revenue.

14. The result verified my anticipations, the unappropriated surplus amounts to 13,355*l.*, and the gross surplus to 21,172*l.* (including 521*l.* arising from an advance on account of exchange of land with Naval and Ordnance Departments), subject to the charge for the new works, a detail of which will be found under the general head of Works, to be more fully explained in my Report of next year.

Public Works.

15. The ordinary repair of roads, aqueducts, and sewers, were provided for as usual in the estimates. In addition to the routine expenditure the following sums provided for in the general estimates of the years 1847 and 1848 were expended :—

Estimate 1847. £403 in continuation of the works of converting a stone-quarry at Lazaretto into a tank.

1848. £200 in continuation of restoring the monuments of St. John's Church.

£62 in commencing repairs of the building called Castellania.

£94 restoring certain public cisterns in the country.

£84 in continuing the extension of the breakwater at Gozo.

16. The following works were commenced on supplemental estimates passed in the course of the year, and referred to in paragraph 12, to be defrayed from surplus, on which the following sums were expended within the year (see page 56 of Blue Book for amount of such estimate) :—

£498 towards completing new prison.

£62, alterations of grain store, Floriana.

£281 towards converting the house of industry into a male and female hospital for 400 patients.

£193, alterations of ground-floor under public offices and construction of six shops.

£1,394 towards improvement of mercantile harbour by constructing a new mole, and increasing accommodation for the building, and repair of ships and boats.

The gross expenditure on works within the year, including the supplemental works, is about 2,000*l.* less than in 1847, although the expenditure of that year, under the head of works, included relief works and alms to the poor.

Military.

17. The expenditure incurred by Great Britain in 1848 for the military protection of Malta amounted to 110,586*l.*, including a contribution of 6,200*l.* from the Malta Treasury.

18. The amount of the military expenditure is 11,112*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* more than in 1847. The amount of bills drawn by the Commissariat on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the military and naval service is 180,121*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, being 47,212*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* more than the amount so drawn during the preceding year.

Judicial.

19. The Criminal Code so many years under consideration was revised by the Council in 1847 on the recommendations contained in the able Report of Mr. Jameson, and published in its amended form early in the year 1848.

20. Many objections were still made to its provisions, and with your Lordship's approbation its final enactment was reserved to the New Council of Government, in the hope that the sanction of the elected members may render it more acceptable to the public.

21. A Commission was appointed to frame a Commercial Code which made considerable progress during the year.

22. A Commission was also named to revise the Code of Civil Procedure, intended to remove many obstructions and delays in the administration of justice.

23. The Police Code has been revised, and is now ready to be brought before the Council for enactment.* Various other measures were considered and prepared during the year, which will form the subject of the Report for 1849.

Crime.

24. Sixty-three indictments were preferred during the year in Her Majesty's Criminal Court and Court of Special Commission, against 68 offenders.

25. The offences set forth in the said 63 indictments were—

Theft	29
Homicide	1
Wounding	12
Breach of quarantine	1
Breach of nocturnal precept	4
Libel or contravention of the law relating to the liberty of publishing printed writings	3
Carrying prohibited weapons	2
Against nature	3
Rape	2
Forgery	1
Rioting	4
Dealing in marine stores without a license	1
	63

26. Of the number of offenders, 51 were found guilty and sentenced to—

Capital punishment, commuted to imprisonment	1
Hard labour	27
Simple imprisonment	22
Fine	1
	51
Acquitted	12
	63

Ecclesiastical—Education.

27. Under these heads no change of sufficient importance to require separate notice took place within the year; much attention, however, was devoted to the subject of education, and it is confidently hoped that the good effects of the inquiries of 1848 will be visible in subsequent measures.

Commerce and Manufactures.

28. The year 1847 was remarkable for a large import of grain, partly for consumption, partly in transit, owing to the demand here and in other countries caused by deficient harvests. The value of the grain imported in that year was 713,000*l.* The value exported was 450,000*l.* In 1848, the value of imported grain was 316,000*l.*, and the value exported amounted to 180,000*l.*

29. Comparing 1846 with 1848, shows a large increase of exports and imports in the latter year, indicating a satisfactory progress, irrespective of the year 1847.

* During the year 1848, inquiries were made into the following subjects, which will be referred to in future reports:—

Means of affording increased accommodation to commerce.
The state of impotent poor and out-door relief.
Charitable asylums.
Medical charities.
Education.
Administration of Crown property.
Internal police.
Prisons.
Fees in courts of justice.
Court registries.
Public contracts.
Roads and public works.
Quarantine.

MALTA.

30. The tonnage of vessels entering the port of Malta amounted in 1847 to 541,696 tons; and in 1848, to 524,806 tons; but compared with 1846, which amounted to 430,510 tons, there is a satisfactory increase of the ordinary trade.

31. In 1847, 10 vessels were built at Malta, measuring 2,528 tons. In 1848, 12 vessels were launched at Malta, measuring 3,223 tons, four of which, measuring 1,119 tons, were registered.

Agriculture and Grants of Land.

32. The principal produce in the year 1848 consisted of wheat and barley. The crop was rather abundant.

The price of cotton being low, a lesser quantity than usual was grown. In place of cotton, a greater proportion of potatoes, cummin and anise-seed, was produced than in former years, which sold at a fair price.

33. The sulla crop was abundant, and sold at a moderate price.

34. Three patches of waste land in Malta and one in Gozo were granted during the year, amounting in value to 6*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* These sales were made on the application of the proprietors of contiguous lands, to whom alone they were of any value, and were, therefore, not put up to public sale. Some attention was devoted in the course of the year to the examination of waste lands generally, with a view of ascertaining their capability of profitable cultivation. A considerable portion of the lands admit of being turned to profit, if judiciously disposed of to labourers residing in their neighbourhood, whose labour might be applied to them when the demand for hired labour is slack.

Population.

35. The amount of the population has increased since the returns of last year by 2,850, part of which is owing to the influx of aliens, but more than two-thirds of the increase arises from births.

Quarantine.

36. I have thought it right to include in the present Report some notice of the course recently taken with respect to quarantine.

37. The position of Malta in the direct track of communication between the East and West gives to this subject some importance as regards the interests of this island and of commerce.

38. Your Lordship is aware that a very rigorous system of quarantine restrictions was maintained at Malta with respect to the East; a system adopted in conformity with the practice of other countries, and upheld by the prejudices of the Maltese themselves.

39. On my arrival in Malta in December, 1847, the following regulations were in force with reference to arrivals from the Levant:—

From Egypt and Syria 15 days.
From Constantinople and the Ottoman Ports 12 days.

40. The opinions of the highest authorities in medical science, and the injury it inflicted on the island, induced me to take every favourable opportunity of reducing restrictions, which have little, if any effect, in excluding disease.

41. The maintenance of quarantine restrictions against the Levant were based upon the assumption that contagious disease could exist without the knowledge of the authorities; but I had the opportunity of satisfying myself on the information of the medical officers attached to the suite of Mehemet Ali when he visited Malta in 1848, that this assumption is now totally unfounded, and as an additional security Her Majesty's Consuls in the East report monthly the state of the public health in the country in which they reside.

42. The modifications introduced within the year 1848 fell short of what I desired. The prevalence of the cholera in the Levant, and the prejudices of the mass of the community on this point were so strong, as not alone to check the introduction of further changes in advance, but to compel me on several occasions to sanction retrograde measures. However, by seizing every favourable opportunity, the following reductions were attained by the end of the year:—

From Egypt and Syria, reduced from 15 to 5 days.
From Constantinople and other Ottoman Ports, from 12 days to 3.

43. I trust that by a prudent perseverance in the course recently adopted, more important results will be attained.

44. The Governments whose possessions surround the Mediterranean, and

whose unanimity on the subject of quarantine restrictions has hitherto been the main barrier to the modification of those restrictions, are now no longer unanimous. There is, therefore, some hope that they may ultimately concur in abolishing quarantine against plague which does not exist, and against cholera which it has never succeeded in excluding.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. MORE O'FERRALL.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

(No. 24.) No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Her Majesty's LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER in and for the UNITED STATES of the IONIAN ISLANDS to Earl GREY.

MY LORD, Corfu, May 31, 1849.
(Received June 28, 1849.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the annual finance statement called the Blue Book for the year ending the 31st January, 1849, together with the accompanying Report.

I have, &c.,
The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) SEATON.
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the Annual BLUE BOOK from the IONIAN ISLANDS for the Financial Year ending 31st January, 1849.

Civil Establishment.

Although in the table of expenditure the charge for civil establishment appears to have increased during the year 1848, no change has taken place, and the increase will be accounted for in its proper place.

The olive crop, the staple produce of the islands of Corfu and Paxo, having hitherto been regarded as biennial, the revenue of two alternate years is compared. Of late years, however, the crop has been so irregular as to deprive it of its former characteristic, and to make it doubtful whether, for the future, a comparison of consecutive years would not give a more correct notion of the financial condition of the seven islands.

The expenditure of consecutive years is compared in this, as in all former Reports:—

	£.	s.	d.
The gross amount of the general revenue of the year 1846 was	134,435	7	1^4
That for 1848	143,142	3	9^4
Leaving an increase in favour of the latter year	£8,706	16	8
The gross amount of the municipal revenue for 1846	33,694	9	6^9
For 1848	37,251	17	0^9
Showing an increase of	£3,557	7	6

The items of general revenue showing an increase are:—

Customs.	Tobacco.
Transit.	Grain.
Duty on the exportation of oil.	Gunpowder.
Foreign wines and spirits.	Incidentals.

The items showing a decrease are:—

Currants.	Bonding and warehousing.
Island wines.	Mortgage and registration dues.
Stamps.	

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The observation of former years as to the dependance of the customs upon the staple produce is applicable on the present occasion, and the effect which the increase on the receipts for oil might be expected to have upon the customs has been counterbalanced by the falling off in the duties upon the exportation of currants; in fact, there would probably have been a falling off under this head of revenue, but for the flourishing state of that trade with the opposite Albanian continent, which, as I have observed in my former Reports, has, during the last few years, left Venice and Trieste, and established itself in Corfu, where it is the interest of these States and of Great Britain to encourage it by all legitimate means.

As the circumstances which influence the revenue arising from the customs in some measure also influence that arising from the transit duties, the trifling excess under that head may be accounted for by the more abundant olive crop of 1848.

The increase in the amount of the revenue arising from the exportation of oil is the natural consequence of a more abundant crop; and a comparison of the two years affords a strong argument in favour of the assertion that the produce of the olive-tree in these islands can scarcely be considered as biennial.

The increase under the item of "import duty on foreign wines and spirits" may be attributed to an increase in the military force.

To the same cause, assisted by the profits arising from the sale of oil in Corfu and Paxo, may be attributed the increased amount of duties levied upon the importation of tobacco.

To the same causes, assisted by a fall in the price of wheat, may be traced the increase under the head of grain duty.

The increased profits of the gunpowder monopoly have been occasioned partly by an increase in the number of villani, who, in consequence of the alteration in the laws relating to fire-arms, are prepared and accustomed to shoot, partly to the increase in the military force, but chiefly to the abundance of game and the fineness of the weather during the past season.

The serious falling off in the revenue arising from the exportation of currants was caused by a depression of price in the consuming countries rather than a deficiency in the crop; the quantity exported in the latter having exceeded that of the former year by 1,650 tons.

The trifling decrease in the revenue arising from the import duties upon island wines is the consequence of the vintage of 1846 having been less productive in Corfu than in 1848, and the deficiency of the former year having been supplied by imports from Santa Maura.

The falling off under the head of stamp duties is occasioned by certain fines, &c., having been transferred to the municipal revenue during the interval between 1846 and 1848; also, by an increased resort to the District Courts, in which stamps are not used.

The decrease under the heads of bonding and warehousing duties, and of mortgage and registration dues respectively, are too trifling to call for remark.

The circumstances which render it expedient to compare the general revenue of alternate years also require the municipal revenue of alternate years to be compared. The result is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1846	33,694	9	6^9
1848	37,251	17	0^9
Being an increase upon the latter year of .	£3,557	7	6

The items showing an increase are:—

Sale of municipal lands, &c.
Salines and monopoly of salt.
Arm licenses.
Shop, tavern, and other licenses.
Port duties.
Mole duties.
Import duty on cattle.
Export duty on soap.
One-seventh duty on importation.
Roads.

The excess of the amount received for rent of public lands in the year 1848 over that received in 1846 is the result of the payment of arrears, which the oil crop enabled the tenants to make good. The salines also were rendered more profitable by the increased demand for salt, occasioned by the oil crop.

The facts which contributed to augment the profits of the gunpowder monopoly have operated to increase the revenue arising from arm licenses.

The increase observable under the head of shop and tavern licenses, &c., was occasioned by the combined influences of an abundant vintage and an abundant olive crop, and cannot be taken as an evidence of a really progressive prosperity. Landed proprietors, when the vintage supplies more than they can either consume or readily dispose of by wholesale, are in the habit of taking out tavern licenses in the names of tenants in whose houses their superfluous wine is sold by retail; when the stock is consumed, the license is not renewed, and the temporary tavern is closed.

The increase in the revenue arising from port duties is satisfactory, because occasioned by an increase in the number of boats belonging to Corfu and Ithaca, engaged in the coasting trade; and it is to be hoped that this number will increase still further when the Santa Maura Canal shall be completed.

The same observation applies to the limited increase under the head of Mole Duties.

The increased amount of duty collected upon the importation of cattle, may be attributed both to the increase of the military force and the means of procuring butcher's meat, which the country-people derived from the olive crop.

The increased productiveness of the duty upon the exportation of soap is satisfactory, as being the consequence of an increased manufacture, and more extensive exportation.

The observations upon the Custom House receipts, under the head of General Revenue, of course apply to the proportion of those dues appropriated to the municipal revenues.

The road duties being made up of a small *ad valorem* duty upon the exportation of olive oil, and a duty of 7½*d.* per head upon small cattle, and 4*s.* 4*d.* per head upon large horned cattle imported, the amount collected from this service must vary with the exportation of oil and the importation of cattle; the increase under both these items will account for the prosperous state of the road dues.

The reasons which rendered it expedient to compare the revenue of alternate years are not applicable to expenditure; that of 1847 and 1848, therefore, is compared in the present Report.

The comparison shows an—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Increase of . . .	22,541	8	3
A decrease of . .	10,059	2	5
Total increase .	£12,482	5	10

But in the sequel this formidable increase will be shown to be, in a great measure, only apparent. Thus the decrease being real, the true result will be more satisfactory than at first sight the comparison seems to justify.

The items showing an increase are:—

Civil Establishment.
Judicial Establishment.
Rents of Public Offices, &c.
Military Protection.

The increase under the heads of Civil Establishment is, to a great extent, apparent, being occasioned by a falling off in dues collected by the police, which are set off against the salaries of that department; to that extent, therefore, these salaries appear as an increased charge.

Neither can the excess under the head of Judicial Establishments be considered as an increase chargeable to the year 1848. About the middle of the year 1847 an additional justice of the peace was appointed to Cerigo, and towards the close a substitute advocate fiscal was appointed to Zante; consequently but a small proportion of their salaries was brought to account in 1847, whereas the whole was charged in 1848; hence the difference.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The increased charge for rents of public offices and civil quarters is made up of over-due arrears, made good in 1848; and a higher rent for the residency of Cephalonia.

The great increase under the head Military Protection consists entirely of arrears.

The items showing a decrease are—

Education.
Public Works.
Contingencies of Collection of Revenues, &c.
Contingencies of the General and Local Governments.

Of the 365*l.* which appear as a decrease in the charge for education, 132*l.* only can be regarded as a saving effected by modifications in the several establishments, and the suppression of the salary of the librarian at the University.

The decrease of 4,923*l.* under the head of Public Works is a positive saving; and it is to be hoped that the charge for this service will continue to decrease every year.

The decrease of 1,121*l.* under the head of Contingencies of Collection, &c., though not an absolute saving, is satisfactory; the account of 1847 was loaded with a heavy charge for cranes for the Custom House at Corfu, and for a supply of paper for the Stamp-office; it is not probable that the Government will be put to any expense on account of these articles for some time to come.

In order to form a proper estimate of the saving under the head of Contingencies of General and Local Government, it should be remembered that the account for 1847 contained a charge of 5,000*l.* for the purchase of the house appropriated to the official residence of the President of the Senate, while no such charge appears in that for 1848. Also, that the account for 1847 contained only nine months' contingencies of the New Penitentiary, whereas the account for 1848 comprehends those of a whole year.

The items of Municipal Revenue showing a decrease are:—

Sale of Lands.
Fines and Confiscations.
Water Rates.
Inter-Island Duty on Wine.
Valonea.
Incidentals.

In the year 1848 sales of public land to a very small extent were effected.

The difference in favour of 1846, under the head of Fines and Confiscations, was occasioned by the discovery in that year of a gross case of contraband.

The sum of 120*l.*, by which the water-rates of 1846 exceeded those of 1848, is composed of arrears for 1845.

The vintage of the year 1845 having been a failure in Corfu, a larger quantity of wine than usual was imported into that island during the year 1846, principally from Santa Maura; with the scarcity this extra importation ceased, and in 1848 no more than the usual quantity was imported; hence the decrease in the revenue arising from this source.

The incidentals of both years would be on a par, but for a questionable claim for the carriage of the steam pile-driving machine from Manchester to London, and some other trifling charges.

Municipal Expenditure.

Although the municipal expenditure for 1848 exceeds that of 1847 by 2,305*l.*, the account is not unsatisfactory, as it will appear from the details that the money has been laid out with judgment, and that the public derives great benefit from the expenditure.

The items of expenditure showing increase are:—

"Livelli," or Quit-rents.
Salt Monopoly.
Lighting and Cleaning Streets.
Careening Slip, Cephalonia.
Aqueducts.

Works at Lefchimo.
Santa Maura Canal.
Hospitals.
Roads.

The small increase in expenditure for quit-rents and the works at Lefchimo, require no notice. The unimportant excess for salt-monopolies is the cost of freight from the island of Santa Maura to Cephalonia and Ithaca, the islands in which there was greatest increase of consumption.

The sum of 648*l.*, by which the charge for cleaning and lighting in 1848 exceeds the charge for similar services in 1847, is made up in part by the payment of hired scavengers, who have been substituted for the convicts who formerly were employed in cleaning the streets; but principally of the cost of new lamps, upon a better principle, purchased for the town of Corfu.

The work of the Careening-dock in Cephalonia having been carried on with greater activity in the year 1848, a larger sum was in that year expended on it.

The aqueduct of Zante was extensively repaired, and a new reservoir constructed in the island of Paxo during the year 1848: hence the increased expenditure for these works.

Although the canal at Santa Maura was prosecuted with more energy, and consequently at a greater expense than in 1847, the charge for this service has been considerably increased by the payment of a large sum to Messrs. Nasmyth and Co., of Manchester, as arrears due for the pile-driving machine.

The increase in the expenditure on account of hospitals was occasioned partly by the renewal of the linen in that of Corfu, and partly by a larger gratuitous issue of medicine from the Dispensaries.

The increased work performed in the several islands fully accounts for the increased charge on account of roads.

The articles of municipal expenditure showing a decrease are:

Buildings.
Prisoners' diet, &c.
Moles and harbours.
Salaries.
Incidentals.

The works on the new buildings intended for the Courts of Justice in Zante having been suspended, the expenditure on that account was less by 170*l.* in 1848 than it was in 1847.

The saving on account of prisoners' diet, &c., is but apparent, being occasioned by the transfer of prisoners from the gaols in the other islands to the Penitentiary in Corfu; therefore, in proportion as the several municipalities have been relieved, the general treasury has been burdened by the operation.

During the year 1848, the works at the Cutano Marsh, at the head of the harbour of Argostoli, in Cephalonia, have been carried on, on a more limited scale; and thus a saving of 821*l.* has been effected under the head of "Moles and Harbours."

The saving of 176*l.* for salaries was the consequence of temporary vacancies in the episcopal Sees of Corfu and Paxo; the lapse of the salary of an Archdeacon; and, lastly, the suspension of a priest of the Latin Church.

The charge from the Bank of the Contessa Mocenigo, the great benefactress to the island of Corfu, was brought to account in 1847; from that charge the account of 1848 is free: this sum, and a considerable saving effected in the establishment of the rural guards in Santa Maura, make up the decrease of 333*l.* for Incidentals.

Military Establishment.

The Ionian States have no military establishment. By the agreement of the year 1844, with the Protecting Government, one-fifth of the net annual general revenue of the United States is paid into the military chest for military protection.

The sum received by the Commissary-General last year amounted to 30,128*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

Judicial Establishment.

The observation respecting the Civil Establishment at the beginning of this Report applies to the Judicial Establishment, in which no alteration was made during the year 1848. The advantages arising from the District Courts continue to increase.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No alteration has been made in the Ecclesiastical Establishment since the last return.

Education.

In the establishments for education in these islands there has been no alteration since the last return. They consist of—

The University	. . .	73 students.
The College	. . . .	82 ,,
The Seminary	. . .	18 ,,

NUMBER of SCHOLARS in the Primary Schools of the various Islands.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Corfu . . .	1,279	275	1,554
Cephalonia . .	1,072	172	1,244
Zante . . .	987	146	1,133
Santa Maura .	399	52	451
Ithaca . . .	388	62	450
Cerigo . . .	554	83	637
Paxo . . .	247	40	287

Commerce.

The commerce of these islands continues to increase, not rapidly, but steadily. The unsettled condition of Europe in general, but more particularly of the States bordering the Adriatic, whether Italian or Austrian, has prevented it from increasing to the extent which, under other circumstances, might have been expected. The trade between Ithaca and the Black Sea, mentioned in the last Report, continues to prosper, as does the trade between this island and those parts of Albania which formerly resorted to Venice and Trieste for their supplies of colonial produce and manufactured articles. The importance of this branch of Ionian trade, which should be actively encouraged by the Government, has been noticed in another part of this Report.

Agriculture.

Those improvements in agriculture which have been mentioned in former returns, are becoming every year more extensive and general, especially in the island of Corfu; and this extension may be principally attributed to the establishment of a more efficient system of police.

Population.

The difficulty of obtaining exact information as to the population of these States has been mentioned in every Report during the last five years, and still exists. The returns received from the local authorities show an aggregate increase of nearly 2000; but, as it appears from all these returns, with the exception of those from the islands of Cerigo and Paxo, that the deaths have increased in a greater ratio than the births, a general increase cannot be the result. This observation is made, more as a caution against trusting to the returns, than as asserting that the population has decreased.

Where agricultural operations, such as ditching, fencing and draining have been extended, increased salubrity has been the result; these operations have been extended, and it may fairly be inferred that the population is increasing.

SIERRA LEONE.

(No. 89.) No. 25.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Acting-Governor Pine to Earl Grey.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
November 2, 1849.
(Received December 24, 1849.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book for the year 1848, in duplicate, together with my remarks thereon. In duplicate.

The Blue Book was handed to me by the Colonial Secretary some time in the month of April, but owing to a press of other business and interruptions caused by illness, I have not been able to prepare a satisfactory report upon the state of the colony at an earlier period.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BENJ. W. PINE, Acting Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the Annual Blue Book of Sierra Leone for the Year 1848.

In transmitting the Blue Book for 1847 I reported, as fully as my means of information permitted, upon most subjects connected with this colony; so that in forwarding the Blue Book for 1848, I find that I have to communicate a comparatively small amount of such information as is proper to be inserted in a Report of this nature. Dividing therefore my Report into the same general heads as before, I shall, under them, furnish such fresh information as I may be able to give, and also, as far as I can, correct or modify any statements in my former Report which seem to me to be open to objection. I shall only insert one or two heads in this Report which were not meutioned in that for 1847.

I. *Taxes.*

The taxation of the colony has undergone no alteration since I transmitted my last Report. In accordance however with the suggestion of his Lordship, the Secretary of State, an Ordinance is in preparation for imposing a small and graduated tax upon houses and land throughout the colony for the purpose of making and maintaining roads and bridges. I do not think that this measure will produce so large a sum as might at first view be expected; but it will give an amount sufficient to effect some improvement in our means of internal communication. It is moreover a just tax, and one calculated in various ways to stimulate industry and improvement.

The list of taxes given in my Report for 1847, shows that the only articles of food which are taxed, are those imported from parts out of Africa. That African produce is wholly untaxed. . The great bulk of the population subsists almost exclusively upon a preparation of Cassada flour called foofoo, rice, and other native productions. The climate renders but little clothing necessary and what is used by the people is of the cheapest kind. Thus the mass of the population of the colony is almost exempt from taxation. Although there is no good reason why persons rescued from slavery, some of whom, under British rule, have become comparatively rich, all more comfortable than they otherwise would have been, should not contribute their fair proportion towards the support of the Government which protects them; and there cannot be much doubt, that such a tax as here mentioned, if moderate in amount and equitably distributed, would stimulate industry, by inducing the people to exercise that forethought and economy which are necessary in order to provide for a periodical payment.

The tax will moreover be productive of another advantage. It will, to a great extent, put an end to the mischievous system of squatting and shifting from place to place which I mentioned in my former Report as so injurious to the progress of agriculture: because the Government, in collecting the tax,

SIERRA LEONE.

must necessarily ascertain what land is in each person's occupation, and will thus have the means of stopping the unlicensed intrusion upon Crown land; and as it is contemplated to levy the tax according to the amount of land in a person's possession or occupation, people will not, it is to be supposed, pay the tax for more land than they can actually derive profit from. The general effect will be to confine each man to a limited and fixed spot of ground.

II. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

In my Report for 1847, I stated that the revenue of the colony is derived, 1st., from duties on imports, and 2ndly, from other sources such as local taxes, rents of tenements held of the Crown, fees and other incidental receipts, and I gave a return of the net revenue divided into these two general heads for the years from 1837 to 1847, both inclusive, to which I beg to refer.

The following is a similar Return of the net revenue for 1847 and 1848:—

Year.	Amount of Customs Duties on Imports, &c.	Amount of Revenue from other sources, deducting Repayment of Advances and Loans, Receipts in aid of Revenue, Deposits, and the Liberated African Department.	Net Amount of Revenue.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1847	16,371 16 10⅓	4,281 7 10½	20,653 4 9
1848	13,816 5 1	4,547 10 9	18,363 15 10

This Return exhibits a decrease in the total revenue of 1848 compared with that for 1847 of 2,289*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

It will be seen that this decrease is entirely in the Customs duties, and the cause is evident. The importations from Europe, and especially from the continental part of it, have materially fallen off, owing to the commercial embarrassment which Europe suffered during 1848, consequent, in a great measure, upon its disturbed political condition.

The portion of the revenue derived from other sources than Customs duties shows a slight increase in 1848, as compared with 1847. This is chiefly owing to the increased receipts for grog-shop licences.

The expenditure of the colony for the years from 1837 to 1847, both included, was stated in my last Report, to which I also beg to refer.

The following return shows the expenditure of 1848, as compared with 1847:—

Year.	Remittances to Agent-General to Pay Pensions and Miscellaneous Expenses incurred in England.	Amount of General Disbursements, exclusive of that paid from Parliamentary Grant, Liberated African Department, on account of Loans and Deposits.	Net Amount of Disbursements.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1847	5,000 0 0	20,405 7 3¾	25,405 7 3¾
1848	1,250 0 0	21,793 5 11¼	23,043 5 11¼

It will be seen that the expenditure for 1848, although less than that for 1847 by 2,362*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*, has exceeded the revenue for 1848 by 4,679*l.* 10*s.* 1¼*d.* The largeness of this expenditure is owing to a great degree to the amount required for public works of such importance that their progress could not have been arrested without permanent injury to the welfare of the colony.

III. *Imports and Exports.*

The following table shows the value of the imports in the years from 1837 to 1848, both included:—

Year.	Value of Imports.	Year.	Value of Imports.
	£.		£.
1837	112,132	1843	97,041
1838	91,198	1844	83,051
1839	103,088	1845	114,475
1840	73,989	1846	105,368
1841	63,222	1847	116,689
1842	81,144	1848	89,174

The following table exhibits the amount of goods in British vessels from Great Britain and from foreign states and in foreign vessels from the United States, and other foreign states during the years 1847 and 1848:—

Vessels.	Country.	1847			1848		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
British	Great Britain	89,236	4	0	64,911	6	6
	Foreign States	4,087	8	3	7,828	6	1
Foreign	United States	14,963	18	5	13,688	3	1
	Other Foreign States.	8,402	4	4	2,747	3	8
	Total	116,689	15	0	89,174	19	4

The following table shows the amount of tonnage which entered this port during the years 1847 and 1848:—

Vessels.	1847	1848
From Great Britain	9,311	14,288
,, Colonies and Coastwise	9,719	11,484
,, United States	1,798	3,773
,, Foreign States	5,846	2,956

It will be seen that while the amount of imports during 1848, compared with that during 1847, has decreased the amount of tonnage which entered the port during 1848, is greater than that amount which entered in 1847. This circumstance is to be explained by the fact, that a larger number than usual of vessels came in ballast, and that many vessels entered more than once during the same voyage, in which case the tonnage dues are only paid once. The actual amount of tonnage upon which the dues was paid during the years 1847 and 1848 is as follows:—

1847	26,636
1848	17,824

The following table exhibits the value of the exports from the colony in the years from 1837 to 1848, both included, as shown by the Customs return:—

Year.	Value of Exports.	Year.	Value of Exports.
	£.		£.
1837	98,934	1843	105,110
1838	64,996	1844	91,444
1839	58,440	1845	103,384
1840	65,888	1846	125,818
1841	75,939	1847	100,878
1842	87,553	1848	95,617

In my last Report I pointed out that these returns do not include the value of the gold exported, which not being subject to duty in England, does not figure in the manifest of the vessels in which it was shipped.

I also stated in the Report referred to that only a small part of the exports is the produce of the colony itself, the greater portion consisting of the productions of the countries in its vicinity.

The amount of exports and imports appearing in the Customs books does not adequately represent the commercial importance of the colony. A large quantity of goods are carried directly to the neighbouring rivers and there exchanged for African produce, which is again carried directly to England,

SIERRA LEONE.

or elsewhere, without coming into this harbour. This commerce is, to some extent, carried on by persons residing in this colony, which no doubt materially assists it by affording a source for the supply of factors and labourers to fell the timber and collect the other produce, and by giving it, by its presence, protection against the aggressions of the natives.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to observe that the remarks which I made in my last Report upon the injurious effects of the Revenue and Navigation Laws upon the commerce of the colony are no longer applicable. His Lordship, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has procured an Order of Her Majesty in Council, not only extending to the colony the beneficial provisions of the recent British Possessions Act, but also permitting goods of almost every description to be warehoused here for exportation. This measure, together wih the repeal of the Navigation Laws, will afford ample scope for the developement of the commercial resources of the colony, and furnish a fair opportunity of judging of the amount of advantage to be derived from it by the mother country.

For information regarding the nature of the exports and imports, and other matters belonging to this head, I beg to refer to my Report for 1847.

IV. *Public Works.*

The expenditure for public works during 1848 was 5,750*l.* 6*s.* 8½*d.*, that during the year 1847 was 6,075*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.* The following table shows upon what public works this expenditure has been incurred during these two years:—

Description of Works.	1847	1848
	£.	£.
Building used as Custom-house, Bonding-store, and Police office . . .	1,582	68
Kilsy Hospital	469	407
Government-house	553	88
Streets	590	359
Wharf, commenced May, 1848 . .	. .	1,005
Lighthouse, commenced August, 1848	. .	749
Church repairs	. .	442
Estimates generally	1,651	. .

The expenditure which stands at the head of this list was completed in 1847, and the sum expended upon it in 1848 was for repairs.

The foundation stone of the lighthouse was laid in August, 1848, and is now completed. It stands on Cape Sierra Leone. It is a round tower. The diameter is 19 feet at the base and 14 feet at the top, and its height is 53 feet. It will have a fixed light.

The repairs of the wharf are advancing as rapidly as circumstances will admit of. The wharf, however, was in so very defective a state, and so wholly inadequate to the wants of the colony, that it will require a considerable expense both of time and money before it can be rendered capable of affording the accommodation which the commerce of the colony requires.

The church has undergone a complete repair, and has been painted both outside and inside.

The amount appearing under the head "Estimates generally" was not, as his Lordship the Secretary of State supposed, expended in constructing roads and other works not included under special heads, but it represented the amount expended in the purchase of articles which could not be put down to any particular work. The item should more properly be called "Stock account."

V. *Manufactures.*

I have nothing to add to the information given last year under this head, except that the manufacture of the ground-nut oil seems to be increasing Nine other presses have been imported into the colony. The crushing of the nut for the supply of eight of which is to be performed by steam power.

VI. *Coins and Exchanges.*

To the information given under this head in my last Report, I have to add, that I have several reasons for believing that the amount of coin in the colony.

independently of that deposited in the colonial and military chests, is nearly 50,000*l.*, a large part of this sum is in the hands of the black people, who are in the habit of concealing their money by burying it in the ground under their houses.

The exchange as to England was at par throughout 1848.

VII. *Districts of the Colony.*

For the purpose of more effectually superintending the newly liberated Africans, the colony was divided into districts, in each of which resided an officer styled a manager, and one or more sub-managers whose duty it was to receive and locate these Africans, to attend generally to the promotion of their welfare, and to furnish the Governor as head of the Liberated African Department, with various periodical returns relating to the expenditure, in respect of these people and their numbers, state, and condition.

These officers were formerly paid out of the revenues of the United Kingdom; but since the reduction which took place in the Liberated African Department, a few years ago, the services of some of them have been retained, but their salaries have been paid by the colony, and in addition to such of their former duties as have still to be performed, they act as magistrates and Commissioners of the petty debt courts within their respective districts.

There are at present four of these districts.

The 1st Eastern District, comprises a tract of country commencing from the eastern boundaries of the parish of Freetown, about a mile and a half from the town, and running south-east by the side of the Bunce river, for about 11 miles, on the south-west it is bounded by an ideal line running nearly parallel with the water side, at a distance of from two to three miles.

There is a considerable belt of level ground in this district, enclosed between the water's side and the mountains. The soil in some parts of this belt is good, particularly in the vicinity of Wellington.

The only officers charged with the maintenance of public order in this district, besides the manager are two paid constables, and a few special constables.

The population of the district is 5456.

The second Eastern district commences from the south-eastern boundary of the before-mentioned district, and runs also south-east by the side of the Bunce river, to its source near Calmont town, whence it is bounded on the south-east by the Calmont creek, which is now, in that part, the boundary of the colony. The limit of the district on the south-west, is from four to six miles from the water side.

This district is the least mountainous and contains by far the best soil in the colony.

The population is, according to the census, 7,913.

Under the manager are one gaoler, five overseers of villages, and one constable. These overseers, however, act as constables.

The mountain district forms the north-western extremity of the peninsula, and comprises the tract of land, not included in the limits of Freetown, bounded on the north by the estuary of Sierra Leone, on the north-east by the ideal line which separates it from the first eastern district, on the south by a line running from a place a short distance south of False Cape, almost due east, until it meets the boundary of the first eastern district, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

The district, as its name imports, is almost entirely mountainous. The soil, however, is in some parts good.

The population is 9,324.

Under the manager there are in this district 12 paid constables, besides special constables.

The western district, commencing on the north from the boundary of the mountain district, runs by the side of the Atlantic nearly south to Cape Shilling, which is the southernmost extremity of the colony; on the south and south-east it is bounded by Yawrey Bay and Calmont Creek; and on the north-east by the limits of the first and second eastern districts. The length of the district is probably about 24 miles; its breadth about 5 to 6 miles.

The district is a mass of mountains, with the exception of a small portion of it near the southern extremity, upon the shores of the Yawrey Bay and the

SIERRA LEONE.

Calmont Creek. In this latter locality the soil is very good. Several large mountain streams intersect the district, and render its internal communications circuitous and difficult. A large portion of the mountains are covered with the primeval forest, which affords shelter for leopards and other wild animals, among which the elephant not unfrequently makes his appearance.

The Banana Islands are comprised within this district, which lie off the southern extremity of Cape Shilling.

The population is 5,628.

On account of the magnitude of this district, the manager has under him an assistant manager. There are seven paid constables and a number of special constables.

The boundaries of the districts are, I think, given as accurately as they could be ascertained. I am principally indebted for them to Mr. Nicol, the Acting Colonial Secretary.

VIII. *Agriculture.*

I have little information to give relative to the agriculture of the colony beyond that contained in my last Report. I regret that I can perceive no general improvement in the mode of farming, although I think I have observed that the small garden-grounds surrounding the houses of the people in the neighbourhood of Freetown, and of some of the villages of the colony, that in them Indian corn and other useful productions are grown in greater abundance, and that manure appears to be used more freely.

With the view of checking the shifting and wandering mode of culture I mentioned in my last Report, I have caused a circular to be addressed to the magistrates and managers of districts, requesting them to do all in their power to prevent the people from squatting on the Crown land without permission. No improvement can take place in the agriculture of the colony until the people are compelled to exert their care and ingenuity upon obtaining as much produce as possible out of a given quantity of land.

The society recently founded under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society for the improvement of Africa has attempted to encourage agriculture by offering rewards for the best samples of certain kinds of produce. The same society has also entertained the project of establishing a model farm. Such an experiment has, however, been several times tried without success.

In addition to the difficulties which I mentioned in my former Report as opposing themselves to agricultural improvement, I should mention the thievish habits of a large portion of the people, and the absence of an efficient rural police. Farm produce is liable to be constantly stolen; and the farmers are obliged, for mutual protection, to live together in villages, instead of residing upon their respective farms.

The proportion of land under cultivation, as stated in the Blue Book, is 32,854 acres; but I cannot place much dependence on the statement, nor am I induced to place much reliance upon the statement therein of the quantity of produce raised in the colony. It is, in my opinion, next to impossible to ascertain the quantity.

The return of the number of stock, I am disposed to think, may be nearly correct: it is as follows:—

Horned cattle	1,445
Sheep	592
Pigs	3,717
Goats	2,066

This return does not include Freetown and its vicinity.

IX. *Prices of Produce and Wages of Labour.*

The following tables show pretty correctly the prices of most articles of food, merchandise, and of stock:—

Articles of Native Production.

Cassada . .	Per bushel .	9*d.* to 1*s.*
Cocoa . .	Ditto . .	1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*
Sweet potatoes	Ditto . .	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

Indian corn	Per bushel	2*s*.
Rice	Ditto	7*s*. to 10*s*.
Yams	Per cwt.	6*s*. to 8*s*.
Plantains	Per bunch	6*d*. to 9*d*. according to size.
Bananas	Ditto	4*d*. to 6*d*. ditto.
Ginger	Per lb.	2*d*. to 3*d*.
Ground nuts	Per bushel	1*s*. 3*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.
Guinea corn	Ditto	4*s*.
Horned cattle	Per head	30*s*.
Sheep	Ditto	10*s*. to 12*s*.
Horses	Ditto	15*l*. to 30*l*.
Goats	Ditto	10*s*. to 15*s*.
Swine	Ditto	9*s*. to 10*s*.
Milk	Per pint	6*d*.
Beef	Per lb.	4*d*.
Mutton	Ditto	6*d*.
Pork	Ditto	4*d*. to 6*d*.

Imported Articles.

Wheaten flour	Per barrel	2*l*. to 2*l*. 10*s*.
Wheaten bread	Per lb.	3*d*.
Salt butter	Ditto	1*s*. 6*d*.
Cheese	Ditto	1*s*. 6*d*.
Coffee	Ditto	9*d*. to 1*s*.
Tea	Ditto	4*s*. to 6*s*.
Sugar	Ditto	8*d*.
Salt	Per bushel	2*s*. 3*d*.
Wine	Per dozen	30*s*.
Ale	Ditto	10*s*.
Porter	Ditto	10*s*.
Tobacco	Per lb.	9*d*.

The wages of labour are given pretty correctly in my last Report. I observe in this Blue Book that the price of predial labour is again stated at 9*d*. per diem. This is a mistake, I do not know that predial or farm labourers are ever hired by the day; their wages are at the utmost 10*s*. 6*d*. a-month, and I have personal knowledge of their being hired at 8*s*. 8*d*. a-month.

Although labour is nominally cheap, it is in reality extremely dear, as it is almost impossible to obtain from a labourer anything approaching a fair day's work. I should think that one English labourer would easily do as much work in a day as four Africans.

X. *Administration of Justice.*

With reference to the account which I attempted to give under this head, in my Report for 1847, of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the colony, I have to state that a local Ordinance has been passed, one of the objects of which is to remove the doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Court of the Recorder mentioned in that Report, by giving to the Court the same jurisdiction as that exercised by the superior Courts of law at Westminster.

The actual amount of business transacted before the Court is however very trifling. During the whole period of my residence in the colony, upwards of seven years, I do not remember more than five or six cases which were brought to trial, most cases after being commenced are settled out of Court; those which are not so arranged go by default.

There are no bankrupt or insolvent laws in the colony, so that there is not any way by which a prisoner for a debt above 20*l*. can put an end to his imprisonment. The want of these laws is however not felt generally as an inconvenience. Debtors are discharged from prison by their creditors after it is found that they have nothing wherewith to pay their debts. The only cases, as far as I know, in which a contrary course has been pursued, are those in which the debtor has acted with gross dishonesty.

I omitted in my last Report to give an account of the police of the colony.

The police force for Freetown and its suburbs consists of an inspector, four

SIERRA LEONE.

sub-inspectors, and 100 constables. I regret that I cannot report favourably as to the efficiency of this force. Robberies in the night time are of no unfrequent occurrence, and are rarely detected by the constables on duty.

The causes of this ineffective state of the force I take to be, that it is badly and inadequately officered, and that there are far too many of one nation. The Akoos in the force are 66 out of the 100 constables, and three of the inspectors being of that tribe, and the difficulty of getting persons of the same nation to inform of each others delinquencies is notorious.

The police force for the rest of the colony consists of only 22 paid constables and a number of special constables, who are paid for the duties they from time to time are called upon to perform.

XI.—*Legislation.*

The only Ordinances which have been passed in 1848, are,

An Ordinance to provide for the Support of the Civil List Establishment of the Colony of Sierra Leone for the year 1849.

An Ordinance for defining the Jurisdiction and regulating the practice of the Court of the Recorder of Freetown.

An Ordinance to Extend the Provisions of an Act passed on the tenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, entitled, " An Act for levying an Assessment at Cape Coast Castle, Annamaboe and Accra to be employed in maintaining a Militia Force for the defence of those Settlements, and for collecting certain Light Dues from Merchant Vessels anchoring in the Roads of Cape Coast Castle, to every port and place within Her Majesty's Dominions on the Gold Coast.

And an Ordinance for granting a Duty upon Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Hollands, imported into Cape Coast Castle and Her Majesty's other Settlements on the Gold Coast.

XII.—*Climate.*

During the year 1848 the colony has been comparatively healthy, only nine deaths have occurred among the resident white population, and of these only two can be attributed to fever or direct climatorial influence.

XIII.—*Population.*

I stated in my Report for 1847 that the returns of the census cannot be considered as absolutely correct. The taking of the census instead of being accomplished in a single day, as in England, occupies some weeks. I believe, however, that it gives a pretty close approximation to the number of the people.

These returns for 1848 give the following results :—

Males	25,340
Females	21,171
Total population . .	46,511

Showing an increase as compared with the returns for the preceding year of 1,505

The births during 1848 are stated to be 1,445; the deaths 904, and the marriages 604.

The population is thus geographically distributed,

Freetown and suburbs . . .	18,190
First Eastern District . . .	5,456
Second Eastern District . . .	7,913
Mountain District	9,324
Western District	5,628

The number of the classes and tribes of which it is composed are as follows :—

Europeans	110
Nova Scotia settlers	560
Maroons.	462
Liberians	90
West Indians	123
Liberated Africans	20,619

Descendants of liberated Africans born in the colony	19,624
Mandingoes	291
Foulahs	63
Timnehs	477
Soosoos	195
Sherbros	1,527
Jolofs	114
Natives of the Gold Coast	31
Kroomen	743
Discharged soldiers	291
Aliens, non-resident	1,191
	46,511

In the return of the liberated Africans it had been usual, as I stated in my last Report, to include both persons actually liberated from slavery, and their descendants. I gave directions that in taking the census for 1848 these two classes should be distinguished, and also that the former class should be sub-divided according to the nations or tribes of which it is composed. Owing, however, to some misunderstanding, this arrangement has not been fully carried into effect. The main division alone has been made throughout the whole colony as shown in the above table. In Freetown and the suburbs, however, the liberated Africans and their descendants have been sub-divided in manner above mentioned, but unfortunately the person employed to take the census in this locality, although he attended to the main division generally, yet neglected to apply it to his recapitulation of the sub-division. The following return, therefore, shows the numbers of the different tribes of liberated Africans and their descendants residing in Freetown, but does not distinguish between the former and the latter.

Akoos	7,144	Mandingoes	188
Eboos	1,231	Sherbros	38
Paupahs	1,075	Timnehs	5
Calabahs	319	Foulahs	14
Kakanjas.	163	Soosoos	51
Mokos	470	Koosoos	609
Binnees	107	Jolofs	16
Congos	421	Mozambiques	18
Housas	657	Bassas	60
Kromantees	168	Other small tribes	549

The rest of the population of Freetown is made up of Europeans, Nova Scotia settlers, Maroons, Kroomen, and others, not liberated Africans, and nearly in numbers mentioned above, as, with the exception of the managers, some of the missionaries, and a few hundreds of Sherbros, nearly all the people residing in the rural districts of the colony are liberated Africans and their descendants.

The following return of the houses within the colony distinguishing them according to the material of which they are composed, will afford some means of judging of the condition of the people in the several districts of the colony.

Name of Town or District.	Description of Houses.			Total.
	Stone.	Frame.	Wattle.	
Freetown	333	612	3,323	4,268
1st Eastern District	21	39	1,557	1,617
2nd Eastern District	9	17	2,370	2,396
Mountain District	25	182	2,464	2,671
Western District	43	43	1,397	1,483
Total	431	893	11,111	12,435

I should explain that what are called stone-houses are those the bodies of which are built of stone, around which, resting on an outer wall of stone, as high as the floor of the first story, is raised a casing as it were of wood-work, which forms the piazzas or galleries which run round the more solid part of the edifice; that in what are styled frame-houses only the lower or ground-story is built of

SIERRA LEONE.

stone, upon which is raised a superstructure of wood-work; and that of wattle huts are formed by posts sunk into the ground, between which lathes or small branches, generally of mangrove or bamboo, are interwoven, over which clay or mud is plastered outside and inside; their floors are made of hardened mud or clay.

I may mention that I am informed that, in 1814, there were only three stone-houses in the colony.

XIV. *Education.*

In my former Report I gave an account of the various schools and other educational institutions in the colony, with a sketch of the course of the instruction pursued in them.

Another institution has been recently established, which may be fitly mentioned under this head, called the Literary and Scientific Institution of Freetown. It scarcely merits, and it is to be regretted that it should have been given, so high-sounding a title, which has a tendency to mislead the friends of the colony, who are without local knowledge, as to the actual state of mental culture in the colony, and to provoke the derision of its enemies, who may be possessed of such knowledge. It may, notwithstanding, under proper management, be the means of doing good. The society is composed of an indefinite number of members, and is under the government of office-bearers, having also very imposing titles, such as president, vice-president, committees of correspondence, of finance, and so forth. The objects of the institution are to establish a library of useful books, to procure the periodicals and principal daily and weekly newspapers from England for the perusal of its members. The books may be taken away to the residences of the members; the newspapers and magazines must be perused in the reading-room.

It is in contemplation, I believe, to induce some of the better-informed persons in the colony to give lectures on various subjects. If these subjects are well selected, and given in a simple and intelligible manner, they will do good.

In my former Report I noticed the defective method of instruction adopted in some of the schools of the colony. Judging, however, from the general state of the people with regard to intellectual culture, I should be disposed to infer that the education given in most of the schools must be unsuited to the requirements of the people: wherein the defect consists it is not so easy to point out. I should, however, be inclined to say that the books used and subjects taught are not in general such as are likely to awaken the curiosity and stimulate the thinking powers of the native African. The learning of geographical details relating to countries they never heard of, of the dry and abstract rules of grammar, and the spelling of long words of which they know neither the origin nor the force, do not seem to me to afford the best means of waking up the slumbering intellect of the savage. It appears to me that this would be easier done by teaching them to observe the more obvious natural phenomena which surround them, and by gradually unfolding to them some notion of the general laws by which they take place. Along with this instruction a practical knowledge of agriculture and mechanical arts might fitly be given. The knowledge of the English language might be more easily and more pleasantly conveyed by causing the children to read simple narratives, which would excite their curiosity. Nothing of this kind is, as far as I know, done. I mention, as a significant fact, that I have never, as far as I can remember, seen a copy of Robinson Crusoe in the colony, a book which, describing as it does so many objects to which he is familiar, would delight and instruct the African child.

XV.—*Crime.*

The following Return shows the number of persons tried and the number convicted during the years from 1837 to 1848 both included.

Year,	Tried.			Convicted.		
	Murder.	Other Felonies.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Other Felonies.	Misdemeanor.
1837	3	59	7	3	40	5
1838	2	88	8	1	58	4
1839	1	71	11	..	47	8
1840	4	56	13	3	42	10
1841	1	107	9	..	77	8
1842	..	99	..	..	65	..
1843	6	144	10	..	85	7
1844	..	99	5	..	73	3
1845	2	86	2	2	51	2
1846	4	84	2	2	60	1
1847	..	142	19	..	99	18
1848	1	109	4	1	88	3

Taking triennial averages of the period embraced in this Return it will be seen that the numbers of persons tried and convicted have been progressively increasing.

Year.	Tried.	Convicted.
1837–39	250	166
1840–42	289	205
1843–45	354	223
1846–48	365	272

This increase may perhaps be partly attributed to the greater care and vigilance employed of late years in bringing offenders to trial, but it must, I fear, be also in part attributed to an increase in crime in the community, and especially of those offences which relate to property, such as larceny, house-breaking, and burglary. I would also observe that the punishment of whipping was discontinued in 1841, and I think the increase of crime is partly traceable to that circumstance. The punishment has been lately re-introduced with marked success.

XVI.—*Religion.*

The number of persons attending the public worship of the several denominations of Christians in the colony according to the returns, furnished by the respective ministers, are as follows:—

Church of England	7,015
Wesleyan Methodists	8,804
West African Methodists . . .	2,081
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion . .	1,283

The Baptists have furnished no return, but from all I can learn, I should estimate their numbers at about 300. Thus the total number of persons attending Christian worship is, according to this statement, 19,433.

It will be seen, by inspecting my Report for 1847, that there is a great discrepancy between the number of persons therein given, as attending the service of the Wesleyans, and the number of such persons stated above. The number, however, given last year, was furnished by the ministers of that denomination to the Secretary of the Colony.

In the returns sent in by the Wesleyans for 1848, I have to observe, that the number of attendants at Bathurst-street chapel in Freetown is stated to be 1,056, whilst the chapel is mentioned as capable of containing only 600, and that the number of persons attending the chapel in the Grassfield in Freetown is said to be 1578, whilst the chapel is stated as being capable of containing 700 persons only. The explanation offered of these statements is, that the excess of attendants, beyond the number which the chapels will hold, are accommodated in rooms adjoining the chapels, or remain outside in the street.

In order to contribute to the discovery of the actual state of the colony with regard to religious instruction and belief, I directed that in taking the Census for 1848, the religious profession of every person in the community should as far as practicable be ascertained, and the following table exhibits the results of this inquiry:—

SIERRA LEONE.

Church of England	10,701
Wesleyans	7,208
West African Methodists	6,662
Baptists	528
Roman Catholics	96
Jews	4
Mahomedans	2,439
Pagans	16,319
Total	46,511

This return, so far as concerns the Christian sects, is apparently greatly at variance with that furnished by their ministers, but it must be remembered that it relates to the entire population, infants and young children included, who are considered as being of the religion of their parents, and that the larger number appearing in it as belonging to the Church of England is moreover to be accounted for by the probable supposition that many persons indifferent in general to religious duties, and seldom attending any public worship, would still when called upon to range themselves under some religious division adopt that of the Established Church.

With regard to the West African Methodists I am satisfied that the Census Return is upon the whole the more accurate one, as I know of several places in the colony which contain a vast number of this sect, of which no return was sent by the ministers or members, and I believe, moreover, that the members stated by the heads of the sect merely include actual communicants.

I am also disposed to think that the number of Pagans and Mahomedans stated in the Census Return are nearly correct. I last year, without the data now before me, estimated the number of Pagans at 12,000 to 15,000, and that of the Mahomedans at about 2,000.

BENJ. W. PINE, Acting Governor.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
November 2, 1849.

GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST.

No. 26.

(No. 5.) No. 26.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Winniett to Earl Grey.

Cape Coast Castle, January 31, 1849.
(Received April 12, 1849.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the "Blue Book," in duplicate, for the year 1848, accompanied by my own Report.

In my statement, I have confined my remarks principally to those subjects which I conceived to be of much public interest, and respecting which I have had an opportunity to become more intimately acquainted with.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. WINNIETT.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Population.

The gratifying circumstances in reference to the population of the extensive districts connected with these settlements, recorded in 1846, have suffered no diminution of interest during the past two years,. New villages rising in various districts, exhibit new proofs of numerical progression, and invite attention to the interesting fact that a totally new era is dawning upon the country. Every succeeding year proclaims the progress of civilization among the teeming thousands whose immediate ancestors were so deeply sunk in barbarism; and it is delightful to notice the high estimation in which they are beginning to hold the manners, customs, and institutions of civilized life.

Agriculture.

The extent of land under cultivation appears to correspond with the increase of population. The modes of culture have undergone no change; but many of the natives seem to be turning their attention to the growth of coffee; this is a very important fact, for there can be no doubt, that the absence of any necessity for expensive and complicated machinery for preparing and dressing the coffee, places its culture, and quick returns, in connexion therewith, within the reach of any industrious native.

Public Works.

An interesting and advantageous change under this head has recently taken place, in the preparing and opening of a new market-place in Cape Coast. The change effected thereby has been very great; a much larger and more regular supply of all the common necessaries of life is daily exhibited for sale, and there can be no doubt that this circumstance will give a fresh impetus to the agricultural operations of the natives who reside in the interior, within the range of a few miles distant from Cape Coast.

Education.

Future employment for the youth now under education in the various schools in the country is becoming a question of vital importance; and the right direction of their young energies in pursuits and habits of useful industry could not fail to have a most important bearing on the religious and commercial interests of the country.

Exports.

The schedule, descriptive of exports for 1848, as compared with those of 1847, shows an increase of—

Gold-dust . .	5,550 ounces.
Ivory . . .	50 tons.
Palm-oil . .	1,050 tons.
Maize . . .	5,000 bushels.
Guinea grain . .	10,600 pounds.

These results indicate a healthy and growing commerce, and are powerfully corroborative of the remarks I have already made in reference to the advancement of civilization among the natives.

A considerable portion of the increase in the amount of gold-dust exported during the year may be considered as one of the gratifying results of the expedition to Appolonia, which circumstance has produced an extraordinary improvement in trade on that part of the coast.

General Remarks.

It is highly gratifying to contemplate the excellent state of subordination of all the tribes within the range of British jurisdiction, contrasting their present happy circumstances, under the influence and control of a mild and enlightened Government, with those of other tribes which are not enjoying the same advantages. They duly estimate the blessings of peace and social improvement, and are beginning to understand and feel that their interests are happily blended with those of the Government which affords them its protection.

The friendly intercourse which has taken place betwixt the local Government and the kings of Ashantee and Dahomey, has also been productive of very gratifying results, as shown in the good intelligence now existing.

The monarchs above mentioned seem greatly desirous of the good opinion of the British Government and of perpetuated peace.

Thus the general aspect of all things connected with the government of these settlements is full of promise and hope. Christianity is spreading its salutary influences all around, and the observant mind cannot but reflect with deep satisfaction on the healthy progress in these regions of humanizing institutions.

W. WINNIETT, Lieut.-Governor.

GAMBIA.

GAMBIA.

No. 27. (No. 41.) No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONNELL to Earl GREY.

Government House, Bathurst,
June 16, 1849.
(Received Aug. 11, 1849.)

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1848, which has been compiled by Acting Colonial Secretary Robertson with that officer's usual care and industry.

2. As I infer from the records here that no full report respecting either the commercial or other general prospects of these settlements has been forwarded with any previous Blue Book to England, I shall endeavour in this Report to collect such information regarding the Gambia as may in some measure remedy that defect, and place before Her Majesty's Government, in a clear light, the resources of these settlements, and their present commercial, political, and social condition. I can, however, do so but in an imperfect degree within the limits to which I must necessarily confine myself.

3. I shall divide such observations as I propose to make under the following heads:—

1. Revenue and grants in aid of revenue.
2. Expenditure.
3. Public works.
4. Nature and effect of Customs duties levied at Bathurst.
5. General view of the nature and amount of former and present exports from the Gambia.
6. Ground nuts.
7. Remarks on the importance to Great Britain of the commerce of the Gambia.
8. Mode of carrying on trade with the natives.
9. The upper river.
10. Militia.
11. Education.
12. Agriculture.

4. The revenue of these settlements is raised, 1st, by a duty of 4 per cent. on the invoice value of all goods imported into the Gambia (except those imported to Albreda); 2ndly, an extra duty of 6*d.* per gallon on spirits, palm wine, wines imported into the settlements; 3rdly, one farthing per pound weight extra on tobacco; and, 4thly, a tonnage duty of 1*s.* per ton levied on each vessel, and a quarantine fee of 1*l.* 1*s.*

There are a few other miscellaneous items, but of small amount, such as,

Auction duties.
Licences.
Market dues.
Fines, &c.
Fees of office (chiefly for passports).
Quit rents.
Tolls of the Oyster-creek Ferry.

All these items have not amounted to 500*l.* during the past year; but it is to be observed that no auction duties were collected either during 1848 or 1847; and the arrears of those two years, so far as they can be recovered, must he carried to the credit of 1849.

No differential duty whatever is levied here on imports from Great Britain or from foreign countries, whether in foreign or British bottoms. The sole distinction made is that vessels built in the colony pay tonnage and quarantine dues only once in each year.

5. Formerly, under the authority of Acts passed by the Governor and Council of Sierra Leone, double the duties payable on British goods were

levied on foreign goods, and an extra duty besides on foreign goods imported in foreign bottoms. These differential duties, as far as I can discover from the imperfect records within my reach, appear to have been abolished in 1835; and the duties levied in 1836 were of much the same description as at present, excepting that the 3 per cent. was raised in 1845 to 4 per cent. by an Ordinance of the Legislative Council here, and the 6*d.* per gallon on wine imposed in 1845.

6. It might be useful to trace the gradual progress of the colony in the increase of the revenue from the early years of the settlement; and with that view I have prepared the following Table from such Blue Books as can be found in the colony, placing the amount of the Parliamentary grant drawn in each year within the colony opposite the total of local revenue for the same period. It must, however, be borne in mind that portions of the salaries of officers absent on leave in England and drawn there, as also the sums granted to keep up the colonial steamer, do not appear in the column "Parliamentary Grant" as it stands in the following Table, for I had no means of ascertaining those sums:—

TABLE No. 1.

Date.	Fixed Revenue.			Parliamentary Grant.			Total.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1829	1,679	12	11	2,595	12	11	4,275	5	10
1830	1,513	0	3	2,980	15	10	4,493	16	1
1831	1,893	19	0	2,680	15	10	4,574	4	10
1832	No records at Bathurst.								
1833	2,334	6	6½	2,505	15	10	4,840	2	4
1834	No records at Bathurst.								
1835	3,128	10	10¼	2,083	3	3½	5,211	14	1¾
1836	4,706	6	4¾	1,781	3	0	6,487	9	4¾
1837	4,055	11	3	1,470	13	1	5,526	4	4
1838	3,388	4	7	905	15	10	4,294	0	5
1839	5,888	15	2	1,866	3	9	7,754	18	11
1840	4,543	3	6	1,494	3	6	6,038	3	5
1841	3,563	17	9	1,052	7	1	4,616	4	10
1842	5,932	17	2	962	3	7	6,895	0	9
1843	6,486	16	7	2,835	7	2	9,322	3	9
1844	5,257	3	6	2,484	4	8	7,741	8	2
1845	6,565	6	0	3,180	15	10	9,746	1	10
1846	6,006	16	0	2,730	10	5	8,737	6	5
1847	6,886	17	7	2,003	0	4	8,889	17	11
1848	6,560	12	3	2,387	11	4	8,948	3	7

7. To place the real income from all sources of these settlements accurately before your Lordship, it would be necessary to know, in addition to the above, the amount of the expenditure by Great Britain for maintaining a military force here, together with the Commissariat and Ordnance expenses, which are defrayed from the British Treasury. Till a colony provides its own means of defence, the expense which the latter occasion to Great Britain are just as much to be considered as any salary paid by the British Treasury to the officers conducting its civil Government.

8. The imperfect records, and the total want of all arrangement until last year of the papers in the Secretary's office, with the loss and abstraction of many, must prevent my adding to the above Table a column, as I would wish, exhibiting the last-named expenditure. It appears to me, from what I can learn, that the total military Commissariat and Ordnance expenses here amount to an average of 13,000*l.* per annum; and latterly this amount has been increased by an allowance of 2,000*l.* per annum for the maintenance of a colonial steamer.

The sum expended under all the above heads in 1848 was 16,217*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* The Parliamentary grant for salaries during the same year was 2,387*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, making a total of 18,604*l.* 13*s.* 8*d*, which amount is entirely independent of the large sums expended by Great Britain on the annual relief of officers, the sums drawn by officers in England, transport, the clothing of the troops, and also of half salaries of civil officers drawn in England. I, therefore, consider that 20,000*l.* per annum may be considered as a very low estimate of the amount given by Great Britain towards the support and protection of the British settlements in this river.

GAMBIA.

9. On the other hand, the entire local revenue of these settlements amounted only to 6,560*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* during last year; nor did it ever more than twice previously equal that amount, namely, in 1845 and 1847, in which latter year it rose to its greatest amount, 6,886*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

10. An examination of the various items composing the revenue of last year shows under the head of Customs only 5,942*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, as the amount levied on the shipping and imports of the settlements. From that sum must be deducted 198*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, palm wine duty, which is not paid by the merchants, leaving 5,743*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* to represent the amount contributed directly by the mercantile interest towards the support and protection of the settlements, an amount which cannot, in my opinion, be considered unduly burdensome or unfair, when compared with the very much larger sum directly given by Great Britain towards the same objects.

11. It is true that 20,000*l.* per annum may be a very great amount for Great Britain to expend on any important national object, such as the maintenance of her commercial supremacy on this coast; but as many parties here complain even of the small amount of duties levied at this port, it is right that it should be more generally known than it appears to be that Great Britain expends nearly, if not in reality more, than five times the amount to support and protect the local Government and commerce of this river than is contributed by those directly interested in the support and extension of that commerce.

12. An analysis of the local revenue of these settlements in 1848, as compared with the previous year, shows a deficiency of 428*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Owing, however, to the financial year having been commenced on the 1st instead of the 5th of January in this year, according to the new Treasury regulations, the amount of palm wine duty appears less by 149*l.* 9*s.* than it otherwise would have been; but on the whole it is clear that the revenue had declined from causes requiring hereafter more special notice.

13. The duties on imports in British vessels exhibit a falling off of 550*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, and on imports in foreign vessels of 292*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, and the extra duty on tobacco a diminution of 207*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; that is, a diminution of 1,050*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* on those three sources of regular revenue. To counterbalance this loss, there is an increase in 1848 of 591*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in the extra duty on spirits, and of 121*l.* 9*s.* in the extra duty on wine, or an increase in these items of 712*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

14. It must, however, be borne in mind that the extra duties on wines and spirits are not collected till 12 months after the importation of those articles, and consequently the increased amount raised from those sources in 1848 is to be ascribed rather to the prosperous state of commerce in 1847 than in 1848.

Expenditure.

15. The expenditure of these settlements is under the control of the Governor and Legislative Council, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, with the exception of such expenditure on fixed establishments as may already have received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

16. Deducting the amount of the Parliamentary grant for salaries to civil officers in 1847 and 1848, the expenditure of those years appears from their respective Blue Books to have been as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1847	7,542	12	8
1848	8,171	1	9

showing an excess in the expenditure of 1848 over the preceding year of 628*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*; to which must be added 998*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, being the amount paid in 1849 for sundry expenses incurred in 1848, though appearing from the charge in the commencement of the financial year as payments made in 1849. Thus it would appear that the expenditure of these settlements in 1848 exceeded that of 1847 by so large an amount as 1,626*l.* 12*s.*

Enclosure No. 1.

17. Such, however, is not the case, as 1,528*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* of the above apparent excess was expended on the colonial steamer, the expenses of which are not included in the above expenditure of 1847, and appear never to have been brought to account in any previous Blue Book; whilst there does not exist in any of the public offices here a single document explanatory of the amount or details of that important branch of expenditure previous to 1848; consequently

the Acting Secretary has been unable to make the required comparative statement of that expenditure in the Blue Book which I now transmit.

18. Deducting, therefore, the amount expended on the colonial steamer in 1848 from the expenditure of that year, it will be found that the real excess of the expenditure of 1848 over 1847 is only 97*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

I regret that the Blue Book which I transmit does not on several items furnish an accurate comparative statement of the expenditure of 1848 with that of 1847; but the fact is, that the complete accounts relating to that expenditure are not in the possession of the authorities here, nor are any accounts of the expenditure for many previous years to be found in the colony, they having all been abstracted from the records of the colony, as your Lordship is aware. I cannot, therefore, furnish such a Table as I would have wished of the expenditure of these settlements. I shall, however, annex here Tables showing the details of the fixed establishments of the colony defrayed from the colonial funds and those defrayed from the Parliamentary grant. The said Tables represent the cost of the fixed establishments of these settlements when there is no vacancy in any of the offices:—

TABLE No. 2.—COLONIAL FUNDS.

Establishment.	Office.	Fixed Establishment. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Total. £.	*s.*	*d.*
Governor	Governor	200	0	0	200	0	0
Colonial Secretary	Secretary	150	0	0			
	First Writer	200	0	0			
	Second Writer	74	15	0			
	Messenger	15	0	0	439	15	0
Clerk of the Council	Clerk	100	0	0	100	0	0
Colonial Clerk of Works	Clerk of Works	400	0	0			
	Sluice-gate-keeper	18	5	0			
	Collector of Drain Rates	40	0	0	458	5	0
Collector of Customs	Collector	400	0	0			
	Clerk	150	0	0			
	Tide Surveyor	150	0	0			
	Tide Waiter	60	0	0			
	Collector of Palm Wine Duty	50	0	0			
	Assistant ditto	17	0	0			
	Six Boatmen	78	0	0			
	Messenger	10	8	0			
	Allowances	19	8	11	934	16	11
Clerk of the Market	Clerk	36	10	0	36	10	0
Quarantine	Superintendent	40	0	0	40	0	0
Ferries	Superintendent	15	0	0			
	Three Boatmen	47	10	0	62	10	0
Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Registrar	30	0	0	30	0	0
Judicial Establishment	Clerk of the Crown	70	0	0			
	Court Keeper	15	0	0	85	0	0
Ecclesiastical Establishment	Colonial Chaplain	.	.				
	Horse Allowance	41	1	3	41	1	3
Medical Establishment	Colonial Surgeon	400	0	0			
	Horse Allowance	41	1	3	441	1	3
Police and Gaols	Superintendent	50	0	0			
Bathurst	Clerk of Police Court	100	0	0			
	Sergeant	25	0	0			
	Six Constables, 25*l.* each	150	0	0			
	Eight ditto, 11*d.* each per diem	133	16	8			
	Two ditto, 8*d.* ditto.	24	6	8			
	One ditto, 5½*d.* ditto.	7	19	8			
	Beadle of Court of Requests	30	0	0			
	Gaoler	70	0	0			
	Three Turnkeys	45	0	0			
	Three Overseers of Chain Gang	73	0	0	709	3	0

GAMBIA.

Table No. 2—*continued.*

Establishment.	Office.	Fixed Establishment. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
Police and Gaols:—			
M'Carthy's Island	Gaoler	36 10 0	
	Six Constables	91 5 0	
			127 15 0
Militia	Adjutant	50 0 0	
	Pay and Quarter Master	50 0 0	
	Sergeant-Major	25 0 0	
	Armourer	18 0 0	
	Buglers	6 0 0	
			149 0 0
Agent-General	Agent	40 0 0	
	Office Allowance	12 10 0	
			52 10 0
Total Colonial		£	3,908 11 5

Table No. 3.—Salaries from Parliamentary Grant.

Establishment.	Office.	Fixed Establishment. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
Governor	Governor	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Colonial Secretary	Secretary	450 0 0	450 0 0
Judicial	Chief Justice	800 0 0	
	Queen's Advocate	400 0 0	1,200 0 0
Ecclesiastical	Colonial Chaplain	400 0 0	400 0 0
Civil Commander of M'Carthy's Island.	Commander	130 15 0	130 15 0
Total Salaries			3,180 15 0
Government Vessels			2,000 0 0
Total Parliamentary Grant		£	5,180 15 0

19. It thus appears that the colony defrays 3,908*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* of the salaries and allowances of the public officers, police, &c. In addition to this, the expense of maintaining the prisoners, office contingencies, rent of offices, customs and presents to native chiefs, &c., are all borne by the colony, and I find that these latter may be considered as amounting, on an average, to 1,200*l.* Adding that sum to 3,908*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* we have 5,108*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, the amount which must be annually defrayed from the resources of the colony before anything can be laid out on improvements, education, public buildings, &c.

20. Supposing, therefore, the regular revenue of the colony every year, exclusive of any increase from extraordinary sources, to reach only the same amount as in 1848, there would not be more than a balance of 1,452*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* applicable to all the other various local expenses which it might be advisable to incur for repairs of public buildings, the establishment of schools, making of roads, or completing some effective system of drainage; and on a review of the above civil establishment of the colony, I think it would be difficult to point out any reduction which could be effected in it without impairing the efficiency of the Local Government in some department. Though extremely anxious to make all possible reductions, I confess myself at a loss to know which of the above items can or ought to be struck from the annual expenditure of the colony.

21. Yet though the sum of 1,452*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* may not be much to be left at the disposal of the Council each year, much could, no doubt, gradually be effected with it; but at the present moment the colony is indebted to the agent in a considerable amount, no less than 1,553*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

22. This sum, however, may be considered as representing the entire liabilities of the colony; and were it not for the present stagnation of commerce, occasioned by the interruption in the chief exports of the settlements, namely,

the ground nuts, owing to the French revolution last year, the greater portion of that debt would already be paid off, and it is the intention of myself and the Council to devote every shilling of the revenue, not absolutely required for the fixed establishments, to the liquidation of that debt.

23. Neither do I consider that the fact of owing such a sum would afford any ground for discouragement at another period; but at this moment it is not easy to make remittances to the agent with the revenue declining. The following table shows the amount of Customs' revenue in the first five months of the present and the two preceding years:—

TABLE No. 4.

Months.	1847	1848	1849
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January . .	147 11 11	361 13 4	110 16 7
February . .	487 14 6	360 10 2	357 7 2
March . .	1,160 16 3	918 2 3	382 7 0
April . . .	347 10 10	321 15 6	494 15 7
May . . .	213 14 3	710 9 0	526 18 2
Total . £	2,357 7 9	2,672 10 3	1,872 4 6

Thus it appears that the Customs' revenue already received to the end of last month is 800*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* less than that received during the corresponding period last year; and it is this deficiency which renders the small debt to the agent a matter of serious moment at present.

24. It is right also to observe that almost all the debt now due by the colony was incurred as long back as 1847, and previous to my assumption of the Government. The greater portion was then due for materials forwarded from England for the construction of the "New Lock," a work undertaken for the purpose of completing the drainage of several hundred acres of swamp in the immediate neighbourhood of Bathurst. The consideration of this subject belongs however more especially to the next heading of—

Public Works.

25. Under this head a sum of 1,781*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* appears as the expenditure for 1848, being 646*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* less than the expenditure on public works in 1847, when that item was no less than 2,427*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, exclusive of more than 1,000*l.* due to the agent for building materials purchased and sent out in 1847.

26. It does not appear that any addition to the public works of this colony was accomplished in 1847 at all commensurate with so large an outlay, but as difficulties which are not likely to recur prevent my obtaining accurate information relative to the expenditure on public works during 1847, I shall not enter further into the subject, but shall confine myself to the outlay on public works during 1848, when I may be considered to have first become responsible for that expenditure.

27. The amount of 1,781*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* from the colonial chest was expended during 1848 on public works, as follows:—

TABLE No. 5.

	£. s. d.
Alterations and Repairs to Government House . . .	1,118 2 9
New Lock	206 18 1
Repairs to Police Stations	5 12 0
New House for Serjeant of Police	58 13 2
Militia Store	35 14 7
Repairs and Alterations of Gaol at Bathurst	74 4 0
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	18 1 7
Repairs to Sundry Works and Buildings	302 3 4
	£1,819 9 6

The above includes 25*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* paid in January last for work done in December, 1847, and 13*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* under the head of roads, streets, and bridges, in the Blue Book for 1848.

28. Your Lordship has already been put by me in possession of such full information relative to the expenditure on public works during 1848, that it is not necessary to enlarge much on that subject here; I consider it, however, but

GAMBIA.

justice to Mr. Thompson, the Colonial Clerk of Works, to observe that I do not think so much was ever accomplished at so small an expense before in these settlements. The principal public building belonging to the Colony Government House has been enlarged, jalousied, repaired, painted, ceiled, almost, I may say, in a great measure rebuilt, for one-third of the sum which it cost, in 1840 and 1841, to knock down the out-offices and diminish its already limited accommodation by two rooms.

29. On my arrival I found the building in a sad state of dilapidation, most of the flooring and joists decayed, the rooms unceiled and unpainted, the very doors of the sitting rooms without locks and the roof unsound, whilst the lower part of the house was quite swampy in the rainy season. I was, therefore, reluctantly compelled, at great personal inconvenience for a long period, to undertake repairing the building; and the task has been in part accomplished by Mr. Thompson, though the wing buildings and the few out-offices are still much dilapidated.

30. I cannot but say that I agree with those colonists who are dissatisfied with the expenditure that has from the first been lavished on Government House. I enclose a return which I have compiled from such records as lay within my reach of the expense to this colony of Government House, from the commencement of that building.

Enclosure No. 2.

Your Lordship will thereby observe that no less a sum than 16,129*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* appears to have been expended on that building previous to my assumption of the government, and I believe that amount to be independent of other sums given in former years by the Ordinance for the same object, whilst it does not include seven years, from 1832 to 1838 inclusive, for which period I have no detailed statements of the expenditure on public works.

31. The above sum seems much to exceed what ought to have been allotted for such a purpose, and I am still at a loss to know how it could possibly have been expended. It was, however, my own opinion, and that of Her Majesty's Government, that it was advisable to restore the building, and that has accordingly been in great part accomplished, as the centre portion is now secured against the weather, and though incompletely furnished it is sufficiently commodious for the transaction of business and exercise of all necessary hospitality. The estimate to complete the repairs and alterations was 2,254*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, but of this only 1,448*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* was expended, including the value of old stores used. The money drawn from the colonial chest was only 1,118*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

32. It is in the construction of the New Lock that the colony has of late years been most unfortunate. This work was commenced in the latter part of 1846, and the estimated cost was 2,254*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* As this estimate, however, did not include the cost of certain embankments, quite as essential as the lock itself, I conceive that a great mistake was thereby committed at the outset. If the expense of those embankments, and a necessary road had been included, the estimate should have amounted perhaps to 5,000*l.*, a very large sum for this colony to expend on any public work.

33. At the same time it is not easy to conceive a work of greater utility, for I believe it would have effectually drained the town and reclaimed nearly a square mile of swamp in the neighbourhood. Such a change in the surrounding soil must have effected a great improvement in the health of the town, but no adequate provision appears to have been made for carrying out the undertaking on the scale requisite to ensure its utility.

34. The consequence was, that I was compelled to stop the work early in 1848, as from its nature, if not completed before the rainy season in that year, the sums then expended on it might be considered entirely lost. I have already forwarded such full explanations to your Lordship on that subject as to render further details here unnecessary. It only remains to add, that a very great difficulty attending the completion of the work, either now or at any future period, consists in the danger of losing the services of whoever may have to superintend the work. The miasma of the marsh in which it is carried on being of a most sickening and unhealthy character.

Governor to Earl Grey, No. 48, June 14, 1848.

35. At present the coffer-dam is completed, a quantity of stone and other stores are remaining; but I am unable to lay out any sums on the preservation of the coffer-dam, as the Colonial Clerk of Works has reported an outlay of no less than 307*l.* 17*s.* necessary to preserve it during next rainy season, and if the work be not completed next year a similar sum for the same purpose in 1850.

It is quite impossible to advance such an amount. If ever the work is to be completed it can only be done by a loan effected for that especial object, and as the inhabitants here do not appear to feel that interest which might have been expected in the success of a work so calculated to increase the salubrity and comfort of their own town, I am not prepared to say that the Council would sanction such a loan. The total payments made by the colony and the unpaid liabilities still existing on account of the New Lock already amount to 2,177*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, and it is, therefore, not surprising that a feeling of discouragement should exist on the subject, as the present financial difficulties of the colony would not exist had that sum not been expended, for it much exceeds the entire liabilities of the colony at this moment.

36. As far as possible I have been endeavouring to use up some of the building materials intended for the New Lock, as all timber, lime, &c., becomes deteriorated very soon in this climate; and I consider that Mr. Thompson, the present Clerk of Works, deserves considerable credit for the adroit use which he has made of part of those stores, especially in the repairs of the gaol. Till the recent alterations in that building a dropsy of most fatal character prevailed there; but with improved ventilation, better regulated cells, and two sick wards, &c., it seems to have nearly disappeared.

37. The soil of the island, which latter is little more than a sandbank about five miles long, half a mile in its utmost breadth, and a few yards wide in its narrowest part, is of such a nature as to render the construction of good roads a matter of extreme difficulty. There are very few tolerable pathways constructed even in the streets of the town, and the drains, which run through the centre of the streets, require to be cleared out every year, as also the wooden bridges over them to be repaired. The expense annually attending those necessary works has hitherto been in part defrayed by the colony and in part by a subscription of a dollar from each householder. As this subscription, however, was voluntary many of those most competent to contribute refused to do so, and the entire amount raised was inadequate to the object. I believe that no really important improvement has been effected in the drainage of the town for the last fifteen years.

38. With a view to the gradual improvement of the town in these particulars, an Ordinance was passed last year, for the purpose of raising a rate of 4*l.* per cent. on the annual value of houses valued at more than 5*l.* per annum, and a rate of 3*s.* on all valued below that amount. The said rate to be collected, and the valuation made by an officer paid by the colony, and the rate raised to be expended by a Committee chosen by the inhabitants themselves, and in such manner as the majority of the rate-payers might decide.

Her Majesty's approval of the above Ordinance was received too late to enable its provisions to be put in force this year; but if its object be promoted by the colonists themselves in a proper spirit, I am convinced the Ordinance will increase the value of household property and add much to the convenience and healthiness of the town.

39. At present there are no public works in progress, nor is it likely that any thing of the kind can be undertaken next year, and I may add that there are no public buildings properly so called at Bathurst, and belonging to the colony, except the gaol, government house, a small English church, and some dilapidated stores formerly belonging to the Liberated African Department.

The court house, and offices of the Secretary and Collector of Customs, are buildings, the property of private individuals, and merely rented by the colony.

Nature and Effect of the Customs Duties at Bathurst.

40. Having already (paragraphs 4 and 5) explained the amount of the duties raised here, I wish to add a few remarks on the effect which I conceive they produce on the commerce of the river.

It results from the statements above made, that the British merchant might, on payment of certain moderate duties, have used this port as a safe depôt for merchandize of every description, to be exported afterwards to any part of the world. At the same time the right to exact payment of duties on goods imported, not for consumption in these settlements or in counties to which the protection of this Government can be extended, is a questionable right, as well as a questionable policy.

GAMBIA.

41. The fact, however, of a year's credit being given for payment of the extra duties on spirits, tobacco, &c., &c., and a drawback allowed on these articles when subsequently exported from here, rendered it not worth while, in the opinion of most of the merchants whom I consulted last year, to go to any considerable expense for the erection of bonded warehouses, and I found no one who seemed to think it worth while to pay even a moderate sum for storage of such goods in a bonded warehouse; and I may observe that the merchants for some time past made so little use of Bathurst as a depôt for goods designed for the leeward, or for any other foreign trade, that it would not then have been advisable to incur any expense in building or hiring on the part of the colony, a warehouse for mere bonded purposes.

42. With a view, however, to prevent any possible misapprehension of the principles which animate Her Majesty's Government on so important a point, and also for the purpose of giving complete effect to Her Majesty's Order in Council of January 31st, in the present year, measures are about to be taken, whereby each individual shall have every facility for bonding any quantity of goods of whatsoever description, whether prohibited to be imported or otherwise.

The result of the above Order in Council, appears to be the conferring at Bathurst on the foreigner and the British merchant, equal commercial privileges. The advantage possessed by the British merchant, is supposed to consist in his exclusive right to trade in the Gambia above Bathurst. Thus whilst any foreigner may sell at Bathurst, the British trader alone can sell above that port.

43. Such would be the latter's exact position, were it not that the possession by sufferance of the small "Comptoir" at Albreda, by the French, gives to that nation a supposed right of importing to that spot certain goods duty free, and they can therefore undersell the British merchant there, by the amount of the duty which he pays, and which they do not pay. The low duties, however, which are payable here, would prevent that advantage being of much consequence, if the French confined their transactions to the limits of their own small "comptoir." As, however, they avail themselves of every opportunity to trade higher up the river with goods which have paid no duty to this Government, they contrive to inflict considerable injury on the legitimate commerce of Her Majesty's subjects, and I have, therefore, felt it my duty to endeavour to prevent them abusing the indulgence hitherto extended towards them. The measures taken by me last year for that purpose, have been elsewhere detailed to your Lordship; I shall therefore only annex here a table showing the gradual increase of French trade at Albreda, since 1841, in one article alone, viz., ground nuts, and from that return your Lordship will be able to form a tolerably correct notion of the means whereby they have extended their trade.

TABLE No. 6.

RETURN of Ground Nuts Exported from the French Factory at Albreda, during the Years 1841 and 1848, both included.

Years.	Tons.	Quantity, in Bushels.	Value.		
			£.	s.	d.
1841	26	2,080	312	0	0
1842	48	3,840	576	0	0
1843	204	16,320	2,448	0	0
1844	317	25,660	3,804	0	0
1845	798	63,840	9,576	0	0
1846	1,357	108,560	16,284	0	0
1847	1,996	159,680	23,952	0	0
1848	2,318	185,440	27,816	0	0

Custom House, Bathurst.

44. The above table needs no comment. It proves that, however insignificant in itself the Comptoir of Albreda may be, its position higher up than that of our Custom House, affords it great facilities for carrying on a contraband trade, of which the French naturally are not slow to avail themselves. It is perfectly well known here that the French could not, if confining their business

to the limits of their "Comptoir," have exported from thence ground nuts to the amount of 27,816*l.* during last year.

45. I have little doubt that the new Order in Council will have considerable, though not a complete effect in placing the French on a fairer footing, in some respects, towards the British trader, even though they will still enjoy advantages over other foreigners. Formerly great indulgences which were never, and which are not even now reciprocated by the French in their colonies, were extended to them here, with a view to the prevention of their smuggling from Albreda goods, which strictly speaking they had no right to import at all into Bathurst. As the law now stands, their privileges at Bathurst are only those in which all other foreigners partake, and their sole advantage consists in the indulgence conceded to them by the forbearance of Her Majesty's Government, in reference to their "Comptoir," at Albreda; and it is evident that they will have less opportunity and less temptation to smuggle from thence into Bathurst, goods which all foreigners, equally with themselves, may now legally import into the latter place.

General View of the Nature and Amount of the former and present Exports from the Gambia.

46. This subject is too extensive in its nature to admit of more than a very cursory view of it in this Report, which, however, would not be complete without some notice of it.

47. It is impossible for any person acquainted with the details of commerce, as given by "Francis Moore," "Stibbs," and other old writers more than a century ago, not to be struck with the fact of the little change, which has taken place in the character of the natives, their mode of barter, the site of their towns, and generally speaking, the nature of the productions of the country. In many respects the narratives of a century back would appear to have been drawn up but yesterday. There are, however, some marked changes, above all, the absence of slave dealing. It is true the same institution of domestic slavery which prevailed then, and which extends from the Atlantic across Africa to the heart of Asia, still exists, but the traffic between the native and the European trader in slaves is utterly abolished in the Gambia.

48. One other change is also especially deserving of notice, the gradual increase in the production of ground nuts. As far as regards the natives, this trade seems to have been a most fortunate circumstance. It leads to the cultivation of the soil and thereby more or less promotes habits of regular industry. It also has no little effect in inducing native proprietors of slaves to retain them for the fruits of their labour, instead of being anxious to dispose of them when an opportunity for doing so either occurs, or can be created.

49. Even amongst some tribes, who are themselves too indolent to cultivate the ground, there are not wanting means to produce the article in question, so long as there is a demand for it. The Sera-Woollies and Tilli-Bunkas, often visit the countries near the Gambia, frequently coming from distances of not less than 500 or 600 miles in the interior, and on paying a small custom to the chief of the country in which they settle, are permitted to cultivate the ground under his protection, for one or more years, according to their agreement, and to sell the produce to the European merchant or his trader. The greater portion of the ground-nuts exported, is raised in this manner by parties who have no permanent connection with the soil which they cultivate.

50. The ground-nut requires for its cultivation no very great labour or attention, at least not more than the African is disposed to give in a climate and soil peculiarly adapted to its growth. Therefore it would be difficult to fix any limits to the supply which could be raised here.

That supply has until the present year been always found quite equal to the demand. The following table will show the very rapid growth of that branch of trade since the year 1835, when the ground nut began to be regarded as an article of commerce, and since which period the foreign trade of the Gambia has received its chief extension.

GAMBIA.

TABLE No. 7.

A RETURN of the Value and Quantity of Ground-Nuts Exported from this Colony, during the Years from 1835 to 1848.

	GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.								FOREIGN STATES.								TOTAL.							
Years.	Quantity.				Value.				Quantity.				Value.				Quantity.				Value.			
	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.		Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.		Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	
1835	41	4	3	17	173	8	9		6	1	0	0	26	4	4		47	5	3	17	199	13	1	
1836	69	16	0	0	837	12	0		60	0	0	0	720	0	0		129	16	0	0	1,557	12	0	
1837	200	18	1	0	2,410	19	0		470	2	1	0	5,641	7	0		671	0	2	0	8,052	6	0	
1838	143	14	1	0	1,821	15	0		518	2	0	0	6,217	4	0		661	16	1	0	8,038	19	0	
1839	283	19	0	14	4,024	8	0		598	3	1	0	7,177	19	0		882	2	1	14	11,202	7	0	
1840	538	1	0	9	7,127	13	7		673	9	1	0	8,081	11	0		1,211	10	1	9	15,209	4	7	
1841	1,555	7	3	0	17,947	17	0		984	17	1	0	11,818	7	0		2,540	5	0	0	29,766	4	0	
1842	1,048	8	1	0	14,012	17	0		1,120	13	1	0	13,616	7	0		2,169	1	2	0	27,639	4	0	
1843	471	8	2	0	5,946	10	0		2,136	17	0	0	25,954	4	0		2,608	5	2	0	31,900	14	0	
1844	385	1	3	0	4,748	11	0		3,040	15	1	0	39,833	3	0		3.425	17	0	0	43,581	14	0	
1845	889	0	3	0	12,893	13	0		3,138	0	3	0	39,376	9	0		4,027	1	2	0	52,270	2	0	
1846	685	0	0	0	9,100	6	0		5,311	16	2	0	65,535	12	0		5,996	16	2	0	74,635	18	0	
1847	321	9	3	0	3,857	17	0		7,915	9	1	0	96,079	19	0		8,236	19	1	0	99,937	16	0	
1848	3,036	5	0	0	36,571	0	0		5,610	12	0	0	67,207	4	0		8,636	17	0	0	103,778	4	0	

51. Thus your Lordship will perceive that out of 152,082*l.* in the year 1848, the value of the exports from this colony, no less than 103,778*l.*, consisted in ground nuts, that is more than two-thirds of the entire export trade of the settlements were made up of an article, which may be said to have been first exported in 1835, or only 14 years ago.

52. With a view to showing the general character and amount of the trade here, whether as regards foreign countries, or the relative value of any particular branch of that trade, such as the commerce in ground nuts, I shall next subjoin a table of returns, furnished by the Collector of Customs, both of imports and exports for the last nine years, whether British or foreign.

TABLE No. 8.

	IMPORTS.									EXPORTS.								
	From Great Britain and her Colonies.				Foreign.			Total.			To Great Britain and her Colonies.			Foreign.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1840	43,136	16	10		62,304	5	2	105,441	2	0	66,669	14	5	57,917	19	8	124,587	14	1
1841	43,677	0	0		53,131	8	4	96,708	8	4	79,597	2	1	65,013	11	2	144,610	13	3
1842	53,129	4	4		58,024	12	8	111,153	17	0	91,088	14	0	55,851	5	11	146,939	19	11
1843	39,813	10	1		46,014	8	0	85,827	18	1	49,835	12	8	58,568	12	9	108,404	5	5
1844	37,999	6	5		58,153	13	0	96,152	19	5	51,634	8	0	85,118	13	10	136,753	1	10
1845	49,906	1	9		69,281	2	4	119,187	4	1	60,359	14	0	94,441	11	4	154,801	5	4
1846	43,660	1	7		51,743	16	11	95,403	18	6	59,542	10	10	105,263	8	2	164,805	19	0
1847	44,589	4	7		46,117	8	9	90,706	13	4	47,518	7	0	130,571	17	8	178,090	4	8
1848	29,444	17	3		39,515	10	3	68,960	7	6	63,658	14	4	88,423	13	2	152,082	7	6

53. It does not appear from the foregoing table that there is any fixed proportion between the amount of imports and exports in the same year. Thus, for example, in 1845, the amount of imports was greater than in any other year, being 119,187*l.*, whilst the exports were only 154,801*l.*; yet in 1847, though the imports amounted only to 90,706*l.*, the exports rose to 178,090*l.* This arises principally from the merchants keeping constantly on hand a stock of goods sufficiently large to meet any sudden extension of trade, caused by an increased demand from Europe of the productions of the coast.

54. Undoubtedly the most important fact disclosed by the above table is the proof thereby furnished of the increase of imports from foreign countries as compared with those from Great Britain and her colonies. In every year since 1840 the foreign imports have exceeded those from Great Britain. In some years, as in 1847, they have exceeded them more than 30 per cent. This is, however, still more the case with the exports since 1843. The exports to foreign countries have since then far exceeded those to Great Britain and her colonies. In 1847 the exports to foreign countries nearly trebled those to Great Britain, being in the proportion of 130,571*l.* to 47,518*l.*

55. The foreign character of the trade will, however, appear still more from the following table, showing the amount of British and foreign tonnage entering the port of Bathurst, to which its commerce has given employment since 1840.

TABLE No. 9.

Years.	Great Britain and her Colonies.	Foreign States.	Total Amount of Tonnage.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	
1840	2,694	11,315	14,009
1841	4,743	10,816	15,559
1842	5,757	12,354	18,111
1843	3,775	12,621	16,396
1844	3,398	14,514	17,912
1845	3,913	17,219	21,132
1846	3,130	16,525	19,655
1847	3,549	21,838	25,387
1848	5,936	18,684	24,620

It appears from the above table that, in 1847, when the largest amount of tonnage was employed, viz., 25,387 ; the total British tonnage engaged in the trade was not one-sixth of the whole, and even during last year, when there was a considerable increase in British tonnage, that increase was caused by the regular trade in ground nuts having been diverted from its ordinary channel in consequence of the French Revolution.

Ground Nuts.

56. It is to the extension of the trade in ground nuts that must chiefly be ascribed the marked increase in the foreign tonnage and exports to foreign countries, but principally to France. In the latter country there appears a constantly increasing demand for ground nuts—the oil manufactured from which is there frequently mixed with olive oil and used at table. It is also excellent for burning, and is much used for preserving machinery, whilst it is likewise useful in cotton and cloth manufactures. The cake formed after the nuts are crushed is excellent food for cattle, and fetches a price as high as 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Moreover, the stalks and leaves form the staple fodder here for horses and several other animals. To these many useful qualities must be added that the ground nut itself forms an article of food amongst the natives, and therefore its production is attended with this advantage, that even if its over cultivation were occasionally to cause any neglect of the rice or corn crops, there would be no danger of the natives suffering in any very serious degree from the famines which sometimes visit this country. It has also the advantage of not being so liable to injury from the periodical flights of locusts, which sometimes entirely destroy the grain crops in this part of the world, and the amount of produce each year may therefore be calculated with tolerable certainty.

57. Thus it will appear, that the commerce in ground nuts has very many advantages to counterbalance the encouragement which it affords almost exclusively to foreign shipping and trade in preference to British. It must be admitted that if it had no other advantage, the cultivation of the ground nut is attended with very great benefit to the African, whose interests have so long and so seriously occupied the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and there is no reason for supposing that the oil extracted from it may not hereafter be as much used in Great Britain as in France, and that it may thus give increased employment to British ships and seamen. There is also not much risk of the nuts raised in the Gambia ever becoming unsaleable, for they are admitted to be of a much superior quality to those raised at Sierra Leone or elsewhere, and consequently are likely to have a preference in the markets of Europe so long as any demand at all exists for the article.

58. It is true, however, that the intimate connexion established between these settlements and France by the ground nut trade is attended with the disadvantage of causing great derangement in the commercial prosperity of the colony when anything affects the credit or stability of the French houses engaged in the trade. Thus, during last year, the revolution in France, and the shock given to credit in that country, proved most injurious here, and was perhaps more severely felt in the Gambia settlements than in any other of the British colonies. In its results it has been most hurtful, though, I trust, only temporarily so, to the commercial interests of these settlements, and consequently to their revenue, which depends so entirely on the prosperity of their

GAMBIA.

commerce. English houses that were largely embarked in the trade found it perilous to enter into contracts with French houses, and thus a large quantity of ground nuts was left on hand here, to fetch which vessels had to be sent from England. It is to this latter cause alone that must be attributed the apparent increase of more than 2,000 tons in British tonnage for 1848 over preceding years, as shown in the table above given. Nor was this the only bad result, for the natives perceiving the little demand that existed for their ground nuts in the latter part of 1848, and learning from many of the agents of the merchants (who seem to have been a little premature in their views) that there would not be much probability of an increased demand for a long period, neglected the cultivation of the ground nut last rainy season, and consequently there is not a sufficient supply now.

Table No. IX., paragraph 55.

59. Owing to the stagnation of trade occasioned thereby, there was not much necessity for importing European goods when little was to be got in exchange for them, and the revenue of the colony which, in 1848, was less than in 1847, is this year likely to be still more diminished. Probably two years will elapse before the colony reaches as flourishing condition as that at which it had arrived in 1847.

60. This description of the commerce of the Gambia would not be complete without noticing those other articles in which principally the trade has declined. These are—wax, ivory, hides, and gold. The quantity of clean wax exported has gradually diminished in consequence of its diminished price in Europe, from its former average annual value of 30,000*l.*, till the amount exported reached only 5,483*l.* in 1848, the entire of which was exported in foreign bottoms to foreign countries, whereas formerly almost all the wax sent from the Gambia was exported directly to Great Britain.

61. The diminution in the gold and ivory trade from its former amount during the earlier years of these settlements, may be attributed to the rivalry of the French along the Senegal, in Bambouk, Bondou, and Galem, as also to much of that trade which formerly came to the Gambia finding its way now to Bissao, the Nunez, and Sierra Leone. There is no doubt also that, in a certain degree, the gold and ivory of the country, being in their nature commodities not inexhaustible, are to be found in less quantities than formerly.

62. There being less demand for hides is the only reason for their diminished exportation, whilst it must be borne in mind that the increased rivalry on the part of the French, and also between British houses, has necessitated the lowering of the prices of all European manufactures, and consequently has in the same proportion diminished the profits of parties importing such goods. They are therefore less able than hitherto to give that long credit to the natives, by means of which the trade here was in a great measure created, and by which it was chiefly extended. Their large profits formerly enabled them to bear many more losses from bad debts then they can safely incur at present.

63. The great difficulty of recovering payment from the natives, and the frequent instances lately of bad faith in the latter, have led to a great want of confidence in the natives on the part of the merchants; and it is to this want of confidence, combined with the disastrous consequences of the late French Revolution to the ground nut trade, that must mainly, if not entirely, be attributed the present stagnation of commerce at the Gambia. As connected with this subject, it seems advisable to give a brief sketch of the mode in which commerce is carried on here with the natives, the risks attending it, and the political relations subsisting between the local Government and the native chiefs. I shall, however, first make a few remarks on the importance generally of the commerce here to Great Britain.

General Remarks on the Importance to Great Britain of the Commerce of the Gambia.

64. It would obviously be much more gratifying to me to be able to report that the commerce of the Gambia was one which took off a large quantity of British manufactures, and gave extensive employment to British shipping. Nevertheless, the figures given above establish beyond dispute a conclusion quite the opposite.

65. It is observable, however, on referring to the earliest year of which I have any detailed record of the imports and exports of these settlements,

namely, the year 1831, that although the principal part of the increased trade is now carried on with foreign goods and foreign shipping, there has been no decrease in the amount of imports from or exports to Great Britain, as compared with 1831. The imports from Great Britain and her colonies being in that year only 21,221*l.*, whilst the exports to the same rose only to 33,805*l.*

66. In the table of imports and exports above given, it will also be seen that, since 1840, the amount of the direct trade with Great Britain has very much increased as compared with 1831, and in several years has been more than double what it had been at that epoch. It is true that nearly 8,000*l.* per annum was at that time remitted to Great Britain in native gold, which was not entered at the Custom-house here, and which is an article not now procured in such large quantities. Therefore, that sum ought properly to be added to the amount of the exports from the colony in 1831. Yet even, so it is manifest, that the direct trade with Great Britain has materially increased since then.

67. If, however, an intermediate year between 1831 and 1840 be selected, as, for example, 1837, of which returns appear to be tolerably correct, it would seem that the imports from Great Britain rose then to 40,098*l.*, and the exports to that country 58,648*l.* Yet, although the direct trade with Great Britain had so long back increased to their present average amount, it has remained very stationary since that period, whilst the foreign trade has largely increased.

68. It results, therefore, on looking back to the earlier history of these settlements, that their general commerce has increased considerably, but that the direct trade between Great Britain and the colony has remained on an average nearly stationary for the last 12 years.

Mode of carrying on Trade with the Natives.

69. The length to which this Report on the general amount and progress of commerce here has already extended, prevents my dwelling on the equally interesting topic of the mode in which it is carried on. If formerly our merchants were justly accused of a want of enterprise in opening and exploring the resources of this river, they can no longer be considered open to such a charge. The two great emporiums of traffic and depôts of goods here are Bathurst and Macarthy's Island, the latter supposed to be distant 180 miles from the entrance to the river.

70. Nevertheless, from the nature of the climate which has hitherto rendered it difficult to command the means of establishing European agency in the countries bordering on the Gambia, or, in fact, in any other places than at Bathurst and Macarthy's Island, the merchants are necessitated to entrust a large amount of their property to native agents, who are dispersed through the districts in the neighbourhood of the Gambia, frequently as far as Yabbatenda, a distance of 420 miles from the mouth of the river. These agents generally build a few huts, where they establish themselves, and pay a small annual custom to the king or chief man of the district. It is evident that considerable risk attends a trade in which the merchant is obliged to repose such confidence in native traders, who are quite independent of him, and in a measure beyond his reach, who may possibly be in league with the native chief on whose ground he lives to plunder his employer, or who may clear off all scores by what so frequently happens in this river, an accidental fire in his employer's stores. I must say, however, that when we consider the value of the goods entrusted to the charge of these men, the temptation held forth to the natives to plunder them, the facility with which such attempts could be carried out, and the difficulty of recovering property so taken, or of punishing the offending parties, I am surprised not that property so situated is not at all times secure, but that instances of bad faith, or violent aggression, are so rare.

71. I have ascertained that at the height of the trading season the number of trading agents employed on native ground by two mercantile firms here, amounts to nearly 100 in number, and the value of goods and produce in the hands of those men, and exposed to all the risks above stated, has amounted at one time to upwards of 60,000*l.*

72. It appears to me, that the most powerful motives influencing the natives to forbear from ill using those agents or plundering the property in their hands, is the inconvenience which would thence result to themselves from the with-

GAMBIA.

drawal of trade from the district rendered insecure by such exhibition of violence or bad faith. Next in importance is the fear of collision with the local Government, although I decidedly place it secondary in its influence to that of a just regard to their own interests, which are best promoted by affording security to commerce.

73. At the same time, there are so many nations and tribes with which the interests of commerce and the customs of the country require an intercourse more or less friendly to be maintained, that very great difficulties occasionally arise from thence in the administration of this Government. The number of independent chiefs whom I either personally know or from whom I have received letters or messages at different periods, or to whom, in my official capacity, I have sent presents, must be in number at least 25, to which may safely be added another 20, with whom I have not myself had any intercourse. Your Lordship recollecting the mode in which commerce is carried on, and the fact that its security though chiefly depending on the energy, fair dealing, and good conduct of our own merchants, does nevertheless in a great measure depend on the protection extended to it by the local Government, must be aware that very many nice and difficult questions are apt to arise in the administration of this Government, questions which any one of the above 45 petty kings might at any moment raise. I believe, however, from a long and varied acquaintance with the natives, that an occasional display, in extreme cases, of firmness, is, generally speaking, sufficient to deter them from the adoption of a system of aggression, and though formerly this Government has not been very fortunate when coming into actual collision with them, I feel that the successful issue of certain differences with the king of Barra last year, and the severe punishment lately inflicted, as your Lordship is aware, on the king of Keeming, have conferred on the executive here a vast accession of moral influence not likely to be soon lost.

74. It appears to me, that in general the making of treaties, except under very peculiar circumstances, is not a beneficial mode of conducting our relations with the natives, such treaties almost always entail permanent obligations, binding on us, but easily evaded or rendered nugatory by the natives. A general system of administration, exhibiting at once good faith, a mild conciliatory spirit, and, when necessary, firmness, is that best adapted to the civilization and habits of the country, and that which alone can make this Government useful or respectable. I believe there is a file of something like 20 treaties with native chiefs in this river, in the Secretary's office; I have never read more than two or three of them, but I am aware that none of them are observed, except those which involve a payment by the colony of certain annual customs to two or three chiefs; and I may add, that of those treaties, the only portion really observed with good faith by the natives is the receipt of the presents.

75. Such being the mode in which our commerce is in general conducted here, I have only to add, that the necessity entailed on the merchants of keeping up a large fleet of small vessels for the purpose of conveying goods and produce up and down 420 miles of the Gambia, causes a great and unavoidable expense, and I cannot but consider, although generally the African trade is one in which great profits are supposed to be realized, that on the contrary on this part of the coast it is one in which great risks are encountered, and heavy losses frequently suffered. I believe also that owing to increased rivalry between English firms in the Upper River, and the consequent lower rate of prices obtained for European goods, the trade carried on here is less able than it was formerly to bear the losses unavoidable from its very nature; I am, therefore, strongly of opinion that it is the duty of the local Government to redouble its exertions to protect that trade; and also, that it is not in a condition at present to bear any further burthens in the shape of increased duties, or otherwise, with a view to relieving Great Britain of any portion of the expense now incurred for these settlements.

The Upper River.

76. The Upper River, as the part of the Gambia above M'Carthy's Island is generally called, is perhaps in one respect most interesting, because the least known. The Gambia is navigable at any season of the year to vessels drawing nearly 9 feet of water to more than 360 miles from its source, and may be regarded as navigable for a smaller class of vessels at any season of the year as

far as Barraconda, which is supposed to be 450 miles from Bathurst. A rock at that place nearly crosses the river, and impedes further navigation in the dry season; though during the rains the waters rise nearly 30 feet over the rock. Very little is even at this day known of the river above Barraconda, and till the last few years not much was known of the river even so far.

In 1844, I proceeded from Fattatenda by myself in an open boat to Barraconda, and there discovered a passage through the rock at the right bank, which tallied exactly with a description given in 1724 of the rock by an old traveller. This passage, however, was nearly useless, as above the rock the shallows are so numerous as to render the navigation a matter of impossibility in several places during the dry season for anything larger than a row-boat.

77. I had been requested by some of the leading merchants last year to allow the colonial steamer, "Dover," to proceed as high as possible up the river in the rainy season, with a view to ascertaining the navigable character of the river and the possibility of approaching Bondou by the waters of the Gambia. Having occasion to visit the Upper River in the "Dover" last January, I availed myself of the opportunity to ascertain the propriety of complying with the wishes of the merchants, being myself most anxious to give effect to them. Having visited all our various trading stations in the Upper River, I brought the "Dover" about 5 miles beyond Yabbatenda and 65 beyond Fattatenda, and there I was obliged to leave her, owing to the shallowness of the river. I then proceeded with two boats of the steamer, and accompanied by Mr. Brown, Lieutenant Child, 2nd West India Regiment, and the present Acting Secretary, as far as 105 miles above the rock of Barraconda. I and my party were obliged to sleep five nights in the woods whilst engaged in this undertaking, and none of us suffered any inconvenience therefrom.

78. I cannot but acknowledge that the results of the above expedition on the whole disappointed me. It is true, that the Gambia contains generally an astonishing body of water considering the great distance from the sea, at which we had arrived, no less than 505 miles; but on the other hand there occur at several intervals insuperable impediments to navigation during the dry season, whilst the banks of the river, though here and there diversified with table hills, and in general about 30 feet high, bear evident marks of being overflowed in the rainy season to a considerable distance from each bank. The consequence is, that there are no towns or inhabitants on the banks. We met one or two parties of the natives engaged in elephant hunting, but their own descriptions of the inhabitants and towns further in the interior led me to the conclusion that they were of the poorest class, and that there was nothing to induce a merchant to undertake the risk and expense of opening a communication with them.

79. I was also of opinion that it would be extremely hazardous to send the "Dover" beyond Barraconda in the rainy season; she could, as far as depth of water is concerned, easily pass any obstacle presented in the dry season, but in the rains what are now islands and cliffs, and even the present banks of the river, would become dangerous shallows and rocks, with a current running over them at the rate probably of seven or eight knots per hour.

I therefore consider that any further discoveries ought to be prosecuted by much the same sort of expedition as that conducted by myself, and not with a vessel like the "Dover."

80. I cannot also but consider the stories told by ancient navigators of the quantity of gold found along the banks of the Upper Gambia as fabulous, or nearly so. There is gold to be found, but it appears to come from the direction of Bondou, or from countries much further in the interior than I penetrated, and which have a shorter road to a more ready market on the Senegal, and in the Nunez, or even at Sierra Leone. One traveller in modern times proceeded further up the river than myself, I mean Mr. John Grant, a merchant of Bathurst, who went as far as Tenda, the name given to the district the confines of which I reached; but I find nothing in his journal militating against the opinions which I have formed. It is doubtful whether he proceeded so far by water as myself, but he left his boat and made his way by a short cut overland to a town near a small river running from the northward into the Gambia.

This river, called by the natives the Ny'arico, has been the source of much speculation; but even supposing it navigable, which is highly improbable, it would be difficult to get to it. It is possible, and only just possible, that there

GAMBIA.

may be a communication between the upper streams of the Gambia and those of the Senegal. And though such a question is one highly interesting, and which might, I think, be settled without much difficulty, it is still a disputed matter, and, I believe, the most authentic information on the subject at present, in addition to that now transmitted to your Lordship, is that contained in the 26th Chapter of "Mungo Park's Travels."

81. At about 80 miles from Barraconda I discovered a small river flowing apparently from the south into the Gambia, and I took the liberty of calling it by your Lordship's name, "Grey River." From all that I can learn from the natives its course is of considerable length, but the countries through which it flows are unproductive and thinly peopled. I enclose a chart made from a sketch of the Gambia, by myself, above Barraconda. As I had nothing but a pocket-compass to assist me in compiling such a chart, it can have but small pretensions to accuracy. Nevertheless as it is the only one in existence of that portion of an important river, and might be a help to future travellers, I judge it best to forward it. The tortuous windings of the river which it depicts, prove the Upper Gambia to be a very circuitous road into the interior.

Vide Enclosure No. 3.

82. The most important portion of the trade in the Upper River is that from Bondou, on the Senegal. In the year 1844, I travelled through Woolli, from Fattatenda, on the Gambia, and crossing the large forest between the kingdoms of Woolli and Bondou, arrived safely at Boolibamy, after surmounting various perils from banditti and the climate, unnecessary to mention here. When there I had frequent interviews with the Almamy, or the Mahomedan sovereign of Bondou, and was successful in inducing him to enter into an agreement to protect travellers through his country to the Gambia, on receiving certain annual presents from the merchants. I was also equally successful in making a similar agreement with the king of Woolli; both which agreements subsist to this day, and on the whole have been as faithfully observed by the two kings as could reasonably be expected. I was fortunate enough to prevent at that period the Almamy's ratifying a treaty with the French, whereby he was to bind himself to "shut the roads," as it is called, against the "Coffles," or country caravans, proceeding from the neighbourhood of the Senegal to the Gambia through his dominions.

I actually met in the interior the gentleman sent by the French Government from St. Louis to Bondou for the above purpose, as is mentioned by one of them in the published narrative of their travels.

Vide "Voyage dans l'Afrique Occidentale," par A. Raffenel, p. 484.

83. On the course of such extensive travel in the interior I had naturally very great opportunities of becoming acquainted with the nature of the commerce, and the commodities which might be expected from the kingdoms near the Senegal. It appeared to me that the French enjoyed a geographical position on the Upper Senegal, which afforded them many advantages; and I believe still that such is the case. It is true, that the natives regard slightly distance or loss of time; and I knew one man who had brought four hides from a distance of 100 miles beyond Boolibamy, and who there joined my retinue when returning to Fattatenda, a further distance of about 130 miles, and actually went on from Fattatenda to Jeba, because he did not find the exact article he wished to get in exchange for his four hides, the value of which was not four dollars; nevertheless a distance and loss of time must have some effect, and that effect is not favourable to English commerce in the Upper River.

84. It is also a drawback to commerce that there are frequent wars between Woolli and Bondou, the two kingdoms which separate the Gambia and the Senegal; and during their continuance, notwithstanding it may be the interest of both kings that the trade should continue; such wars render travelling through those kingdoms a matter of considerable risk to the native merchants. I have found a Despatch, dated so long back as 1836, from Lord Glenelg to one of my predecessors, which gives a summary of what had been done up to that period with a view to extending British trade in the Upper Gambia, together with the then opinion of Her Majesty's Government on the subject. That Despatch gives a picture of the wars between Woolli and Bondou, which would answer equally well for the days of Mungo Park and the present time. Last January I found trade much impeded from the same cause, but took advantage of my own personal acquaintance with the two kings to send them friendly messages and advice, when forwarding the customary presents, and I

No. 35, May 30, 1836.

ENCLOSURE Nº 3. IN GOVERNOR MAC DONNELL'S DESPATCH Nº 41.
DATED JUNE 16TH 1849.

MAP OF THE RIVER GAMBIA

FOR 105 MILES ABOVE THE FALLS OF BARRACONDA,

by F. W. Finden.

from a sketch made by His Excellency Governor Mac Donnell.

February 1849.

Rock or Barraconda. Called Kong Kong Ke by the Natives. Channel through Rock 15 feet broad close to the right bank. Soundings above the Rock variable. In the Rainy season there is 25 feet water over the Rock. In the dry season its surface is at high water exactly on a level with the River and at low water is 10 inches above it, extending across from the left bank to within 18 feet of the right bank.

The Rock of Barraconda is supposed to be 450 miles from the mouth of the Gambia.

Barraconda
A Soninkee or Pagan Town

Sunkunda
A Soninkee or Pagan Town
The Chief's Name, Munsa Jang

N
W
E
S

Wooded Rocky Bank
R. GAMBIA
High Clay Bank over Rocky ledge along right Bank
Sand Bank Channel Right Bank
Bivouac Jany 29th
Sand Bank in centre
High Clay Bank
Scanty Wooding
Channel varies much
100 feet
Sloping Bank well wooded
Bank High and Wooded
Sand Bank in Centre
High Bank Clay and Rocks
Rocky Bank Breadth Jany 30th Bold Cliff
100 feet
Sand Bank near across, deep water left Bank
Very white and High Sand Bank
90 feet
Uncertain Channel Generally along left Bank
Bivouac returning Feby 3rd
80 feet
120 feet
80 feet
Bivouac Jany 30th
Bare Rocky Bank
Remarkable ledge of Rock
Deep Water
Narrow Channel close to left Bank
100 feet
90 feet
Deep Water
Breakfast Jany 31st
Shallows, Channel intricate
Bare Clay Bank
120 feet
Large Rocks, deep water
Remarkable Row of tall Palm Trees
R. GAMBIA
High Stony Bank
Clay Bank wooded well
Stiff Clay Bank 30 Ft. high
Bivouac Jany 31st
High Cliff
Rocky Bank
120 feet
Sloping Bank
60 feet
35 yards wide
GREY R.
Flat ledge of Rock deep water
Few Trees High Clay Bank
Bush mingled with few large trees
Bank sloping and wooded
Halt Feby 1st
Bivouac Feby 1st
Rock & Sand channel left Bank
120 feet
Table Hill
120 feet high

Chains 8(0 5 10 20 Miles

J. Arrowsmith Lith

have succeeded in removing thereby for a time some of the difficulties thrown in the way of commerce.

85. It appears to me, however, that the main difficulty to the extension of trade in the Upper River is the fact that it does not pay; and if that be the case no merchant is likely to do much towards its extension. The expenses attending it are very great, and must continue so till it be possible to employ a thoroughly honest class of men as traders, or discover some means of recovering debts due by the natives, and till the expenses of the river craft now employed in it can be diminished. With reference to this latter point, I have hopes that the colonial steamer may prove of great use hereafter; but at present, there is much discouragement prevailing on the subject, and the feeling of the merchants, already in part carried out, is to endeavour to concentrate at MacCarthy's Island the trade which for some years back they endeavoured to catch, as it were by planting numerous agents here and there in the Upper River.

86. The immediate cause of this feeling on the part of the merchants is, that the Joulahs or native factors have latterly raised the per centage charged by them on the value of such goods as they convey to the British factories. The Joulahs are an extraordinary people, belonging to the Mandingo race. I had much opportunity of studying their habits and mode of trade, having visited numbers of their towns, and lived with them, and under their protection, for a considerable time in the interior. They appear to me to fill the same place among the natives here, as far as trade is concerned, as that which I have seen occupied by the Jews in Poland, only that they are of a higher caste in the estimation of those amongst whom they dwell. In other words, all the commerce of the country is under their protection and passes their hands. The various coffles or caravans from remote districts in the interior are conducted by one or more Joulahs attached to each coffle, and are passed from one Joulah town to another. They feed the travellers and protect them when possible against aggression, whilst they exercise generally a paramount influence in the councils of the native chiefs. For all these services on conducting a caravan to its destination they expect a recompense; and for years they have received from the trader to whom they conduct the travelling merchant and his goods, a premium of 10 per cent. on the value of the entire amount bartered.

87. Latterly, however, or rather, to my own knowledge, for a period much longer than the merchants had supposed, the Joulahs rose in their demands, being encouraged thereto by the rivalry amongst the agents of the merchants, who might be considered as bidding against one another for the traffic furnished by the Joulahs; and the presents now demanded by the latter may altogether be looked on as amounting to little short of 25 per cent. on the amount paid by the merchant to the owner of the produce conducted by them to the British traders. The consequence of these demands has been an attempt to resist them, &c. an effort by the merchants to draw their trade down to MacCarthy's Island, where it would not be attended by those expenses. That attempt is met by an effort, or at least by a threat of the Joulahs, to divert the trade altogether from the banks of the Gambia, and in that situation matters rest at present; but by firmness and union amongst the merchants, I am convinced the Joulahs could be compelled to yield.

88. I regret, under the above circumstances, that I have no means of ascertaining the real value of the produce obtained in the Upper River; but from the conduct of the merchants, who on such a point may safely be supposed the best judges of their own interests; the value of that produce does not equal the expense of obtaining it, an expense made up rather of losses by bad debts, dishonest agents, and large presents to the Joulahs, than by the actual cost of the produce.

Militia.

89. A militia force has more than once been raised and allowed to fall into decay in these settlements. As I am aware of the importanceof making each colony, so far as possible, furnish means for its own protection, I took measures last year soon after my arrival to create a small and efficient militia. All those who serve in it are volunteers, there having been no occasion for a ballot. A good spirit seems to animate the men, and they willingly submit

GAMBIA.

to being exercised once a week, and frequently oftener. Their state of equipment is not the best, for the colony has not means at present to equip them. I am much indebted to Mr. Goddard, member of the Legislative Council for a liberal contribution which with the best spirit he has made towards their clothing.

90. The advantage of a militia force appears to consist chiefly in the executive being thereby enabled to concentrate the entire military force of the colony on whatever point their services may be required, as the militia can in such cases carry on those garrison duties which are most indispensable. I may add that in the recent actions at Bambako and Keeming the militia proved that they could render other and more important services, as has been testified by the officer commanding Her Majesty's troops on those occasions; and I also beg leave to add mine to such honourable testimony, as I can testify that on those occasions there were no steadier men under fire, than the small company of volunteers from the militia, whom I had myself the honour to lead into action.

Education.

91. I would wish to be able to report more favourably than is in my power at present on this subject, so very important both to the present and future welfare of every colony, and a subject on which I myself feel the deepest interest.

The deaths of the last two chaplains and the long intervals generally occurring in those appointments have prevented for some years anything being accomplished towards the establishment of a free public school under the superintendence of a minister or schoolmaster of the established church.

92. I am bound to say, however, that these settlements are deeply indebted to the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the zeal with which for many years they have, under the most adverse circumstances, prosecuted their labours. They have established a free school at Bathurst, at Berwick Town, and MacCarthy's Island. At present that at Bathurst appears the most flourishing, as it is attended by 298 pupils, and if parents could be induced to allow their children to remain sufficiently long under the care of the teachers gratuitously provided for them, the amount of good effected would be incalculably greater than it is at present.

93. The colony contributes 100*l.* in aid of the efforts of the Wesleyan Missionaries, and the latter expend on an average in these settlements 1,200*l.* per annum. Since the death of our late lamented and excellent chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, I have considered that to promote and assist in every way the efforts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society affords the best chance of promoting the cause of education in the colony; and the interesting labour could not be confided in my opinion to more zealous, active, or better agents than we have the advantage of possessing at present in the Rev. Mr. Badger and his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Meadows. The exertions likewise of Mrs. Badger in teaching and training the girls attending the school are most praiseworthy.

94. As there are not many labourers in a field so extensive, I have viewed with pleasure and shall assist, so far as may be consistent with my duty; the establishment at Bathurst of some Roman Catholic Priests who are about to open a school and build a chapel. The want of the latter has been long felt by foreigners and others of the Roman Catholic persuasion at Bathurst.

Agriculture.

95. Your Lordship will perceive that there are only eight acres reported in the Blue Book for 1848 as under tillage in this island. In this respect I am inclined to consider the Blue Book for 1848 more accurate than former Blue Books, which generally represent the number of acres under crop as upwards of 40. The want of some arable land is severely felt, and is amongst the greatest penalties endured through the formation of the settlement on this island, where, however the excellent anchorage was supposed to counterbalance other disadvantages.

96. One great drawback is the difficulty, if not impossibility, of establishing some model farm school, on the plan adopted in several of our West Indian colonies, for although the mode of cultivation amongst the natives is anything but the slovenly and careless tillage for which they generally get credit, still it is obvious that much benefit would result to this part of the world from

improved tillage and giving the natives a taste for the introduction of various useful fruits and vegetables. At present the native fruits and vegetables are few, and the progress made in the introduction of others is only visible in the gardens of the wealthier inhabitants.

Conclusion.

97. There are several other headings, such as Administration of Justice, Crime, Population, Climate, Legislation, &c. &c. &c., on which I have much information to communicate. The length, however, to which my observations have already extended on other topics, must at present prevent my entering on those subjects. My object in this Report was to supply statistical and other information of a general character connected with the resources, exports, and political position of these settlements, information which had not been forwarded previously with former Blue Books. I trust that the defect alluded to has been in some measure remedied, though I admit the task has been very imperfectly performed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES M'DONNELL,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, Governor.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 27.

Encl. 1 in No. 27.

STATEMENT of Payments on Account of Colonial Expenditure in January and February, 1849, which would, according to the old System of Accounts, appear in the Expenditure of 1848, but which owing to the change of system appear in the Expenditure of the present Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries, Colonial Revenue, 1st to 31st December, 1848	390	18	9
Salaries, Provisional and Temporary, 1st to 31st December, 1848	3	14	2
Allowances, 1st to 31st December, 1848	27	15	3
Pensions, 1st October to 31st December, 1848	2	12	0
Education Grant, 1st October to 31st December, 1848	25	0	0
Police and Gaols, 1st October to 31st December, 1848	79	14	5
Rent, 1st October to 31st December, 1848	20	0	0
Transport, 1st October to 31st December, 1848	2	12	0
Works and buildings, December	15	1	9
Government Vessels exclusive of Establishment last quarter	215	11	3
Clothing for Militia, last quarter	167	8	0
Aborigines, last quarter	47	16	4
	£998	3	11

Bathurst, March 23, 1849,

D. ROBERTSON.
Acting Colonial Secretary and Accountant.

Enclosure 2 in No. 27.

Encl. 2 in No. 27.

EXPENSE to the Colony of Government-House, Bathurst, previous to 1848.

Date.	£.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
Between the Years 1823 and 1829	10,000	0	0	Amount supposed to have been expended between 1823 and 1829, at the lowest computation. *Vide* Report of Commissioners of Inquiry, 1826.
1829	125	19	4	
1830	678	11	5	
1831	153	17	10	
1832	.	.		No details given in any documents in possession of the Local Government.
1833	.	.		
1834	.	.		
1835	.	.		
1836	.	.		
1837	.	.		
1838	.	.		
1839	132	0	1	
1840	2,049	8	0	
1841	1,935	4	10	
1842	80	10	0	
1843	191	10	10	
1844	96	16	1	
1845	5	8	3	
1846	166	1	7	
1847	514	6	8	
£	16,129	14	11	

Bathurst, June 15, 1849.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 28.

(No. 83.) No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. A. FITZROY to Earl GREY.

Government House, Sydney, May 5, 1849.

MY LORD, (Received October 26, 1849.)

Original.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the year ended on the 31st December, 1848, and in compliance with the instructions contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 101, of 5th May, 1842, I proceed to offer such remarks as may be interesting to your Lordship.

Taxes, Duties, &c. (Pp. 1 to 15.)

2. The total revenue derived from the duties on spirits imported, as well as made in the colony, was, in—

	£.	s.	d.
1848	101,128	6	2
1847	98,424	12	4
Showing an increase of .	£2,703	13	10

which is attributed to the increase of population.

3. The *ad valorem* duties produced in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1847	33,653	4	1
1848	26,041	6	3

This decrease (in the Sydney district alone) is caused by the great decrease in the quantity and value of tea entered for duty, together with the depreciation in the original cost of sugar in 1846, as well as from the general commercial depression, caused by the great reduction in the price of the principal colonial exports.

4. The duties on tobacco produced in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1847	54,786	2	7
1848	52,9 7 .	3	4

The decrease in the Sydney district is owing to illicit importation and increased consumption of tobacco of colonial growth in 1848, consequent upon its comparative cheapness and improvement in its manufacture.

5. The wharfage and harbour duties amounted in 1848 to 4,131*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Post Office. (Pp. 58 to 60.)

6. The revenue produced by the Post Office, and the expenditure, stand thus:—

	Revenue. £.	s.	d.	Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
In 1847 . .	19,214	10	10	17,029	9	0
1846 . .	20,603	14	11	21,269	5	3

7. The assessment on stock beyond the settled districts, under the Act of Council, 11 Vict., No. 18, which came into operation on 1st January, 1848, produced in that year 24,507*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

8. The fees on licenses to occupy Crown lands and to cut timber, which are part of the Crown revenue, produced—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1847 . . .	43,819	15	7
1848 . . .	47,727	19	11

Fees of Office. (Pp. 15 to 36.)

9. The revenue derived from the fees of office was, in—

	£.	s.	d.
1847	11,976	8	1
1848	12,882	0	4

The fees taken in all the Courts of justice, including Courts of Petty Session, in 1848, amounted to 10,860*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

Revenue and Expenditure. (Pp. 37 to 106.)

10. The accounts of the colony are made up in accordance with the principle laid down in the Constitutional Act, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 76.

11. The ordinary revenue, that is to say, the revenue derived from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts, was, in—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1847	275,343	0	11
1848	298,566	1	3

Therefore the revenue of 1848 exceeded that of the previous year by 23,223*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Crown Revenue. (Pp. 68 to 71.)

12. The following is a statement of Crown revenue for 1848:—

TERRITORIAL.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Land sold	46,674	7	0
Quit-rents	4,425	6	5
Depasturing licenses	46,903	19	11
Timber ditto	824	0	0
Rents, leases, &c., within boundaries .	4,454	6	1
Total . . .	£103,281	19	5
Special receipts	2	7	3
Grand total . .	£103,284	6	8

13. The charges on the same revenue, in 1848, were as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Survey and management . . .	29,321	13	9
Immigration	109,172	0	8
Quarantine	793	8	1
Interest on immigration debentures at Port Phillip	167	14	0
Aborigines	2,694	11	4
Miscellaneous	3,942	19	4
Revenue returned	473	12	5
Debentures paid off	4,300	0	0
Total . . .	£150,865	19	7

Convict Expenditure from the Military Chest. (Pp. 105 and 106.)

14. The expenditure under this head continues to decrease. It was in—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1847	25,517	17	8
1848	14,651	14	3

The number of convicts in the colony, according to the Blue Book for 1848, on 31st December in that year, was 4,015, being a decrease on the previous year of 2,649.

Local Revenues. (Pp. 108 to 114.)

15. The local revenues of the city of Sydney amounted, in 1848, to 12,591*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; those of the city of Melbourne to 5,149*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.*

16. The district councils are in the same state of abeyance and inaction as in my last report.

Military Expenditure. (Pp. 115 to 120.)

17. No expense has been incurred by the colony on account of its military defence during the year 1848, and the only military expenditure is that of the mounted police, amounting to 6,174*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

18. The amount paid for gratuities to officers and soldiers out of colonial funds,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

for guarding convicts employed on public works for the colony, was, in 1848, 243*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

19. A nominal return of the mounted police in the colony, on the 31st December, 1848, will be found from page 417 to 423, having been inserted agreeably to the direction contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 15, of 31st May, 1848.

Legislation. (Pp. 141 to 152.)

20. The reports on the Acts passed by the Legislative Council in 1848, were forwarded in my Despatch, No. 179, dated 12th August, 1848.

Councils and Assemblies.

21. No observations under this head appear necessary.

Civil Establishment. (Pp. 159 to 412.)

22. This head appears to require no report.

Security for Discharge of Duties. (Pp. 425 to 434.)

23. This head appears to require no report.

Pensions. (Pp. 435 to 439.)

24. The pension list shows a trifling increase in 1848. The pensions payable in ths colony were, in—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1847	576	15	0
1848	593	16	0

Recapitulation of the Establishment. (Pp. 440 to 443.)

25. No observation seems necessary.

Foreign Consuls.

26. There are only two Consuls in the colony, French and American.

Population. (Pp. 447 to 508.)

27. The last Census was taken on 2nd March, 1846, and the general summary, which was appended to the Blue Books of 1846 and 1847, is again included in the Blue Book for 1848, and will be found at page 451. The population was shown at that date to be 189,609, exclusive of Port Essington. The total population, including Port Phillip, on 31st December, 1848, was supposed to be 220,407. The increase is owing to immigration and natural causes.

Ecclesiastical Returns. (Pp. 509 to 536.)

28. The amount secured for public worship, under schedule C of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 76, is distributed under the arrangement sanctioned by the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 19, of 17th February, 1846.

Education. (Pp. 537 to 550.)

29. The Normal school in Sydney has not yet come into operation, as the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, for whom the Board on the Irish National system sent home last year, have not yet arrived in the colony.

30. The number of schools is stated at page 550 to be 462; the number of scholars 23,374; showing a considerable increase over the previous year.

Exchanges, Moneys, &c. (Pp. 551 to 558.)

31. The coin in the colony was, in—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1847	654,186	0	11
1848	653,803	19	8

The paper money in circulation was, in—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1847	240,670	0	0
1848	205,803	0	0

The exchange varied from par to three per cent. premium.

Imports and Exports. (Pp. 571 to 582.)

32. The imports (Port Phillip included) were, in—

	£.	s.	d.
1847 . . .	1,982,023	0	0
1848 . . .	1,556,550	0	0

The exports (Port Phillip included) were, in—

	£.	s.	d.
1847 . . .	1,870,046	0	0
1848 . . .	1,830,368	0	0

The export of wool from the whole colony was, in—

	Value. £.	s.	d.
1847 . . .	1,272,118	0	0
1848 . . .	1,240,144	0	0

The value of tallow exported was, in—

	£.	s.	d.
1847	108,186	0	0
1848	140,579	0	0

Agriculture. (Pp. 583 to 586.)

33. The returns of produce and live stock will be found at page 584; but it is doubtful whether the agricultural tables can be depended on for accuracy. They have been compiled from returns rendered by the magistrates and Commissioners of Crown Lands.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries. (Pp. 587, 590.)

34. Respecting the mineral resources of the colony, I would take leave to refer your Lordship to my Despatch, No. 40, of 1st March last.

Grants of Land. (Pp. 591 to 593.)

35. No observation seems necessary. The amount received for the sale of lands, in 1848, was 41,919*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Gaols and Prisons. (Pp. 599 to 634.)

36. The following returns of the comparative state of crime in the colony may be interesting:—

Convictions in the Supreme Court.

	1847	1848
Murder . . .	10	6
Other felonies . .	166	183
Misdemeanors . .	33	68

Convictions in Courts of Quarter Sessions.

	1847	1848
Felonies . . .	281	269
Misdemeanors . .	61	45

	1847	1848
Criminals executed .	6	5

Civil Cases tried in Supreme Court.

1847	181
1848	168

Of which the number of undefended cases was, in—

1847	29
1848	29

Miscellaneous. (Pp. 635 to 668.)

37. A variety of returns is given at the end of the Blue Book, as printed for the Legislative Council. A table of contents will be found at page 638, and they disclose a great body of useful statistical information.

38. In conclusion I have only to add, that I have not less reason to think favourably of the general prospects of the colony than I had at the date of my last report.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. A. FITZROY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR 1848.

(*In continuation of the Statistics of New South Wales from* 1838 *to* 1847, *transmitted in Governor Sir C. A. FitzRoy's Despatch, May* 20, 1848,—*vide Colonial Blue Book Reports presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command,* 1848, *page* 211.)

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
1	Coin	334
2	Population	334
3	Agriculture—Population	335
4	Vineyards	335
5	Live Stock	336
6	Tallow and Lard made in the Colony	337
7	Imports, Value of	337
8	Exports, Value of	337
9	Imports and Exports, Value of	337
10	Import of Grain	338
11	Export of Grain	338
12	Import of Butter and Cheese	338
13	Export of Butter and Cheese	338
14	Import of Live Stock	338
15	Export of Live Stock	339
16	Import of Salt Meat	339
17	Export of Salt Meat	339
18	Import of Hidee and Leather	339
19	Export of Hides and Leather	339
20	Export of Wool	340
21	Export of Tallow	340
22	Export of Bark	340
23	Import of Timber	340
24	Export of Timber	340
25	Export of Oil	341
26	Shipping Inwards	341
27	Shipping Outwards	341
28	Vessels Registered	341
29	Land Sales	341
30	Auction Duty	342
31	Mortgages on Land—Sydney	342
32	Mortgages on Land—Port Phillip	342
33	Preferable Liens on Wool—Sydney	342
34	Mortgages on Live Stock—Port Phillip	342
35	Imports, Articles, Quantity, and Value—Sydney	343
36	Imports, Articles, Quantity, and Value—Port Phillip	345
37	Exports, Articles, Quantity, and Value—Sydney	346
38	Exports, Articles, Quantity, and Value—Port Phillip	348
39	Vessels employed in the Fisheries	349
40	Manufactures—Woollens	349
41	Manufactures—Soap	349
42	Manufactures—Tobacco	349
43	Manufactures—Refined Sugar	350

No. 1.

COIN.

RETURN of Coin in the Colonial Treasury, the Military Chest, and the Several Banks, on the 31st December, 1848.

Year.	Colonial Treasury.	Military Chest.	Banks.	Totals.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease on previous Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1848	20,600 0 0	15,082 6 2	598,121 13 6	633,803 19 8	. .	382 1 3

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

POPULATION—1848.

RETURN of the Increase and Decrease of the Population of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from 1st January to 31st December, 1848; and of the Total Number on the latter date.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	General Total.
Increase by Immigration	8,452	5,525	13,977	
Births	4,527	4,299	8,826	
Total Increase	12,979	9,824		22,803
Decrease by Deaths	1,593	994	2,587	
Departure	3,534	1,217	4,751	
Total Decrease	5,127	2,211		7,338
Net Increase	7,852	7,613		15,465
Population on 31st Dec. 1847	123,890	81,119		205,009
Population on 31st Dec. 1848	131,742	88,732		220,474

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

AGRICULTURE—POPULATION.

RETURN showing the quantity of Land in Cultivation (exclusive of Gardens and Orchards), and the Population of the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip,) for the Year 1848.

Year.	AGRICULTURE.									
	CROPS.									
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sown Grasses, Oats, and Barley for Hay.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.
1848	Acres. 87,219	Acres. 20,375	Acres. 8,789	Acres. 13,572	Acres. 167	Acres. 14	Acres. 5,774	Acres. 201	Acres. 27,558	163,669

Year.	AGRICULTURE.—*continued.*								
	PRODUCE.								
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Hay.
1848	Bushels. 1,528,874	Bushels. 262,340	Bushels. 145,219	Bushels. 116,643	Bushels. 2,386	shels. 158	Tons. 14,954	Cwt. 3,059	Tons. 37,795

Year.	POPULATION.			
	Adults.		Children.	Total.
	Male.	Female.		
1848	86,302	44,562	89,610	220,474

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 4.

VINEYARDS.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land planted with the Grape Vine, and of the Quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the Produce thereof, during the Year ended the 31st March, 1849.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
Sydney or Middle District.		Gallons.	Gallons.
Argyle	7	50	..
Bathurst	4	450	..
Bligh	3¼	74	..
Brisbane	79	4,467	4
Camden	60	21,350	260
Cook	24	330	..
Cumberland	259	17,413	352
Durham	162	29,808	75
Georgiana	..	..	..
Gloucester	82	4,045	72
Hunter	19½	957	..
King	6	25	25
Macquarie	22	4,300	280
Murray	6½	30	..
Northumberland	112	11,001	95
Phillip	1½	180	..
Roxburgh	25	2,560	..
St. Vincent	..	..	..
Stanley	2½	..	..
Wellington	..	..	..
Westmoreland	¾	..	..
	876	97,040	1,163
Beyond the Settled Districts	11	260	..
Total	887	97,300	1,163
Port Phillip or Southern District.			
Bourke	57	..	..
Grant	48	6,000	100
Normanby	3	306	..
Total	108	6,306	100
General Total	995	103,606	1,263

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st January, 1849.

Counties or Districts.	Description of Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
*Sydney or Middle District, within the Settled Districts.**	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Argyle	3,652	22,831	1,285	260,708
Bathurst	3,614	18,339	1,021	266,309
Bligh	1,015	6,551	63	119,352
Brisbane	1,795	10,153	949	132,319
Camden	5,490	33,953	6,156	38,657
Cook	2,112	8,929	4,283	13,104
Cumberland	13,294	29,710	13,728	11,265
Durham	7,014	36,977	8,085	122,588
Georgiana	2,928	24,517	936	198,325
Gloucester	1,180	21,176	2,662	3,593
Hunter	1,416	6,776	1,735	11,239
King	1,319	16,200	708	106,986
Macquarie	872	14,544	698	14,300
Murray	4,340	28,288	1,339	328,972
Northumberland	5,827	34,563	10,653	21,806
Phillip	1,033	6,030	163	89,800
Roxburgh	2,420	18,250	630	188,900
St. Vincent	2,329	20,724	3,118	62,504
Stanley	446	3,947	145	23,829
Wellington	681	11,548	256	77,693
Westmoreland	2,040	13,277	924	46,994
	64,817	387,283	59,537	2,139,243
Commissioners' Districts beyond the Settled Districts.†				
Bligh	1,313	52,940	..	193,221
Clarence River	1,405	48,847	867	116,767
Darling Downs	1,200	40,600	60	553,000
Gwydir	2,060	118,097	50	109,347
Lachlan	4,386	130,594	791	355,600
Liverpool Plains	3,946	130,081	..	341,465
Lower Darling	480	21,062	25	39,621
M'Leay River	884	17,128	706	250
Maneroo	5,446	106,530	603	353,252
Moreton Bay	1,127	19,412	145	290,962
Murrumbidgee	4,586	132,301	1,200	704,165
New England	3,582	79,820	1,000	822,603
Wellington	1,683	69,385	232	277,025
Wide Bay	51	36	..	20,787
Burnett	372	6,409	..	204,734
Maranoa	62	5,639	..	8,500
	32,583	978,881	5,679	4,391,299
Total in the City or Middle District	97,400	1,366,164	65,216	6,530,542
*Port Phillip or Southern District, within the Settled Districts.**				
Bourke	2,000	30,500	2,550	137,600
Grant	627	8,056	535	267,300
Normanby	888	15,698	247	179,975
Belfast	65	208	59	81
Alberton	612	16,638	368	26,007
	4,192	71,100	3,759	610,963
Commissioners' Districts beyond the Settled Districts.†				
Gipps Land	1,070	37,985	500	193,961
Murray	3,483	84,942	..	521,997
Portland Bay	3,825	122,065	..	1,869,130
Western Port	3,233	54,158	1,100	1,196,698
Wimmera	692	16,438	300	737,528
	12,303	315,588	1,900	4,519,314
Total in the Port Phillip or Southern District	16,495	386,688	5,659	5,130,277
General Total	113,895	1,752,852	70,875	11,660,819

* Exclusive of the portions of country brought within the settled districts by the operation of the Order in Council of 9th March, 1847.

† Inclusive of ditto.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON.
Colonial Secretary.

No. 6.

TALLOW AND LARD.

RETURN of Live Stock Slaughtered, and the Quantity of Tallow and Lard produced from the same, in the Year 1848.

District.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep Slaughtered.	Horned Cattle Slaughtered.	Tallow Produced.	Hogs Slaughtered.	Lard Produced.
		Number.	Number.	Cwts.	Number.	lbs.
Sydney or Middle District—						
Within the Settled Districts . .	41	141,573	27,682	49,311	23	875
Beyond the Settled Districts . .	14	24,128	5,415	11,530	33	990
Port Phillip or Southern District . .	7	120,691	5,545	27,725	2	200
Total	62	286,392	38,642	88,567	58	2,065

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON.
Colonial Secretary.

No. 7.

IMPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Imports into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.		From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From United States.	From Foreign States.	Total.
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1848	1,084,054	9,548	254,239	2,642	73,715	2,065	130,287	1,556,550

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 8.

EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Exports from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.		To South Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To United States.	To Foreign States.	Total.
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1848	1,483,224	166,255	169,632	6,944	. .	. .	4,313	1,830,368

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 9.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of the Imports into, and Exports from, the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				
	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	Total Value.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	Total Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1848	1,029,926	114,900	411,724	1,556,550	1,621,509	127,368	22,220	59,271	1,830,368

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

IMPORT OF GRAIN.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grain, &c. Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Peas.	Flour and Bread.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	lbs.	Tons.	£.
1848	143,235	. .	49,163	3,131,744	932,582	1,617	41,489

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 11.

EXPORT OF GRAIN.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grain, &c. Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Peas.	Flour and Bread.	Potatoes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	Tons.	£.
1848	485	27,058	1,300	650,832	5	6,639

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 12.

IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butter and Cheese Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	lbs.	£.
1848	15,456	417

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 13.

EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butter and Cheese Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	lbs.	£.
1848	216,130	4,116

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 14.

IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Description of Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Sheep and Hogs.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1848	255	26	1,363	. .

N.B.—The Sheep have principally been imported from Van Diemen's Land to the district of Port Phillip.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 15.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Description of Stock.						Total Value, as Entered in the Returns of Imports.
	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£.
1848	1,182	. .	16,904	89,522	. .	. .	85,027

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 16.

IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.

RETURN of the Value of Salt Meat Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	£.
1848	3,229

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 17.

EXPORT OF SALT MEAT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Salt Meat Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Beef, Pork, and Mutton.	Bacon and Hams.	Tongues.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	£.
1848	2,308 casks 616 tons 7 cwts. 90 casks preserved meats.	145 cwts. 18 casks	228 casks.	19,477

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 18.

IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

RETURN of the Value of Hides, and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured Leather, Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	£.
1848	24,358

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 19.

EXPORTS OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

RETURN of the Value of Hides, and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured Leather, Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	£.
1848	25,939

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 20.

EXPORT OF WOOL.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Lbs.	£.
1848	22,969,711	1,240,144

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 21.

EXPORT OF TALLOW.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Tallow Exported from the Colony of New Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	£.
1848	98,213 0 0	140,579

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 22.

EXPORT OF BARK.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Bark, and Extract of Bark, Exported from the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
		£.
1848	25½ tons.	28

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 23.

IMPORT OF TIMBER.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Timber Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Deals.	Other Timber.					Sandal Wood.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
		Sawn, &c.	Wrought.	Shingles.	Laths.	Paling.		
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	No.	Tons.	£.
1848	17,952	2,652,970 ft.	. .	4,199,000	1,320,900	767,915	50	16,347

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 24.

EXPORT OF TIMBER.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Timber Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Cedar.	Blue Gum, Pine, and other Timber.	Treenails and Spokes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	£.
1848	863,507 sup. ft.	22,150 feet, 20 pieces, and 7,600 Shingles and Palings.	76,201	5,675

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 25.

EXPORT OF OIL.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Oil, &c, Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Sperm Whale.	Black Whale.	Whalebone.		Seal Skins.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tons.	Cwt.	Quantity.	£.
1848	1,186	196	11	2	4 cases.	68,969

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 26.

SHIPPING INWARDS.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.				From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States.		From Foreign States.		Total.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1848	119	57,604	116	24,833	639	87,522	23	2,695	63	17,473	1	406	35	8,771	996	199,304

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 27.

SHIPPING OUTWARDS.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Outwards in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	To Great Britain.		To British Colonies.				To South Sea Islands.		To Fisheries.		To United States.		To Foreign States.		Total.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1848	75	31,722	154	35,400	590	83,557	31	5,316	57	16,039	..	..	38	15,288	945	187,322

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 28.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

RETURN of the Number of Vessels Built and Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1848	28	1,561	103	7,584

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 29.

LAND SALES.

RETURN of the Amounts received from the Sale of Crown Lands in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Amount.		
	£.	s.	d.
1848	47,262	0	3

NOTE.—In the year 1831 Lord Ripon's Regulations for the abolition of Free Grants, and the Sale by Auction of all Crown Lands, were first promulgated in the Colony.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

EW SOUTH WALES.

No. 30.

AUCTION DUTY.

RETURN of the Amount of Auction Duty paid into the Colonial Treasury of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1848.

Year.	Amount of Duty.	Amount of Sales.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1848*	4,551 4 4	787,800 6 8

* From January 1, 1848, the duty was reduced from 30*s.* to 10*s.* per cent. by Act of Council, 11th Victoria, No. 16, but was made chargeable on all sales effected by Licensed Auctioneers by private bargain as well as by auction.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 31.

MORTGAGES ON LAND—SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Mortgages on Land in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, for the Year 1848.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Totals.	
	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1848	196	110,501 6 9	103	70,572 13 4	8	21,572 10 6	307	202,646 10 7

WILLIAM CARTER,
Registrar-General.

No. 32.

MORTGAGES ON LAND—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Mortgages on Land in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, for the Year 1848.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Totals.	
	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1848	97	33,433 15 0	40	36,395 3 8	4	1,900 0 0	141	71,728 18 8

J. D. PINNOCK,
Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No. 33.

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK—SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Live Stock, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, for the Year 1848.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
	Number of Liens.	Number of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	Number of Mortgages.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses.	Amount Lent.
			£. s. d.					£. s. d.
1848	240	1,378,180	108,892 2 11	205	1,118,762	84,411	2,056	219,756 15 8

N.B. When any sum has been secured both by a lien on the wool and by a mortgage on the sheep, the amount has been included under the head of Mortgages only.

WILLIAM CARTER,
Registrar-General.

No 34.

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Live Stock, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, for the Year 1848.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
	Number of Liens.	Number of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	Number of Mortgages.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses.	Amount Lent.
			£. s. d.					£. s. d.
1848	102	819,823	62,532 9 10	146	600,517	34,469	510	129,808 18 2

J. D. PINNOCK,
Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No. 35.

IMPORTS—PORTS IN THE SYDNEY DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1848.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Agricultural Implements	3 packages.	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Alkali (Soda)	3,325 cwt.	2,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,188
Apparel and Slops	1,507 bales.	55,510	38	274	..	..	..	..	55,822
Arms and Ammunition — Guns, &c.	9 cases.	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Arms and Ammunition — Gunpowder	34,466 lbs.	1,295	..	20	..	..	..	..	1,315
Arms and Ammunition — Shot	964 cwt.	1,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,009
Arms and Ammunition — Percussion Caps	3 cases.	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Arrowroot and Sago	514 cwt.	30	20	150	185	..	..	37	422
Bags and Sacks	376 bales.	4,205	..	27	..	..	..	455	4,687
Bark	106 tons.	..	21	119	..	..	..	..	140
Beche le-mer	86 cwt.	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	200
Bellows, Smiths'	17 pairs.	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Beer and Ale	475,433 gallons.	54,804	..	143	..	..	4	..	54,951
Blacking	331 casks.	892	..	..	..	..	..	..	892
Blankets and Counterpanes	150 bales.	5,661	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,661
Bran	6,520 bushels.	..	..	164	..	..	..	..	164
Bricks, Bath	10 hogsheads.	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Brushware	141 packages.	2,312	..	7	..	..	8	..	2,327
Butter and Cheese	58 cwt.	96	6	12	..	..	10	..	124
Candles	247 boxes.	327	4	40	..	..	50	..	421
Candle-wick	23 bales.	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
Canvas	466 ,,	7,867	10	88	..	..	..	..	7,965
Carpeting	118 ,,	2,648	..	100	..	..	..	..	2,748
Carriages and Carriage materials	67 packages.	1,652	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,652
Cement	480 barrels.	505	..	..	..	..	..	..	505
Cocoa Nuts	37,000 No.	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	45
Coffee and Chocolate	1,250 cwt.	1,158	..	476	..	..	..	2,208	3,842
Colours, Painters'	4,001 kegs.	4,883	14	59	..	..	..	..	4,956
Confections and Preserves	184 cases.	109	..	131	..	..	..	26	266
Copper	2,341 cwt.	10,058	43	300	21	69	85	..	10,576
Copper Ore	1,522 tons.	..	660	15,522	..	..	..	..	16,182
Cordage and Rope	3,835 cwt.	3,674	423	351	..	..	..	817	5,265
Corks and Bungs	271 bales.	1,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,305
Cottons	1,696 ,,	64,919	40	1,208	..	..	..	..	66,167
Drugs and Medicines	1,369 cases.	9,594	..	50	..	..	..	..	9,644
Dye wood	100 peculs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
Earthenware and China	1,090 crates.	10,284	15	132	..	..	..	18	10,449
Fireworks	3 cases.	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Fish, Salt	833 barrels.	1,632	20	2	..	..	..	..	1,654
Flax and Hemp	375 cwt.	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	158
Flour and Bread	11,460 ,,	70	28	3,945	..	..	..	..	4,043
Fruits — Dried	3,961 ,,	4,669	42	551	10	..	..	62	5,334
Fruits — Green	971 packages.	..	..	355	15	..	..	1	371
Furniture	928 ,,	3,258	..	141	..	..	..	..	3,399
Furs	4 cases.	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	268
Glass and Glassware	3,685 packages.	8,502	50	5	..	..	..	..	8,557
Glass, Looking	20 ,,	424	..	..	..	..	..	..	424
Glue	36 casks.	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	202
Grain — Wheat	115,691 bushels.	..	126	14,465	..	..	..	..	14,591
Grain — Barley	24,991 ,,	..	346	2,639	..	..	..	..	2,985
Grain — Oats	8,053 ,,	..	..	680	..	..	..	..	680
Grain — Rice	680,960 lbs.	..	..	1,198	..	..	..	441	1,639
Grindery	86 casks.	1,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,566
Grindstones	55 No.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Rum	5 cwt.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Haberdashery	1,527 cases.	73,597	..	1,153	..	..	..	..	74,750
Hardware and Ironmongery	7,800 packages.	65,029	34	206	20	..	..	22	65,311
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	365 cases.	6,730	40	49	..	..	42	702	7,563
Hatters' materials	13 ,,	562	..	..	..	..	..	..	562
Hay and Straw	697 tons.	..	..	1,727	..	..	..	..	1,727
Hops	925 pockets.	3,703	10	196	..	..	164	..	4,073
Horse-hair	56 casks.	1,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,248
Hosiery and Gloves	262 cases.	11,829	..	165	..	..	..	..	11,994
Instruments — Musical	101 ,,	3,708	30	46	..	..	..	..	3,784
Instruments — Scientific	14 ,,	441	..	..	..	..	..	6	447
Instruments — Surgical	2 ,,	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Iron and Steel	2,451 tons.	22,533	..	22	..	..	..	..	22,555
Jewellery	32 cases.	2,529	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,529
Lacquered Ware	30 ,,	..	..	62	..	..	..	68	130
Lead	165 tons.	3,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,022
Lead Ore	134 ,,	..	..	1,115	..	..	..	..	1,115
Leather — Unmanufactured	32 cases.	1,230	30	..	..	..	..	..	1,260
Leather — Boots and Shoes	624 trunks.	13,529	50	32	..	..	..	10	13,621
Lime Juice	2,300 gallons.	..	..	..	184	..	..	13	197
Linens	1,567 cases.	50,272	..	1,049	..	..	..	..	51,321
Live Stock — Horses	5 No.	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Live Stock — Sheep	11 ,,	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Lucifer Matches	99 cases.	975	..	..	..	..	..	..	975
Machinery	99 packages.	1,484	100	5	..	..	..	..	1,589
Malt	3,511 casks.	2,245	9	256	..	..	..	..	2,510

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Marble	11 cases.	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
Mats and Rugs	1,027 packages.	82	..	89	..	..	..	262	433
Millinery	93 cases.	3,833	10	..	..	..	..	..	3,843
Mill Stones	11 No.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Molasses	1,152 cwt.	53	..	60	108	..	..	100	321
Nails — Iron	2,253 kegs.	3,188	..	35	..	..	..	..	3,223
Nails — Copper	652 ,,	1,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,821
Oakum	150 cwt.	150	..	40	..	..	..	..	190
Oars	1,251 No.	..	..	50	..	..	100	..	150
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	39 barrels.	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Oil — Sperm	1,273 tuns.	..	693	..	..	66,310	..	..	67,003
Oil — Black	389 ,,	..	2,742	..	..	6,438	..	..	9,180
Oil — Linseed	4,941 gallons.	778	..	..	..	..	..	18	796
Oil — Olive	2,772 ,,	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	510
Oil — Palm	18 cwt.	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Oil — Cocoa Nut	848 ,,	..	344	..	845	..	..	..	1,189
Oil Cloth	20 cases.	257	..	25	..	..	..	..	282
Oilman's Stores	9,644 packages.	28,927	15	499	74	..	18	26	29,559
Onions	750 cwt.	..	33	171	..	..	..	..	204
Peas, Split	88 barrels.	212	..	94	..	..	..	..	306
Pepper and Spices	707 cwt.	256	..	256	..	..	..	..	512
Perfumery	100 cases.	1,291	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,297
Pipes, Tobacco	2,408 boxes.	2,454	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,454
Pictures and Paintings	41 cases.	1,256	..	5	..	..	..	..	1,261
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	1,957 barrels.	878	..	225	..	..	175	..	1,278
Plants and Seeds	329 packages.	125	..	23	..	..	..	..	148
Plate and Plated Ware	28 cases.	1,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,284
Potatoes and Yams	840 tons.	..	104	1,535	..	..	..	..	1,639
Provisions — Preserved	361 cases, &c.	505	97	40	..	..	..	..	642
Provisions — Salted	878 casks.	1,788	20	..	..	..	210	..	2,018
Rattans and Canes	11,179 bundles.	..	..	10	..	..	..	180	190
Saddlery and Harness	197 cases.	6,368	..	11	..	..	..	..	6,379
Salt	3,715 tons.	9,403	..	110	..	..	..	..	9,513
Ship Chandlery	68 packages.	666	..	..	..	..	..	..	666
Shooks and Staves	13,404 bundles.	133	103	134	..	..	64	..	434
Silks	131 cases.	12,348	..	380	..	..	..	..	12,728
Skins — Kangaroo	112 packages.	..	..	2,475	..	..	..	..	2,475
Skins — Sheep	49 ,,	..	63	21	..	..	..	..	84
Slates	41,000 No.	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
Soap	21 cwt.	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Spirits — Brandy	118,819 gallons.	28,316	208	1,169	..	..	..	..	29,693
Spirits — Rum	223,706 ,,	26,406	60	9,637	..	..	..	1,800	37,903
Spirits — Gin	42,669 ,,	8,954	37	150	..	..	..	..	9,141
Spirits — Whiskey	9,480 ,,	2,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,425
Spirits — Liqueurs	1,212 ,,	403	..	..	..	..	..	..	403
Starch and Blue	499 cases.	1,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,176
Stationery and Books	1,891 cases, &c.	33,156	..	34	..	..	..	10	33,200
Sugar — Refined	903 cwt.	1,099	..	89	..	..	..	..	1,188
Sugar — Raw	9,988 tons.	..	..	27,919	148	..	..	71,353	99,420
Tea	2,108,916 lbs.	425	56	38,549	12	..	..	26,142	65,184
Timber — Deals and Battens	3,682 No.	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	425
Timber — Spars	131,890 feet.	..	303	..	..	..	..	..	303
Timber — Sawn, &c	126,540 ,,	..	107	95	..	..	35	..	237
Timber — Sandal Wood	50 tons.	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	500
Timber — All other	250 loads.	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	300
Tin and Tinware	1,296 boxes.	2,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,456
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	572,406 lbs.	10,968	619	5,884	7	..	800	6,851	25,129
Tortoiseshell	92 ,,	..	..	..	20	30	..	..	50
Toys and Turnery	243 cases.	3,315	..	25	..	..	..	..	3,340
Turpentine and Varnish	2,406 gallons.	371	..	50	2	..	34	..	457
Twine and Thread	98 packages.	1,542	..	35	..	..	..	..	1,577
Umbrellas and Parasols	22 cases.	1,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,203
Vinegar	21,946 gallons.	1,368	..	63	..	..	25	..	1,456
Watches and Clocks	81 cases.	415	..	..	..	..	101	10	526
Whalebone	306 cwt.	..	404	..	200	868	..	..	1,472
Wine	302,741 gallons.	37,918	105	391	46	..	..	3,065	41,525
Wooden Ware	874 cases.	162	..	10	..	..	140	..	312
Wool	12,440 lbs.	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	192
Woollens	1,508 bales, &c.	57,365	..	50	..	..	..	..	57,415
Woolpacks and Bagging	471 bales.	8,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,350
Zinc	910 cwt.	228	..	110	..	..	..	..	338
Total Imports for the year 1848		840,743	8,982	139,988	2,642	73,715	2,065	114,739	1,182,874
Total Imports in previous year		1,028,817	26,971	259,678	6,919	41,557	1,550	178,835	1,544,327

J. Gibbes, Collector.

No. 36.

IMPORTS—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1848.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Agricultural Implements	11 packages.	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	94
Alkali (Soda)	255 casks.	1,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,262
Apparel and Slops	1,607 packages.	28,049	..	5,510	..	..	..	..	33,559
Arms and Gunpowder	18,220 lbs.	410	..	28	..	..	..	..	438
Ammunition Shot	22 kegs.	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Arrowroot and Sago	420 cwt.	75	..	136	..	..	..	..	211
Bags and Sacks	632 bales.	10,520	..	1,745	..	..	..	..	12,265
Bark	4½ tons.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Bellows, Smiths'	3 pairs.	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Beer and Ale	289,381 gallons.	19,058	..	2,901	..	..	..	..	21,959
Blacking	50 casks.	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Blankets and Counterpanes	12 bales.	..	30	60	..	..	..	..	90
Bran	645 bushels.	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	16
Bricks (Bath and Fire)	9,000 in No.	18	..	8	..	..	..	..	26
Butter and Cheese	8,960 lbs.	..	..	293	..	..	..	..	293
Candles	2 cases.	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Candle-wick	13 bags.	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Canvas	85 bales.	2,249	..	30	..	..	..	..	2,279
Carpeting	60 rolls.	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	50
Carriages and Carriage materials	67 in No.	270	..	596	..	..	..	..	866
Cement	11 casks.	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Coals	491 tons.	245	..	137	..	..	..	..	382
Cocoa Nuts	2,000 in No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Coffee and Chocolate	505 cwt.	..	..	342	..	..	..	202	544
Colours, Painters'	661 casks.	750	..	40	..	..	..	..	790
Confection and Preserves	310 packages.	34	..	384	..	..	..	6	424
Copper	100 cwt.	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	350
Copper Ore	½ ton.	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	25
Cordage and Rope	424 packages.	614	..	474	..	..	..	..	1,088
Corks and Bungs	176 ,,	567	..	108	..	..	..	..	675
Cottons	527 bales.	15,627	..	3,802	..	..	..	..	19,429
Drugs and Medicines	608 packages.	3,680	..	393	..	..	..	..	4,073
Earthenware and China	864 ,,	4,237	..	700	..	..	..	..	4,937
Fish, Salt	765 ,,	581	..	21	..	..	..	..	602
Flour and Bread	16,502 cwt.	4	..	6,568	..	..	..	..	6,572
Fruits Dried	1,015 packages.	1,137	..	334	..	..	..	..	1,471
Fruits Green	3,512 ,,	..	..	1,073	..	..	..	..	1,073
Furniture	1,088 ,,	444	..	1,959	..	..	..	27	2,430
Glass and Glassware	1,017 ,,	3,383	..	489	..	..	..	..	3,872
Grain Wheat	27,544 bushels.	1	..	5,051	..	..	..	..	5,052
Grain Barley	584 ,,	22	..	64	..	..	..	..	86
Grain Oats	15,535 ,,	..	..	1,651	..	..	..	..	1,651
Grain Rice	251,622 lbs.	110	..	536	..	..	..	..	646
Grindery	12 packages.	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
Grindstones	286 in No.	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Haberdashery	1,329 packages.	23,631	..	4,205	..	..	..	..	27,836
Hardware and Ironmongery	6,420 ,,	19,498	..	2,471	..	..	..	..	21,969
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	168 ,,	2,290	..	180	..	..	..	10	2,480
Hay and Straw	1,135 cwt.	..	..	162	..	..	..	..	162
Hops	264 pockets.	924	..	336	..	..	..	..	1,260
Hosiery and Gloves	541 packages.	9,200	..	300	..	..	..	..	9,500
Instruments, Musical	28 ,,	1,145	..	30	..	..	..	..	1,175
Iron and Steel	872 tons.	9,533	..	775	..	..	..	..	10,308
Jewellery	6 cases.	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
Lead	29 tons.	487	..	175	..	..	..	..	662
Leather Unmanufactured	72 packages.	250	..	433	..	..	..	..	683
Leather Boots and Shoes	305 ,,	4,506	..	1,494	..	..	..	4	6,004
Lime Juice	25 ,,	48	..	10	..	..	..	..	58
Linens	144 ,,	4,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,054
Live Stock Horses	250 in No.	20	..	1,514	..	..	..	..	1,534
Live Stock Horned Cattle	26 ,,	5	..	88	..	..	..	..	93
Live Stock Sheep	1,352 ,,	616	..	469	..	..	..	..	1,085
Lucifer Matches	57 cases.	451	..	..	..	..	..	..	451
Machinery	505 packages.	1,036	..	278	..	..	..	..	1,314
Malt	465 bushels.	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	140
Millinery	3 cases.	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Mill Stones	24 in No.	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Nails, Iron	898 kegs.	1,167	..	379	..	..	..	..	1,546
Nakum	50 bags.	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Ores	5 in No.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	129 barrels.	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
Oil Sperm	125 tuns.	3,000	..	132	..	..	..	..	3,132
Oil Black	61 ,,	46	..	1,189	..	..	..	..	1,235
Oil Linseed	626 gallons.	158	..	30	..	..	..	..	188
Oil Cloth	11 cases.	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Oilman's Stores	3,615 packages.	4,514	..	1,112	..	..	..	..	5,626
Onions	1,260 cwt.	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	150
Peas, Split	1 barrel.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pepper and Spices	36,648 lbs.	94	..	200	..	..	..	56	350
Perfumery	4 cases.	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	28
Pipes, Tobacco	151 boxes.	176	..	3	..	..	..	..	179
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	654 barrels.	394	..	103	..	..	..	..	497

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Plants and Seeds	231 packages.	4	..	160	..	..	..	..	164
Plate and Plated Ware	4 ,,	366	..	39	..	..	..	..	405
Potatoes	777 tons.	..	..	1,905	..	..	..	..	1,905
Provisions . Preserved	85 cwt.	464	..	25	..	..	..	..	489
Provisions . Salted	14 ,,	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Saddlery and Harness	244 packages.	5,186	..	334	..	..	..	..	5,520
Salt	880½ tons.	2,025	..	178	..	..	..	..	2,203
Shooks and Staves	227,235 in No.	..	..	876	..	..	..	..	876
Silks	31 cases.	997	..	31	..	..	..	2	1,030
Skins . Kangaroo	2,852 in No.	..	..	226	..	..	..	..	226
Skins . Sheep	1 bale.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Slates	19,174 in No.	150	..	8	..	..	..	..	158
Soap	232 boxes.	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	250
Specie	£200	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Spirits . Brandy	50,345 gallons.	7,365	..	7,785	..	..	..	..	15,150
Spirits . Rum	52,552 ,,	5,371	..	5,278	..	..	..	..	10,649
Spirits . Gin	15,767 ,,	2,454	..	2,179	..	..	..	..	4,633
Spirits . Whiskey	5,529 ,,	1,528	..	143	..	..	..	..	1,671
Spirits . Liqueurs	53 ,,	20	..	7	..	..	..	..	27
Stationery and Books	551 packages.	8,675	..	957	..	..	..	..	9,632
Stones	66 tons.	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	51
Sugar . Refined	992 cwt.	901	..	337	..	..	..	..	1,238
Sugar . Raw	1,940 tons.	1,138	..	12,617	..	..	..	7,802	21,557
Tarpaulings	31 bales.	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Tea	302,840 lbs.	126	..	5,358	..	..	..	5,856	11,340
Timber . Deals and Battens	14,270 in No.	2,591	..	214	..	..	..	..	2,805
Timber . Spars	40 feet.	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Timber . Sawn, &c.	2,362,316 ,,	127	501	6,353	..	..	..	..	6,981
Timber . Paling	767,915 in No.	..	..	2,610	..	..	..	..	2,610
Timber . Laths	1,320,900 ,,	..	..	427	..	..	..	..	427
Timber . Shingles	1,199,000 ,,	..	..	1,429	..	..	..	..	1,429
Timber . All other	32,184 feet.	34	..	286	..	..	..	..	320
Tin and Tinware	177 boxes.	426	..	55	..	..	..	..	481
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	179,506 lbs.	2,661	..	6,822	..	..	..	976	10,459
Toys and Turnery	85 packages.	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	45
Turpentine and Varnish	70 cans.	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Vinegar	6,178 gallons.	446	..	116	..	..	..	..	562
Watches and Clocks	75 packages.	240	..	18	..	..	..	..	258
Wine	60,476 gallons.	7,059	..	3,719	..	..	..	602	11,380
Wooden Ware	1,008 packages.	309	..	314	..	..	..	..	623
Woollens	265 bales.	9,755	..	970	..	..	..	..	10,725
Woolpacks and Bagging	15 packages.	..	..	151	..	..	..	..	151
Zinc	10 cases.	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Total Imports for the year 1848		243,311	566	114,251	..	..	..	15,548	373,676
Total Imports in previous year		318,424	188	101,887	..	..	..	17,197	437,696

W. N. Llewellin, Acting Collector.

No. 37.

EXPORTS.—PORTS IN THE SYDNEY DISTRICT.

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1848.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ambergris	70 lbs.	50	20	..	..	..	..	..	
Apparel	9 packages.	10	52	..	..	..	..	..	
Bags and Sacks	1 bale.	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	
Bark	20 tons.	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	
Baskets	52 packages.	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	
Beer and Ale	7,450 gallons.	..	227	435	..	..	..	..	6
Blacking	7 casks.	..	42	2	..	..	..	..	
Bone dust	33 tons.	..	3	73	..	..	..	..	
Bran	960 bushels.	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	
Bricks	35,000 No.	..	45	11	6	..	..	..	
Butter and Cheese	81 tons 9cwt. 2qrs. 26lbs.	..	1,277	1,559	..	..	..	..	2,8
Candles . Tallow	69,804 lbs.	..	1,023	86	8	..	..	..	1,1
Candles . Sperm	29 boxes.	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
rts and Waggons	244 No.	..	885	1,125	..	..	..	..	2,010
als and Coke	6,266 tons.	..	580	2,198	61	..	..	141	2,980
nfection and Preserves	458 packages.	..	453	107	..	..	..	..	560
rdage	2 ,,	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	11
rthenware	12 hogsheads.	..	47	5	..	..	..	..	52
our and Bread	219 tons 1 cwt.	..	2,056	135	60	..	..	270	2,521
uit	1,021 packages.	..	312	783	..	..	..	..	1,095
rniture	136 ,,	..	317	340	..	..	..	..	657
ain — Wheat	154 bushels.	..	..	6	..	..	..	36	42
ain — Maize	27,058 ,,	25	589	2,412	2	..	..	35	3,063
ain — Barley	329 ,,	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	76
ain — Oats	971 ,,	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	160
rdware	50 packages.	..	108	106	6	..	..	..	220
ts and Caps	33 cases.	..	..	518	..	..	..	..	518
y	28 tons 16 cwt.	..	5	74	6	..	..	..	85
ney	17 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.	4	14	25	..	..	..	..	43
ofs, Horns, and Bones	351,600 No.	1,595	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,595
rd	6 cwt.	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20
ather — Unmanufactured	108tons 19cwt. 1qr. 6lbs	3,059	1,506	1,172	5	..	..	50	5,792
ather — Boots and Shoes	22 trunks.	..	183	170	15	..	..	..	368
e Stock — Horses	1,181 No.	..	8,089	6,138	40	..	..	50	14,317
e Stock — Horned Cattle	10,208 ,,	..	15,996	411	50	..	..	..	16,457
e Stock — Sheep	25,331 ,,	..	8,616	103	18	..	..	..	8,737
cifer Matches	27 cases.	..	113	12	..	..	..	..	125
achinery	11 packages.	..	22	122	..	..	..	..	144
lasses	19 tons.	..	80	141	38	..	..	..	259
tmeal	23 tons 10 cwt.	..	147	112	..	..	..	..	259
Sperm	1,186 tuns.	64,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,230
Black	196 ,,	3,030	147	..	..	..	..	..	3,177
es, Tobacco	22 boxes.	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	25
nts and Seeds	25 packages.	16	22	33	..	..	..	15	86
tatoes	1 ton 3 cwt.	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	11
served Meats	90 casks.	645	67	61	20	..	..	..	793
visions, Salt — Beef	2,232 tierces.	585	1,859	4,710	205	..	..	300	7,659
visions, Salt — Pork	76 barrels.	..	..	235	..	..	..	..	235
visions, Salt — Tongues	84 casks.	36	94	89	..	..	..	..	219
visions, Salt — Hams and Bacon	145 cwt.	..	125	4	..	..	..	25	154
ddlery and Harness	56 packages.	..	264	169	..	..	..	..	433
ns — Neat Cattle	1,308 tons 1 cwt.	13,418	..	4,080	..	..	..	..	17,498
ns — Seal	4 cases.	162	..	15	..	..	..	..	177
ns — Pig	1 cask.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
ap	121 tons.	..	1,584	1,037	95	..	..	..	2,716
ecimens of Natural History	62 packages.	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	261
irits	988 gallons.	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	146
nes — Grind	217 tons.	..	66	170	..	..	..	..	236
nes — Tomb	2 cases.	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	25
gar, Refined	75 tons 10 cwt.	400	1,043	859	..	..	..	..	2,302
llow	3,565 tons 4 cwt.	102,561	50	..	..	..	..	..	102,611
mber — Cedar	863,307 feet.	294	195	4,578	8	..	..	58	5,133
mber — Pine	150 ,,	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
mber — Hardwood	16,000 ,,	..	99	138	..	..	..	..	237
mber — Treenails and Spokes	75,901	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
nware	11 packages.	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	80
bacco	4,290 lbs.	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	68
rtoiseshell	300 ,,	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
rnery	55 packages.	..	..	289	..	..	..	..	289
halebone	11 tons 2 cwt.	1,385	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,385
ne	3,680 gallons.	..	150	509	..	..	..	..	659
ooden Ware	19 packages.	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	47
ool	12,445,048 lbs.	683,623	..	..	..	..	..	..	683,623
oollen Manufactures (Tweeds)	59 packages.	15	195	1,258	..	..	..	..	1,468
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, including the Fisheries		875,780	49,414	36,772	644	..	..	980	963,590
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		3,348	81,255	26,590	2,553	..	..	412	114,158
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions		14,825	1,860	113	2,553	..	..	703	20,054
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		7,916	31,409	14,735	1,194	..	..	1,953	57,207
Total Exports for the Year 1848		901,869	163,938	78,210	6,944	..	..	4,048	1,155,009
Total Exports in previous Year		926,625	117,489	112,239	14,231	..	..	16,839	1,187,423

J. GIBBES, Collector.

No. 38.

EXPORTS.—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the District of Port Phillip, in the Colony New South Wales, during the Year 1848.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£	£.	£.	£.	£.
Beer and Ale	50 gallons.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	
Butter and Cheese	300 cwt.	..	..	1,280	..	..	..	..	1,28
Candles, Tallow	53 boxes.	..	..	165	..	..	..	..	16
Coal Tar	1 cask.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
Flour and Bread	71½ tons.	..	..	691	..	..	..	..	69
Fruit	3 cases.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
Furniture	1 package.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
Grain, Wheat	331 bushels.	8	..	50	..	..	..	..	
Greaves	5 tons.	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	
Hats and Caps	2 cases.	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	271½ tons.	284	..	2	..	..	..	..	28
Lard	300 lbs.	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	
Leather, Unmanufactured	3 tons 6 cwt.	170	..	35	..	..	..	..	20
Live Stock — Horses	1 No.	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	
Live Stock — Horned Cattle	6,696 ,,	..	1,228	17,754	..	..	..	..	18,98
Live Stock — Sheep	64,191 ,,	..	800	25,719	..	..	..	..	26,51
Pictures	2 cases.	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Potatoes	3 tons.	7	..	10	..	..	..	..	
Provisions, Salt — Beef	614 tons 11 cwt.	37	33	9,758	..	..	..	200	10,02
Provisions, Salt — Pork	1 ton 16 cwt.	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	
Provisions, Salt — Tongues	144 kegs.	..	..	220	..	..	..	50	27
Provisions, Salt — Hams and Bacon	18 casks.	..	..	41	..	..	..	15	
Skins — Neat Cattle	7,133 No.	50	..	1,896	..	..	..	..	1,94
Skins — Sheep	45 bundles.	6	..	58	..	..	..	..	
Skins — Kangaroo & Opossum	106 dozen.	48	..	8	..	..	..	..	
Soap	93 tons 11 cwt.	..	..	2,213	..	..	..	..	2,21
Specimens of Natural History	31 packages.	298	..	2	..	..	..	..	30
Starch	5 cases,	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	
Sundries	20 packages.	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	
Tallow	1,345 tons 9 cwt.	36,287	..	1,681	..	..	..	..	37,96
Timber — Cedar	200 feet.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	
Timber — Pine	8 planks.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Timber — Hardwood	6,000 feet.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Timber — Shingles	7,000 No.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Timber — Palings	600 ,,	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	
Timber — Treenails and Spokes	300 ,,	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	
Timber — All other	12 pieces.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Wine	34 gallons.	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wool	10,524,663 lbs.	541,194	..	15,327	..	..	..	..	556,52
Woollen Manufactures (Tweeds)	1 case.	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales		578,435	2,061	77,158	..	..	..	265	657,91
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		1,100	136	11,974	..	..	..	..	13,21
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions		1,816	..	350	..	..	..	..	2,16
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		4	120	1,940	..	..	..	..	2,06
Total Exports for the Year 1848		581,355	2,317	91,422	..	..	..	265	675,35
Total Exports in previous Year		566,417	1,010	100,484	..	..	..	600	668,51

W. N. LLEWELLIN, Acting Collector.

No. 39.

WHALE FISHERIES—PORT OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Ships and Vessels engaged in the Fisheries that have visited Port Jackson during the Year 1848, distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tonnage of each description. and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

Year.	Description of Vessels.						Description and Value of Cargo Disposed of by Foreign Ships.			
	Colonial.		British.		Foreign.					
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Whalebone.	Value.
							Tuns.	Tuns.	Cwt.	£.
1848	26	6,103	1	267	37	11,203	158	$8\frac{3}{4}$	5	4,340

NOTE.—Whalers exempted from Port charges February 25, 1845.

Custom House, Sydney,
January 22, 1849.

J. GIBBES,
Collector.

No. 40.

WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Woollens Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales during the Year 1848.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Cloth.	Tweeds.	Blankets.
		Yards.	Yards.	No.
1848	6	. .	164,749	248

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 41.

SOAP MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Soap Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), during the Year 1848.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1848	13	24,180

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 42.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Tobacco Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales during the Year 1848.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1848	1	714

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSN,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 43.

REFINED SUGAR MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Refined Sugar Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales during the Year 1848.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1848	2*	26,000

* One not worked.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1849.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

RETURN showing the Amount of Assisted and Unassisted Immigration, during the several Years, between the 1st January, 1838, and the 31st December, 1848.

Year.	Assisted Immigrants.				Unassisted Immigrants.	Total Number of Assisted and Unassisted Immigrants.
	Number Landed.	Cost of their Conveyance.			Number Landed.	
		Amount of Passage Money paid out of Colonial Funds.	Gratuities to Surgeons, Superintendent, Masters, and Officers, Overseers, and others.	Total.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1838	6,102	124,512 10 4	6,756 11 0	131,269 1 4	1,328	7,430
1839	8,416	133,847 16 9	10,541 0 10	144,388 17 7	2,133	10,549
1840	6,637	100,641 15 9	6,217 0 3	106,858 16 0	1,849	8,486
1841	20,103	313,490 8 11	17,477 14 10	330,968 3 9	2,380	22,483
1842	6,823	97,568 17 7	5,612 0 2	103,180 17 9	2,164	8,987
1843	11	18 10 0	. .	18 10 0	1,131	1,142
1844	4,139	60,812 17 6	2,986 12 6	63,808 10 0	548	4,687
1845	498	6,897 3 9	562 14 0	7,459 17 9	598	1,096
1846	. .	. .	. .	. .	472	472
1847	. .	. .	. .	. .	816	816
1848	7,885	81,248 8 1	6,232 10 0	87,480 18 1	1,219	9,104
Total.	60,614	919,047 8 8	56,386 3 7	975,433 12 3	14,638	75,252

NOTE.—In the amount of passage money here shown to have been paid out of Colonial Funds in the years 1841, 1842, 1844, and 1845, is included the cost of the emigrants selection, which formed part of the contract. Of the immigrants who arrived in the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, the understated numbers were introduced under the same system.

Year.	Number.	Amount of Passage Money.
		£. s. d.
1838	1,622	22,398 0 0
1839	2,814	43,010 0 0
1840	3,882	63,773 15 6

(Signed) FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER,
Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, May 25, 1849.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

(No. 8.) No. 29.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir W. Denison to Earl Grey.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
January 20, 1849.
(Received June 22, 1849.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward herewith the accompanying statistical Returns connected with this colony for the year 1847.*

2. Many of these Returns have been so fully noticed in my former Despatches that it will not be necessary to make any further remarks on them than to refer your Lordship to those Despatches in which they have been alluded to.

3. Returns Nos. 1 and 2 show the revenue and expenditure of the colony for the year 1847.† They have already been fully explained in my Despatch No. 115, dated 3rd June, 1848,§ forwarding the Blue Book for the last year, and also in my Despatch No. 215, dated 25th October, 1848, forwarding the estimates for the present year.

4. The Returns from Nos. 3 to 10 inclusive relate to the trade and commerce of the colony. On comparing them with the Returns of the previous year it will be seen that there has been an increase of 104 ships entered inwards with a tonnage of 12,145 tons notwithstanding the diminished number of convict ships which arrived during 1847. Of this number the increase has been six ships from Great Britain, 67 from British colonies, and 31 from foreign states.

The number of ships cleared outwards exceeds the number in 1846 by 49 ships to British colonies, 22 to foreign states, but a decrease of one ship to Great Britain. There being a total increase of 70 ships with a tonnage of 6,431 tons. Under the head of foreign states it must be explained that all vessels are included either going to or returning from the whale fisheries in the South Seas, of which a considerable number are American.

5. Return No. 8 shows the number of vessels belonging to the ports of Hobart Town and Launceston, which exceeds the number in the previous year by 20 ships and 3,061 tons.

6. Return No. 4 shows the amount in value of imports and exports to and from Van Diemen's Land during the year 1847.‡ The imports from Great Britain amounted to 517,786*l.*, from British colonies to 162,376*l.*, and from foreign states to 44,431*l.*, making a total of 724,593*l.* exceeding the imports of 1846 by 163,355*l.*, of which increase 145,766*l.* was on articles imported from Great Britain, 2,399*l.* on articles from British colonies, and 15,190*l.* from foreign states. The principal increase has taken place in spirits, wine, malt liquor, sugar, and woollens, in the latter especially, the increase under that head alone amounting to 83,782*l.*, whilst the imports of cottons and linens have decreased by 22,666*l.*, thus showing that a great change has taken place in the tastes of the people as regards the use of woollens or cottons and linens, it being principally in those articles manufactured for ladies' apparel. Amongst those articles which have decreased besides the cottons and linens above-mentioned will be seen beef, pork, bacon, live stock, and wool, from which it is evident that there must have been a great increase in the amount of these provisions prepared in the colony, the general consumption of them being also probably much greater owing to the increased number of ships frequenting the ports of the colony, which would require supplies of this nature.

In wool there has been a decrease of 13,153*l.*, which as the import has been entirely from the neighbouring colonies may be owing probably partly to the difficulties thrown in the way of bonding for reshipment, and partly to the increased traffic with those ports which formerly were obliged to send part of their wool here for shipment to England.

The value of the exports during 1847 amounted to 338,609*l.* to Great Bri-

* Comprised in the Returns Nos. 1 to 72.

† Nos. 1 and 2. Comprised in the Returns of Net Revenue and Expenditure, 1841 to 1847, p. 360.

Nos. 3 to 10. *Vide* Returns of the Trade and Commerce of the Colony, 1841 to 1847, pp. 361 to 364.

No. 8. Return of Vessels and Tonnage, 1841 to 1847, p. 364.

‡ No. 4. Comprised in the Returns of Value of Imports and Exports, 1841 to 1847, p. 361.

§ For Sir W. Denison's Despatch, June 3, 1848, *vide* Reports on the Colonial Blue Books, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1848.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

tain; 257,125*l.* to British colonies; 5,142*l.* to Foreign States; making a total of 600,876*l.*, exceeding the exports of the previous year by 18,291*l.*

The increase has been principally in wool and oil, the former having increased by 33,718*l.*, and the latter by 20,175*l.* In the export of timber to the neighbouring colonies also, there has been an increase of 6,570*l.* In cottons and linens, of which the imports had decreased by 22,666*l.*, the exports had increased by 5,661*l.*, there having been a decrease in the export and an increase in the import of apparel and slops amounting together to 13,266*l.* This falling off in the demand for cottons and linens may in some measure be accounted for by the settlers getting these articles sent out ready made.

The other principal decreases have been in horses to the amount of 9,347*l.*, and wheat to the amount of 9,992*l.*; the export of all other agricultural produce has decreased by about 9,000*l.*

Increase and Decrease in the value of Exports and Imports, 1844 to 1847, No. 11A, p. 365. Ditto, No. 11B, p. 366.

The two accompanying returns will show the comparative increase and decrease in the imports and exports of all articles during the last four years

Nos. 11 to 15. Land Returns, 1841 to 1847, pp. 367, 368.

7. The three returns Nos. 11 to 15 relate to land, showing the extent, distribution, and cultivation of land in each police district; also the number of lots sold during the year 1847, with the amount of sale, and average price per acre, &c. On this subject I have written so fully in my Despatches forwarding the Blue Book that it is not necessary that I should make any further remark than to state that owing in the first place to the defective nature of the survey of the country, and secondly to the want of adequate means of procuring proper information, I do not feel any great confidence in the correctness of the returns of the amount of land cultivated, and the proportion under each particular crop.

Nos. 16 to 20. Average Price of Produce, Number of Live Stock, &c., pp. 368, 369.

8. The Returns, Nos. 16 to 20, show the average price of produce at Hobart Town, the number of live stock, and the prices paid by the Commissariat for provisions.

With respect to the second of these Returns, No. 17, no great dependence can be placed upon the accuracy of the numbers of live stock; the time of the year when this information is obtained is generally the period when the flocks are moving, and therefore it may often happen that the same stock may be returned twice over. The difference between the number of sheep is shown in the Return for 1847; and the number in 1846 is obviously too great, the increase being about 40 per cent., whereas 25 per cent. is usually considered to be about the fair allowance.

With regard to the number of cattle, there appears to have been an increase of about 13 per cent. over 1846, but there is but little inducement to increase the number of cattle, as it is difficult to get prices sufficient to make it worth while to attempt to compete with Port Phillip and the neighbouring colonies, the cattle imported from thence selling by auction here at an average price of from 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*, while those bred in the colony fetch by auction only about 3*l.* or 4*l.* per head, the average weight of the former being 540 pounds, while that of the latter is only 350 pounds.

No. 21. Return of the Number of Licences, 1841 to 1847, p. 369.

9. Return No. 21 shows the number of licences granted in 1847 for the sale of wine, beer, and spirits. The number of publicans' licences appears to be the same as in the previous year, and the number of wholesale licences to have increased by one. The proportion of public-houses to the whole population, exclusive of those prisoners who are in the hands of the Government, being about 1 to 180, and in some instances, as will be seen by the accompanying Abstract of the Returns (No. 21*) of the number and character of public-houses in the several districts, to about 1 to 123.

No. 21*, p. 370.

Nos 22 and 23. Post Office Returns, 1841 to 1847, p. 370.

10. The next two Returns, Nos. 22 and 23, relate to the Post Office Department. From these it appears that there has been an increase in the total number of letters despatched from and received at Hobart Town of about 30 per cent. since 1842, the increase or decrease during each year having been in the following proportion:—

Increase of	14	per cent. in	1843.
„	3	„	1844.
Decrease of	6	„	1845:
Increase of	8	„	1846.
„	9	„	1847.

The small increase in 1844, and the decrease in 1845, was caused by an

alteration in the Post Office arrangements, by which the mails were conveyed three times during the week by day, instead of twice during the week by night. This plan was not found to answer, as the letters arriving in the evening instead of the morning could not be so conveniently answered by the return post, and a falling off in the number of letters was the consequence. The night mails were resumed in 1845, and the number of letters increased immediately.

The mails now running four times a-week, instead of twice, have caused a further increase. The number of franked letters has rather decreased, and the number by the twopenny-post remains about the same.

The number of newspapers sent from Hobart Town have decreased during the last three years, the number published being—

In 1844	9	
1845	10	
1846	10	
1847	8	; one of which ceased early in the year.

11. Return No. 24 contains the names of those persons receiving pensions during 1847. The amount paid in this year is less than that paid in 1846 by 309*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

No. 24. Return of Pensions, 1841 to 1847, p. 371.

12. The next 14 Returns relate chiefly to the population of the colony, with their religion, condition, occupation, &c. Before entering into an analysis of these Returns, it is necessary to remark that no great dependence can be placed on the accuracy of the information contained in them, particularly as regards the division between the free and the bond. This is owing to the difficulty in obtaining any correct statements as to the civil condition of persons, it being expressly laid down in the Census Act, "that nothing contained in that Act "shall be deemed to authorize any persons appointed to take an account of the "population under its provisions to ask any person directly any question "relating to his or her civil condition." In consequence of this clause the Commissioners, or those appointed by them, cannot obtain correct returns of those who are free, or of those who are holding tickets-of-leave, a great number of this latter class returning themselves as free people.

Nos. 25 to 38. Fourteen Returns relative to Population, pp. 371 to 375.

In the census last taken the difference between the number of ticket-of-leave holders, as shown in the census and that given by the Comptroller-General, amounting to 3,000 or 4,000, which ought, of course, to be added to the number of the convicts, and subtracted from the free.

Thus the total number of convicts in the colony would be 27,476, instead of 24,188; and of the free 40,432, instead of 43,730, exclusive of the military. Out of these, 32,211 only are persons who are really free, and the remainder consists of those who have been convicts, and have obtained their freedom by servitude, and many of them are only conditionally pardoned persons. These numbers cannot, of course, be depended upon to any extent for the reasons before given, except in the number of those stated to have been born in the colony, which is 18,393, which cannot be overrated, as by one of the following Returns it will appear that there are 16,572 who are under 14 years of age, most of whom must have been born in the colony.

13. This might be avoided for the future by having a general census taken, in the first instance, of all persons, irrespective of their civil condition. The Comptroller-General can then give in a correct Return from the documents in his office of all those who have not yet obtained their freedom.

The total increase in the population since the last census, which was taken in 1842, is from 58,902 to 70,164, or about 18 per cent. for the five years, or 4 per cent. for each year. On referring to the Returns of the three years previous to 1842, the increase for each year appears to have been in the following proportion:—

1839 to 1840	4 per cent.
1840 to 1841	11 „
1841 to 1842	14 „
1842 to 1847	18 „

The increase during the same years amongst the free population was,—

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

1839 to 1840 . . .	5 per cent.
1840 to 1841 . . .	24 „
1841 to 1842 . . .	9 „
1842 to 1847 . . .	17 „

The proportion which the convict population has borne to the free has been as follows:—

1839 . . .	38 per cent.
1840 . . .	38 „
1841 . . .	31 „
1842 . . .	34 „
1847 . . .	39 „

No census having been taken between 1842 and 1847, it is not possible to give even a tolerable approximation to the population during those years, no account having been kept of the emigration.

The proportion of males to females in the whole population in 1847 was 100 males to 47 females.

This proportion in the free population was 100 males to 72 females.

The proportionate increase of males and females in the whole population has been about—

17 per cent., males.
23 per cent., females.

The same proportion in the free population was—

15 per cent., males.
21 per cent., females.

The increase appears thus from this to be very much in favour of the females, which can only be accounted for by nearly all those emigrating to the neighbouring colonies being males, for on examining the Returns of births and deaths, it appears that the number of males born exceeded the number of females; whilst the proportionate number of deaths amongst the females exceeded that of the males.

The number of marriages in 1847 was 862, rather more than 1 per cent. of the whole population. The proportion of married to single was about 30 married to 100 single, not taking into account the military or convicts at the punishment stations.

The number of children under 14 years of age, of each sex, appears to be nearly equal; the number of children dying under one year old is in the proportion of ten males to seven females. It is also nearly the same for children between one and five years old. The proportion of deaths generally is about 1·3 per cent. of males, and 1·5 per cent. of females.

Religious Denominations, No. 32, p. 373.

14. Return No. 32 shows the number in each religious denomination, exclusive of the military and the convicts at the punishment stations.

The relative proportion of each denomination appears to be as follows:—

Church of England . . .	·69
Church of Scotland . . .	·07
Church of Rome	·15
Wesleyans	·04
Other Dissenters	·03
Jews	·006

On comparing this Return with former ones, it appears that the relative proportions are not much changed, with the exception of the Church of Rome, in which there is a slight increase.

Churches and Chapels, No. 39, p. 376.

15. Return No. 39 gives the number of places of public worship, with the number of sittings in each for every religious denomination. From this Return it appears that the Church of England have accommodation for about one-third of their number; the Church of Scotland for about one-half; the Wesleyans and other Dissenters have accommodation for nearly twice their number; the Church of Rome for about one-fifteenth; the Jews for one-half. For the whole population there would be accommodation for about three-tenths in places of public worship.

Number of Children, No. 40, p. 376. Schools, No. 40*, page 376.

16. Return No. 40 shows the number of children under 14 years of age, and the number attending the Government schools, and those schools receiving

aid from the Government. The total number of children under 14 years of age, of both sexes, appears to be 16,572. Out of these, 3,578 are under two years of age, leaving 12,994 who are of an age to receive instruction. Out of these, 2,781, or about one-fifth, attend the schools above-mentioned, which, however, do not include the Queen's orphan schools, which contain 443. About 2,660 children also receive instruction at private schools, thus making a total of 5,884 children attending schools of every description.

The map at the conclusion of the tables will best show the relative proportion between the number of children and the number of schools in each district. Map.

17. No. 41 is a general Return of churches, schools, &c., in the rural deanery of Longford. No Return of this description has been furnished from the other districts of the colony; but in the next year's tables a more full and detailed Return will be given for the whole colony, Churches and Schools in Longford, No. 41, p. 377.

18. Nos. 42, 43 to 45, Return of the diseases treated in the Colonial Hospital, and the number of deaths; and of insane patients in the Lunatic Asylum of New Norfolk. Diseases treated in Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, Nos. 42—45, pp. 378, 379.

These Returns, however, cannot be considered in any way as an evidence of the prevalent diseases in the colony, owing to the class of persons admitted into these hospitals, they being for the most part convicts whose diseases are principally owing to their depraved habits of life. Those patients who are not convicts are paupers, for whose subsistence and treatment the Colonial Government pay a certain sum. The proportion of deaths to the number of cases treated in the hospital during 1847 is about 5 per cent.; during the two previous years it was about 6 per cent.

In the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk, out of 212 patients, 17 have been discharged cured, three discharged as improved, and one as hopeless, this latter being a free woman, who was placed there by her husband; but on his refusing any longer to pay the necessary sum for her maintenance, she was discharged and sent back to him.

19. No. 46 is a Return of those persons who have declared themselves, or who have been declared, insolvent during the year 1847. Insolvents, No. 46, p. 379.

20. No. 47 is a Return of roads, bridges, culverts, &c., executed by the Colonial Government in 1842–1847. This Return, however, is no evidence of the actual amount of work performed, as men have been employed in great measure in repairing roads already in existence. Roads and Bridges, No. 47, p. 379.

21. No. 48 is a Return of manufactories and trades in operation in Van Diemen's Land in 1842–1847. There appears to have been a considerable increase under all these heads; and there is every reason to hope that the resources of the colony will be still further developed in a few years. Manufactories and Trades, No. 48, p. 380.

The timber is found to be admirably adapted for the purposes of shipbuilding, and the number and size of vessels built in the colony have increased considerably. There is also every chance of a large demand for timber from the neighbouring colonies, both on account of its greater abundance in this colony, and the facility of procuring it. Some of the woods are well suited for many purposes; casks, for instance, which have hitherto been imported from England, are now being made of the native woods. The capabilities of Van Diemen's Land for affording a supply of coal are not yet sufficiently ascertained, though there is no doubt of the existence of large seams of it in various parts of the country.

Upon this subject, however, I shall shortly be able to send to your Lordship a full and detailed Report.

22. Returns Nos. 49, 50 and 51, show the average rate of wages paid to certain classes of mechanics throughout the colony, 1842–1847. The average has been taken from the rates shown in the Returns of the different police magistrates. The rate of wages appears to have fallen considerably during the last five years, which may be accounted for by the importation of large numbers of convicts; but as the price of provisions has fallen in proportion, the situation of the labourer now is as favourable as when the wages were so much higher. The average wages of mechanics in Van Diemen's Land, taking mechanics of all classes (the good free mechanic being able to obtain a higher rate), compared with the wages paid in the neighbouring colonies, appears to be nearly as follows:— Rate of Wages, Returns Nos. 49, 50, and 51, pp. 380, 381.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

	s.	d.
In Van Diemen's Land, about .	4	10
Port Phillip, town . . .	6	0
„ country . . .	5	0
South Australia	7	6

There is a much greater difference in the rate of wages paid to labourers, as in Van Diemen's Land they receive generally but about 5*s.* or 6*s.* a-week with their rations, or about 2*s.* a-day without, whereas in Port Phillip and South Australia they can get from 4*s.* to 5*s.* a-day.

Criminal and Legal Statistics, 17 Returns, Nos. 52 to 67, pp. 381 to 390. Process from Supreme Court and Courts of Requests, Nos. 52 and 53, p. 381.

23. The next Returns relate to the criminal and legal statistics of the colony. Nos. 52 and 53 show the amount of process issued from the Supreme Court and Courts of Requests, 1838–1847. The abstract of these Returns show that there has been a great diminution in the amount of business done in each of these Courts. This decrease may be accounted for generally by the altered state of affairs in the colony as they are at present, to what they were a few years ago. The number of transactions are diminished and that feverish state of excitement which existed during the settlement of Port Phillip has subsided. Credit is now more difficult to obtain, and consequently less liable to be broken; and the number of accommodation bills afloat is materially diminished, thus placing whatever business is transacted on a more stable footing.

Want of confidence in the Court, as it is at present constituted, has been brought forward as another cause of the decrease; but it does not appear that this can affect the general amount to any great extent, as by far the greater number of cases tried before the Supreme Court are of such a nature as not to be in any way affected by the difference of opinion of the two judges. In the Court of Requests, the Act passed in 1846 for the abolition of imprisonment for debt under 20*l.* would necessarily make a considerable difference.

In the Insolvent Court the number of cases now brought before the Commissioner is very small compared with what it used to be, owing to the same causes which have operated upon the other Courts, all tending to prove that things are in a more wholesome state than formerly.

Criminals Executed, Nos. 54 and 55, pp. 381, 382.

24. Nos. 54 and 55 are Returns of criminals executed in this colony and Norfolk Island. The number executed in 1847 was six, which is less than in any of the five preceding years, except in 1843, when only four were executed.

Gaols, No. 56, p. 382.

25. No. 56 is a Return of the gaols in the colony, of which there are eight, viz., at Hobart Town, Launceston, Oatlands, Richmond, Longford, New Norfolk, Campbell Town, and Swansea. The last three of these are also used as watch and lock-up houses.

Convict Pardons, No. 56*, p. 382.

The answer to the queries given in the Annual Blue Book gives evidence of the indifferent condition of these gaols, both as regards construction and efficiency; they are all, indeed, in a most unsatisfactory state, and instead of there being eight bad ones kept up as at present, three good ones would be amply sufficient.

Expense of Gaols, No. 57, p. 383.

The accompanying Abstract No. 57 will give an approximate idea of the expense of each gaol, compared with the average number of prisoners in each.

A Commission of inquiry into their state has, however, been appointed, and the result of their investigation will be communicated in a separate Despatch.

Convictions before Supreme Courts, Nos. 58—60, pp. 383, 384.

26. Nos. 58, 59 and 60 are Returns of the convictions before the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Sessions during 1842–1847.

It is very satisfactory to observe the decrease of crime as shown by these Returns.

Ditto for 10 years, 1838 to 1847, No. 61, p. 385.

The accompanying comparative Abstract of these Returns since 1837 (No. 61,) has been prepared with a view of showing the number of convictions under each head in each year, as well as the proportion which the total number of convictions has borne to the whole population, and also the proportion which the free have borne to the bond during each of three years.

From this Abstract it appears that in 1844 there was the greatest amount of crime both against the person and against property, and that since that year there has been a regular decrease. The convictions of crimes against the person in 1844, amounted to 178, and those against property to 315, whilst in 1847 the first of these amounted to 55 only, and the latter to 141. It was in 1844 that there was a general depression of affairs throughout the colony, and consequently

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

a great number of persons were without employment, which would account for this great increase of crime during that year. Not only, however, is the proportionate amount of crime in 1847 much lower than in 1844, but it is also lower than in any of the preceding years; for though, under the head of crimes against the person, the proportion during the years 1838, 1839, and 1842, is slightly below 1847, yet in these years the proportion of crimes against property was greater.

27. The Returns Nos. 62 to 67, give a detailed statement of all offences and punishments which have come before the magistrates, dividing the free from the bond.

Nos. 62 to 67, Police Offences, pp. 386 to 390.

The number of free persons brought before the magistrates in 1847 appears to have been 6,438, which, taking the free population at 40,000, gives a proportion of about 16 per cent, whilst the number of convicts brought before the magistrates was 14,634. Amongst these are not included those convicts at the probation or punishment stations who are brought before the visiting magistrates; the proportion, therefore, of those brought before the magistrates to the whole number of convicts, not at the stations above mentioned, would be about 70 per cent. This, as compared with the proportion of free persons, appears enormous; but in order to draw a fair comparison between the number of offences committed by the free population and by the bond, it is necessary to take several circumstances into consideration, which will, when fully explained, materially diminish the great difference apparent at first sight between the amount of offences committed by the two classes. In the first place, it is hardly a fair comparison if we take the whole number of convicts and the whole number of free persons, as the former consists entirely of adults, and of persons in the lower station of life, whereas, amongst the latter, a great number are, from their age, their position in society, or from other circumstances, either incapable of being brought before a magistrate, or in such a station as would render it extremely improbable that they should be so.

Therefore, out of the 40,000 free persons, we ought to deduct all—

Children under 14 years of age, amounting to	16,500
Persons above 60	1,250
Landed proprietors, bankers, merchants, professional men, &c.	1,500
Wives of these, allowing two-thirds to be married men	1,000
Families of these persons, who would not be included in either of the above headings, such as younger sons and daughters, above 14 years of age	1,000
Amounting altogether to	20,250

Thus leaving only about 20,000 who can be fairly said to have an equal chance with the convicts of being brought before the magistrates. This makes the proportion 32 per cent. instead of 16. With regard to the convicts, it must be remembered that there are a great number of offences with which they can be charged which would not constitute an offence with a free person, except under peculiar circumstances, and they are few.

We ought therefore to deduct all offences of this nature from the total number 14,634, with which the convicts are charged in this return. These offences stand as follows:—

Absconding	838
Insubordination	87
Absent without leave	1,823
Disobedience	688
Neglect of duty	430
Insolence	406
Idleness	87
Total	4,359

Being the number of convicts who have been brought before magistrates for what would more properly be called breaches of discipline than offences. A few certainly of the free persons have been charged with some of these, but

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

they only amount to about 260. This then reduces the total number of 14,634 to 10,275, which gives a proportion of about 48 per cent. instead of 70.

The above calculations are of course based upon many data merely hypothetical, but still they are sufficient to show that the amount of crime committed by the bond in comparison with the free population is not so great as would appear on the first inspection of these Returns.

Police Return, No. 67. p. 390.

28. No. 67 is a Return giving various information concerning the police establishment in Van Diemen's Land as compared with other places. This return with its notes is sufficient to explain itself without any further remarks.

Banks, No. 68, p. 391.

29. No. 68 is a Return of the assets and liabilities of the several banks in Van Diemen's Land, with the exception of the Derwent Bank, which is not a bank of issue, and declines furnishing a statement of its affairs for publication. From the Returns of the others it appears that there is a decrease in the amount of bullion compared with the previous year, but an increase in the amount of bills of exchange, the total amount of assets being 1,240,715*l.*, and the liabilities 498,446*l.* Of this sum 432,149*l.* are deposits for which no interest is paid, the chief part being in bills often of long date. With regard to the savings' banks an Act has been recently passed by the Legislative Council which will put these institutions on a much firmer basis. I have explained the provisions of this Act in my Despatch No. 222, dated 6th November, 1848.

Savings' Banks, No. 68*, p. 392.

Pauperism, Nos. 69, and 70, p. 392.

30. Nos. 69 and 70 shows the amount paid for pauperism 1842 to 1847, but it must be explained that this amount includes in 1847 a sum of 3,256*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* which was paid for arrears from 1846. This is a heavy expense for such a purpose in so young a colony, but the causes which have rendered the expenditure necessary have been explained to your Lordship in my Despatch No. 74, dated 17th March, 1848.

Orphan Schools, No. 71, p. 392.

31. No. 71 is a Return of the number of children in the Queen's orphan schools in 1847. This Return will be made out in a more detailed form for the future, but as I intend shortly to make these schools the subject of a separate report, it is unnecessary to make further remarks on them here.

Land Fund, No. 72, p. 393.

32. No. 72 shows the receipts and disposal of the land fund of this colony for 1847. Out of the sum of 17,414*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, expended during the year, 1,638*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* was paid to the New South Wales Government on account of money advanced by them to the Colonial Agent in England for Emigration, and a further sum of 1,672*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* was paid to the Commissariat in liquidation of a similar sum paid by the treasury in England to the Colonial Agent, thus leaving the amount actually paid for the year 14,104*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

Emigration, No. 73, p. 393.

33. No. 73 is a Return of the emigration and immigration during the year. From this it appears that the immigrants have exceeded the emigrants by 751, and that the free persons who have arrived in the colony exceeded the number of convicts by 212, and those who have left the colony by 353. The Returns are not drawn out in a form sufficiently precise to enable me to form an opinion as to the effect which this emigration or immigration may have on the state of the population. I have given directions that for the future they shall be made in a more detailed form.

Meteorological Tables, No. 74, pp. 393—395.

34. The last Return No. 74 is furnished by the Director of the Royal Magnetic Observatory, and contains some curious and interesting facts, and observations concerning the climate of this colony, or rather of Hobart Town, which of course from its peculiar situation must differ in point of climate from other parts of the colony.

35. The statistical tables for the last year will be forwarded to your Lordship in the course of a few months, and will contain much information which has not been given in the former tables, and the various Returns will be drawn up in a more full and more detailed form.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. DENISON.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—I also beg to forward the statistical tables* for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1844, 1845, and 1846, in continuation of the series forwarded in Sir John Franklin's Despatch No. 99, dated on the 21st July, 1843.

* These tables have been compiled with those of 1847 for more easy reference.

LIST OF TABLES.

No.		PAGE
1.	Net Revenue of Van Diemen's Land, 1841–47	360
2.	Comparative Expenditure, 1841–47	360
3.	Number and Tonnage of Vessels, Inwards and Outwards, 1841–47	361
4.	Value of Imports and Exports, 1841–47	361
5.	Quantity and Value of Wool, Oil, Whalebone, and Bark exported, 1841–44	361
6A.	Description and Value of the Goods Imported into Van Diemen's Land, 1845–47	362
6B	Description and Value of the Goods Exported from Van Diemen's Land, 1845–47	363
7.	Return of the Thirteen chief Articles of Import and Export, 1841-44	364
8.	Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Ports of Van Diemen's Land, 1841–47	364
9.	Shipping and Fisheries, Number of Vessels built, &c., ditto	364
10.	Number of Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade, ditto	364
11A.	Comparative Return of the Increase and Decrease in the Value of all Imports into Van Diemen's Land, 1844-47	365
11B.	Ditto ditto in the Value of all Exports, 1844–47	366
11C.	Number of Grants of Land, and Acres granted, 1841–46	367
12.	Return relative to Land, December, 1847	367
13.	Number of Acres sold, and Price per Acre, 1841–47	367
14.	Acres in Crop, and Nature of Crop, ditto	368
15.	Produce of Van Diemen's Land, 1841–44	368
16.	Price of Produce at Hobart Town, 1841–47	368
17.	Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Goats, ditto	368
18.	Cattle, Calves, and Sheep slaughtered at Hobart Town, 1841–46	369
19.	Prices paid for Fresh Meat by the Commissariat, 1841–47	369
20.	Prices paid for Wheat, Flour, and Vegetables by ditto, 1847	369
21.	Licences granted, 1841–47	369
21*.	Number and Character of Public Houses, in 1848	370
22.	Number of Post Offices, and of Letters and Newspapers passing through the Hobart Town Post Office, the Extent of Post Roads, Income, &c., ditto	370
23.	Letters passing through the Twopenny Post Office of Hobart Town and Launceston, ditto	370
24.	Pensions paid from the Colonial Revenue	371
25.	Comparative Account of the Population, 1839–42	371
26.	Account of the Population, Census of 1847	371
27.	Ages of Individuals by the Census of 1842 and 1847	372
28.	Number of Houses, according to the Census of 1847	372
29.	Return relative to Children, extracted from Census Papers	372
30.	Distinction between Married and Single	372
31.	Civil Condition of Persons as ascertained by Census in 1842 and 1847	373
32.	Religion and Occupation of ditto	373
33.	Summary of Population Returns	373
34	Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered, 1842–46	374
35.	Births and Deaths, distinguishing the Sexes and the Districts, 1842–47	374
36.	Return of Marriages, distinguishing the Denomination, 1842–46	375
37.	Ditto, with the respective Districts, 1847	375
38.	Ages at which 953 Persons died in 1847	375
39.	Places of Public Worship, 1842–47	376
40.	Children under Fourteen Years of Age in the Colony, 1847	376
40*.	Number of Government Schools, and Number of Pupils, 1842–46	376
41.	Churches, Schools, &c., in the Rural Deanery of Longford, 1847	377
42.	Diseases treated in the Colonial Hospitals, and Deaths, 1842–47	378
42*.	Inquests on Persons whose Deaths were occasioned by Drunkenness, 1842–44	378
43.	Number of Insane Persons in New Norfolk Asylum, 1845	378
44.	Ditto, 1846	379
45.	Ditto, 1847	379
46.	Number of Persons declared Insolvent	379
47.	Roads, Bridges, Culverts, &c., executed by the Government, 1842–47	379
48.	Manufactories and Trades in Operation, ditto	380
49.	Rate of Wages to Mechanics, 1842–44	380
50.	Ditto, at Hobart Town, 1845–46	380
51.	Ditto, throughout the Colony, 1847	381
52.	Process issued out of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, 1838–47	381
53.	Ditto Courts of Requests, 1842–47	381
54.	Number of Executions, 1842–44	381
55.	Ditto, 1845–47	382
56.	Number of Gaols, and of Prisoners confined, 1842–47	382
56*.	Number of Tickets-of-Leave and Free and Conditional Pardons, 1842–47	382
57.	Expense of Gaols in Van Diemen's Land, for 1846	383
58.	Convictions before the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Sessions, 1842–44	383
59.	Ditto, 1845–46	384
60.	Ditto, 1847	384
61.	Ditto for ten years, 1838–47	385
62.	Offences heard in a Summary Manner before the Police, 1841–44	386
62*.	Convicts in Van Diemen's Land, Number of Committals, &c., 1847	386

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No.		PAGE
63.	Offences, and Nature of Punishment inflicted, 1841–46	387
64.	Summary of each description of Offences, 1845–46	387
65.	Statement of Offences and Punishments in 1847	388
66.	Summary of each description of Offences, ditto	389
67.	Comparative Details of the Police and Magisterial Statistics of Van Diemen's Land and other Places	390
68.	Banking Returns, 1842–47	391
68*.	Deposits in the several Savings' Banks, 1847	392
69.	Pauperism, 1842–44	392
70.	Ditto, 1845–47	392
71.	Number of Children in the Queen's Orphan Schools, 1845–47	392
72.	Land Revenue, 1847	393
73.	Persons arrived in the Colony, and Emigration therefrom, 1847	393
74.	Meteorological Tables for 1847, taken at the Observatory, Hobart Town	393

No. 1.

Net Revenue of Van Diemen's Land from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Ordinary Revenue:—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs	85,946 15 6	80,109 19 1	76,337 16 1	63,464 11 7	63,720 15 5	69,841 17 10	83,370 15 1
Post Office	6,515 8 7	7,624 17 1	6,941 13 5	7,316 3 8	5,556 0 9	5,572 9 9	6,151 5 9
Licences	7,807 13 0	7,965 0 0	8,331 16 6	9,573 0 0	10,668 0 0	13,819 15 0	11,176 15 0
Fees of Public Offices	11,136 2 6	4,973 14 6	4,325 13 11	4,293 12 0	4,503 8 2	4,057 3 6	3,070 15 10
Rents of Government Property	3,913 16 1	371 10 0	456 5 0	199 10 0	109 5 0	126 0 0	993 8 0
Fines and Fees by Police Magistrates	..	3,770 0 5	2,799 17 5	2,223 17 1	2,392 19 11	2,493 15 7	2,251 15 4
Miscellaneous	..	16,910 7 10	11,077 16 10	2,856 2 5	2,633 11 4	2,509 3 10	1,761 16 1
Total Ordinary Revenue	114,319 15 8	121,725 8 11	110,270 19 2	89,926 16 9	89,584 0 7	98,420 5 6	108,776 11 1
Extraordinary Revenue:—							
Incidental	7,413 7 11	..	..	11,198 3 3	7,297 4 7	3,511 7 1	3,026 15 3
Loans in aid of the Revenue	..	..	..	50,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	37,500 0 0
Land Revenue	64,070 16 4	21,986 2 11	24,989 9 0	13,207 6 5	8,102 0 3	15,267 17 3	..
Quit Rents not belonging to Land Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,170 16 1
Arrears of last year's Revenue	56,628 4 9	*76,407 11 2	35,047 17 10	2,690 2 10	6,392 8 11	4,622 1 3	..
Total Revenue	242,432 4 8	220,119 3 0	170,308 6 0	167,022 9 3	143,375 14 4	127,821 11 1	150,474 2 5

* To this balance must be added the sum of 5,050*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, deposited by the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No. 2.

Comparative Expenditure of Van Diemen's Land from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lieutenant-Governor and Judges	5,459 7 6	5,233 0 0	5,335 8 2	6,766 0 7	6,706 0 0	7,166 13 4	5,229 11 1
Civil Establishment	36,155 12 7	39,552 2 8	41,892 8 3	41,450 15 10	30,448 5 7	29,451 19 2	26,486 1 7
Police ditto	23,588 8 5	24,542 14 6	27,969 1 1	30,129 7 5	33,582 10 6	30,011 1 7	32,535 9 5
Gaols ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,193 2 1
Public Works' ditto, and Buildings, Bridges, &c.	5,770 5 7	8,161 1 6	3,648 7 2	3,158 15 6	10,370 19 6	8,110 19 10	9,779 11 11
Judicial ditto	16,248 18 11	17,015 11 1	16,899 0 1	16,899 0 1	17,786 4 0	15,278 8 6	13,871 19 5
Ecclesiastical ditto	13,631 6 1	18,758 3 6	14,431 16 9	14,809 10 7	14,409 7 4	12,407 7 4	12,859 10 10
School ditto	10,441 10 8	10,102 11 11	11,032 4 6	6,767 2 1	4,258 7 5	3,446 7 9	3,543 1 4
Military ditto	191 13 9	228 2 6	240 14 6	310 18 6	298 8 0	198 10 6	233 11 4
Pensions	148 19 0	658 8 1	372 8 4	466 14 7	749 9 0	750 6 4	564 4 11
Pauperism	..	..	..	..	2,796 2 4	2,192 17 2	6,740 16 7
Medical	..	..	..	..	404 2 5	466 13 4	..
Miscellaneous	34,429 16 6	35,074 5 9	28,675 19 11	28,977 5 0	15,088 7 4	9,925 19 10	9,906 15 5
Immigration	3,656 4 0	15,140 17 11	7,674 14 6	2,242 1 7	1,855 4 3	..	..
Repayment of Loan to Bank of Australasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000 0 0
Ditto and Interest to Commercial Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,441 8 9
Chargeable on the Land Fund	11,252 2 7	10,604 15 9	8,383 8 9	8,652 4 0	..	3,369 6 11	2,112 14 7
Total Expenditure	160,974 5 7	185,071 15 2	166,555 12 0	160,629 15 9	138,753 7 8	122,776 11 7	142,497 19 3

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels (British and Foreign) that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, at the several Ports of Van Diemen's Land, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

INWARDS.

	1841		1842		1843		1844		1845		1846		1847	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Great Britain	88	26,326	69	24,455	64	24,320	44	18,151	46	19,976	35	13,657	41	16,299
British Colonies	357	46,052	340	40,603	428	53,202	364	45,240	391	45,269	437	50,215	504	53,665
United States	7	2,117	9	3,047	15	5,030	2	729	1	371	3	1,203	3	891
Foreign States	32	9,719	50	14,878	34	9,949	15	4,342	25	7,678	40	9,720	71	16,085
Total	484	84,214	468	82,983	541	92,501	425	68,462	463	73,294	515	74,795	619	86,940

OUTWARDS.

Great Britain	31	8,754	20	6,114	22	6,584	30	8,256	20	7,061	28	10,122	27	11,150
British Colonies	413	61,393	380	55,961	462	65,839	382	55,193	416	57,588	466	58,368	515	58,457
United States	1	300	3	724	1	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign States	46	14,754	63	20,067	49	16,190	33	10,307	25	6,773	47	10,940	69	16,254
Total	491	85,201	466	82,866	534	88,984	445	73,756	461	71,422	541	79,430	611	85,861

No. 4.

VALUE of Imports into, and Exports from, Van Diemen's Land, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Great Britain	685,875	401,738	471,026	303,097	339,119	372,020	517,786
British Colonies	135,148	145,181	192,896	124,675	153,281	159,977	162,376
United States	6,277	5,287	1,635	8,812	5,567	6,646	5,840
Foreign States	24,681	35,247	39,703	6,404	22,595	22,595	38,591
Total	851,981	587,453	705,260	442,988	520,562	561,238	724,593

EXPORTS.

Great Britain	357,862	299,198	252,102	252,980	242,561	298,534	338,609
British Colonies	271,899	276,478	185,174	151,406	175,373	283,790	257,125
United States	..	4,158	75	..	..	..	..
Foreign States	740	2,675	2,539	4,413	4,284	261	5,142
Total	630,501	582,509	439,890	408,799	422,218	582,585	600,876

No. 5.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool, Oil, Whalebone, and Bark, the produce of Van Diemen's Land, exported from 1841 to 1844, inclusive.

—	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£.		£.		£.		£.
Wool . . bales	13,227	254,853	13,390	236,078	13,992	193,746	15,575	176,269
Oil . . . tuns	6,124	83,605	1,416	55,131	1,227½	40,817	1,963	48,712
Whalebone . tons	152	15,295	48¼	9,020	62½	7,403	64¾	5,502
Bark . . tons	644	3,057	615	2,287	610	1,537	930	3,759
Total . .	..	356,810	..	302,516	..	243,503	..	234,242

No. 6A.

DESCRIPTION and VALUE of the Goods imported into Van Diemen's Land, from 1845 to 1847, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1845				1846				1847			
	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.	Foreign States.	Total.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.	Foreign States.	Total.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.	Foreign States.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel and Slops	34,283	1,750	..	36,033	38,945	2,831	..	41,776	44,858	3,530	..	48,388
Apothecary	2,763	626	..	3,389	2,165	118	..	2,283	2,962	117	..	3,079
Arms and Ammunition	1,157	6	10	1,173	1,102	65	..	1,167	1,558	84	20	1,662
Bacon and Hams	..	184	..	184	80	69	..	149	..	..	..	..
Beef and Pork	1,858	8,713	305	10,876	2,354	14,102	..	16,456	2,133	6,413	72	8,618
Boots and Shoes	5,641	205	..	5,846	5,141	506	..	5,647	8,072	68	54	8,194
Brandy	6,144	604	..	6,748	4,133	1,199	13	5,345	14,797	3,949	..	18,746
Butter and Cheese	324	5,805	..	6,129	737	3,170	..	3,907	1,294	2,640	167	4,101
Candles and Tallow	..	534	..	534	..	613	..	613	635	491	130	1,256
Canvas and Bagging	12,135	1,698	7	13,840	10,181	6,390	10	16,581	17,582	6,360	10	23,952
Carpets	349	..	..	349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriages and Carts	785	92	..	877	414	201	..	615	450	75	..	525
Casks	106	..	..	106	1,350	..	..	1,350	620	..	..	620
Cedar	..	2,030	..	2,030	..	852	..	852	..	1,676	..	1,676
Coals	427	1,380	..	1,807	124	3,403	..	3,527	174	826	..	1,000
Coffee	131	400	305	836	216	834	342	1,392	389	2,260	1,237	3,886
Copper and Lead	3,053	481	..	3,534	2,699	120	..	2,819	8,305	210	..	8,515
Cottons and Linens	54,534	2,854	..	57,388	56,033	2,312	..	58,345	34,928	715	36	35,679
Cattle	..	..	..	..	270	23,455	..	23,725	..	15,929	..	15,929
Currants and Raisins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,804	593	..	2,397
Deals, Oars, and Staves	1,119	4	..	1,123	697	42	91	830	600	20	..	620
Flour and Grain	143	6,057	..	6,200	209	1,190	..	1,399	59	2,546	..	2,605
Furniture	2,019	466	60	2,545	1,767	366	133	2,266	..	..	..	..
Geneva	1,094	125	..	1,219	2,555	971	180	3,706	4,765	483	..	5,248
Glass and Earthenware	10,524	532	..	11,056	13,972	742	..	14,714	19,405	790	10	20,205
Haberdashery	40,639	2,145	..	42,784	36,016	1,401	..	37,417	33,197	403	547	34,147
Hardware	32,011	2,042	..	34,653	37,915	1,642	..	39,557	39,846	965	219	41,030
Hats and Caps	7,437	498	..	7,935	5,057	494	50	5,601	7,004	532	127	7,663
Hides, Skins, and Leather	136	442	..	578	130	979	..	1,109	150	2,365	..	2,515
Hops	2,590	619	..	3,209	5,476	170	421	6,067	5,799	614	732	7,145
Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
Iron and Lead	3,715	166	..	3,881	4,534	422	..	4,956	6,092	789	..	6,881
Jewellery and Plate	1,365	..	..	1,365	1,805	..	..	1,805	6,755	..	..	6,775
Liqueurs	25	..	..	25	156	82	..	238	29	..	..	29
Live Stock	..	39,382	..	39,382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malt Liquor	9,829	1,048	..	10,877	13,761	706	..	14,467	21,668	1,191	..	22,859
Musical Instruments	561	..	..	561	1,214	30	..	1,244	2,016	3	..	2,019
Machinery	..	..	..	..	605	..	..	605	..	..	..	..
Millinery	..	..	..	..	10,402	..	..	10,402	9,966	..	..	9,966
Oil, Black	..	1,076	728	1,804	..	..	1,784	1,784	..	885	382	1,267
,, Sperm	..	306	512	818	..	270	1,038	1,308	..	..	5,950	5,950
Oilman's Stores	15,240	4,299	333	19,872	16,973	4,094	680	21,747	22,161	4,938	526	27,637
Paint, Oil, Tar, and Turpentine	1,999	86	..	2,085	2,997	238	182	3,417	3,802	40	158	4,000
Perfumery	..	..	..	..	952	..	..	952	1,559	..	..	1,559
Rice	150	195	..	345	..	562	36	598	26	524	151	701
Rope and Twine	3,057	156	155	3,368	4,061	943	150	5,154	8,958	1,778	822	11,558
Rum	5,947	1,309	..	7,256	10,769	3,388	..	14,157	15,553	7,904	100	23,557
Saddlery	469	..	..	469	721	37	..	758	3,841	62	..	3,903
Salt	2,665	291	..	2,956	1,611	782	..	2,393	1,900	176	..	2,076
Silks	12,075	140	10	12,225*	7,462	250	80	7,792	10,661	333	..	10,994
Soap	505	4,019	..	4,524	2,447	5,150	..	7,597	2,021	3,134	..	5,155
Stationery and Books	11,019	1,141	..	12,160	11,129	1,155	..	12,284	13,752	2,453	..	16,205
Sugar	4,560	13,719	11,462	29,741	2,847	17,395	3,191	23,433	10,190	27,981	13,444	51,615
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	13,729	..	13,729	40	11,713	..	11,753
Tea	1,074	6,687	7,983	15,744	1,168	8,035	15,654	24,857	272	11,604	12,083	23,959
Timber	..	2,560	15	2,575	..	3,930	72	4,002	268	2,328	..	2,596
Tobacco	13,209	6,085	4,842	24,136	13,064	2,196	4,747	20,007	4,935	7,004	5,556	17,495
Whalebone	..	400	..	400	..	190	..	190	..	100	940	1,040
Wine	7,652	756	863	9,271	8,251	2,652	2	10,905	12,449	4,072	60	16,581
Wool	..	23,075	..	23,075	..	18,947	..	18,947	..	4,794	..	4,794
Woollen Cloths	19,929	1,684	..	21,613	22,187	2,116	..	24,303	102,400	5,775	..	108,175
Whiskey	..	..	..	..	30	24	..	54	86	190	..	276
Unenumerated	2,672	4,115	266	7,053	3,136	4,417	385	7,938	3,992	7,951	898	12,841
Total Imports	339,119	153,281	28,162	520,562	372,020	159,977	29,241	561,238	517,786	162,376	44,431	724,593

* This sum is inclusive of Millinery, placed as a distinct item in the two subsequent years.

No. 6B.

Description and Value of the Goods exported from Van Diemen's Land, from 1845 to 1847, inclusive.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1845				1846				1847			
	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.	Foreign States.	Total.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.	Foreign States.	Total.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.	Foreign States.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
pparel and Slops	65	13,867	..	13,932	603	11,679	..	12,282	5	6,623	..	6,628
pothecary	..	132	..	132	..	465	..	465	..	279	..	279
rms and Ammunition	..	477	..	477	..	335	..	335	..	73	..	73
gs and Canvass	..	3,086	..	3,086	..	1,076	..	1,076	4	2,086	..	2,090
arley	..	3,685	..	3,685	..	4,162	..	4,162	..	4,270	..	4,270
ark	1,289	99	..	1,388	883	124	..	1,007	935	278	..	1,213
lankets and Woollens	..	3,108	..	3,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
oots and Shoes	..	1,204	..	1,204	..	525	..	525	60	1,681	..	1,741
randy	20	4,978	61	5,059	..	5,020	6	5,026	..	8,019	..	8,019
eef and Pork	..	..	..	..	..	3,429	..	3,429	..	717	268	985
ooks and Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	2,409	..	2,409	10	697	..	707
ran	..	..	..	..	..	1,921	..	1,921	..	484	126	610
tter and Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	568	..	568	..	1,066	17	1,083
rriages and Carts	..	1,881	..	1,884	..	4,008	..	4,008	..	1,883	..	1,883
ttle, horned	..	440	..	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ndles, Tallow	1,507	203	..	1,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ttons and Linens	..	5,203	..	5,203	267	6,816	..	7,083	..	12,709	35	12,744
riosities	286	..	..	286	190	..	..	190	184	..	..	184
ffee	..	..	..	..	..	827	..	827	..	204	..	204
rthenware and Glass	..	2,009	..	2,009	..	2,664	..	2,664	..	1,070	10	1,080
our	..	20,140	540	20,680	271	43,099	..	43,370	1,211	38,124	1,260	40,595
uit and Preserves	..	3,183	..	3,183	..	4,607	..	4,607	..	5,576	81	5,657
rniture	..	990	..	990	..	4,128	..	4,128	..	2,865	..	2,865
neva	..	1,420	..	1,420	..	1,363	24	1,387	..	800	..	800
im	..	..	..	..	938	..	..	938	..	..	..	..
aberdashery	..	2,425	..	2,425	..	2,464	..	2,464	15	4,780	..	4,795
ay	..	1,232	..	1,232	..	4,026	..	4,026	..	465	..	465
des, Skins, and Leather	3,207	4,111	..	7,318	2,018	4,521	40	6,579	2,766	5,584	195	8,545
orses	..	14,019	..	14,019	..	16,858	..	16,858	..	7,511	..	7,511
ops	..	..	..	..	..	1,836	..	1,836	..	1,497	15	1,512
nmongery	488	12,315	..	12,803	300	12,842	..	13,142	220	9,404	67	9,691
n and Lead	..	..	..	..	12	2,523	..	2,535	183	584	..	767
wellery	500	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
alt	..	1,217	..	1,217	..	524	..	524	..	516	..	516
alt Liquor	..	4,009	..	4,009	..	4,334	..	4,334	..	3,478	12	3,490
ts	..	3,963	..	3,963	..	6,314	..	6,314	..	5,592	56	5,648
il, Black	32,989	543	..	33,532	21,335	956	..	22,291	21,150	478	..	21,628
, Sperm	..	..	..	..	20,475	224	..	20,699	41,467	70	..	41,537
lman's Stores	..	5,854	..	5,854	..	7,184	..	7,184	..	5,149	10	5,159
ovisions, Salt	..	778	..	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tatoes	..	1,864	..	1,864	4	7,703	60	7,767	16	3,891	148	4,055
m	25	1,201	10	1,236	..	4,029	10	4,039	..	7,083	..	7,083
pe and Twine	..	..	..	..	..	172	..	172	..	441	..	441
eep	..	1,396	..	1,396	..	1,565	..	1,565	..	1,808	..	1,808
ks and Millinery	..	954	..	954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ap	..	687	..	687	..	192	..	192	..	356	..	356
tionery	70	494	..	564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
gar	..	2,449	..	2,449	..	2,648	..	2,648	..	4,343	..	4,343
t	..	..	..	..	..	569	..	569	..	259	..	259
idlery	..	..	..	..	..	406	..	406	..	..	..	..
ves	..	..	..	..	..	342	..	342	..	146	..	146
a	161	1,912	..	2,073	..	2,894	..	2,894	..	1,603	5	1,608
mber	546	5,991	..	6,537	325	8,519	..	8,844	226	15,170	18	15,414
bacco	..	9,430	15	9,445	..	7,854	36	7,890	..	7,460	..	7,460
llow	..	..	..	..	265	..	..	265	3,042	478	31	3,551†
halebone	9,691	..	..	9,691	6,386	..	..	6,386	4,135	..	..	4,135
heat	12,584	22,573	3,600	38,757	30,446	65,229	..	95,675	14,824	68,419	2,440	85,683
hiskey	..	334	..	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ine	..	1,277	..	1,277	..	1,226	..	1,226	..	1,760	..	1,760
ool	178,247	400	..	178,647	213,117	405	..	213,522	247,240	..	..	247,240
oollens	..	..	..	..	..	2,910	..	2,910	..	1,439	18	1,457
enumerated	896	7,837	10	8,733	699	13,296	85	14,080	916	7,857	330	9,103
Total Exports £	242,561	175,373	4,284	422,218	298,534	283,790	261	582,585	338,609	257,125	5,142	600,876

* Description in 1845 not specified.

† Including Candles.

No. 7.

RETURN showing the Thirteen Chief Articles of Import and Export, from 1841 to 1844, inclusive.

IMPORTS.	1841	1842	1843	1844	EXPORTS.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel	65,768	55,440	75,343	43,876	Apparel and Slops	14,850	15,672	10,603	8,77
Butter and Cheese	18,097	11,131	20,431	6,162	Flour	54,930	68,561	33,913	28,43
Canvass and Bagging	18,527	9,951	23,039	11,701	Grain	40,553	54,039	56,505	53,34
Cottons and Linens	38,359	21,357	34,119	52,404	Ironmongery	10,537	10,853	10,898	6,78
Haberdashery	60,739	52,354	47,261	33,115	Live Stock	24,843	10,782	4,905	2,92
Hardware	83,896	51,485	64,754	37,167	Oil	83,605	55,131	40,817	48,71
Live Stock	44,952	41,332	52,669	42,876	Potatoes	9,006	11,210	4,864	2,87
Malt Liquors	37,309	34,501	21,968	13,572	Tobacco	3,763	9,561	5,819	5,11
Sugar	17,049	24,793	41,355	10,714	Whalebone	15,295	9,020	7,403	5,50
Spirits	48,477	16,970	30,353	8,607	Wool	254,853	236,078	193,746	176,26
Tea	10,882	26,358	29,163	7,717	Timber	18,575	9,693	4,425	3,57
Woollen Cloths	44,084	31,667	36,048	20,823	Hay	9,083	7,747	5,439	54
Wine	31,015	17,394	14,268	6,646	Bark	3,057	2,287	1,537	3,75

No. 8.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Ports of Van Diemen's Land, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	HOBART.		LAUNCESTON.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
In 1841	96	7,329	48	4,627	144	11,956
In 1842	101	7,193	44	3,845	145	10,338
In 1843	104	7,270	45	3,499	149	10,769
In 1844	108	7,365	44	3,362	152	10,727
In 1845	110	7,418	42	3,043	152	10,461
In 1846	120	8,460	39	2,837	159	11,297
In 1847	140	11,521	44	3,373	184	14,894

No. 9.

RETURN of the Shipping and Fisheries (with their Value), and of the Number of Vessels built in Van Diemen's Land, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	Vessels Built.	Tonnage.	Ships Employed	Tonnage.	Value of Fisheries.
					£.
In 1841	14	612	22	3,170	71,600
In 1842	5	180	18	2,842	87,400
In 1843	5	246	21	3,307	74,100
In 1844	11	477	24	4,264	49,840
In 1845	8	529	28	4,460	73,300
In 1846	10	955	28	4,057	65,150
In 1847	12	1,631	27	4,729	70,000

No. 10.

RETURN of the Number of Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade between Hobart Town and Launceston, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
In 1841	12	726	16	1,410
In 1842	16	1,454	16	2,154
In 1843	23	1,155	28	2,077
In 1844	17	650	23	2,350
In 1845	17	1,187	21	2,775
In 1846	23	2,096	20	2,834
In 1847	18	2,276	23	3,120

No. 11A.

IMPORTS.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Increase and Decrease in the value of all Imports into Van Diemen's Land for four years, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847.

Nature of Imports.	1845			1846			1847			Increase or Decrease in the Four Years.	
	Value in Pounds Sterling.	Over Imports of 1844.	Under Imports of 1844.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	Over Imports of 1845.	Under Imports of 1845.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	Over Imports of 1846.	Under Imports of 1846.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel and Slops.	36,033	..	7,843	41,776	5,743	..	48,388	6,612	..	4,512	..
Apothecary	3,389	288	..	2,283	..	1,106	3,079	796	..	..	22
Arms and Ammunition	1,173	..	571	1,167	..	6	1,662	495	..	..	82
Bacon and Hams	184	184	..	149	..	35	..	..	149	..	..
Beef and Pork	10,876	4,806	..	16,456	5,580	..	8,618	..	7,838	2,548	..
Boots and Shoes	5,846	..	1,457	5,647	..	199	8,194	2,547	..	891	..
Brandy	6,748	4,386	..	5,345	..	1,403	18,746	13,401	..	16,384	..
Butter and Cheese	6,129	..	33	3,907	..	2,222	4,101	194	..	..	2,061
Candles and Tallow	534	..	955	613	79	..	1,256	643	..	..	233
Canvass and Bagging	13,840	2,139	..	16,581	2,741	..	23,952	7,371	..	12,251	..
Carriages and Carts	877	292	..	615	..	262	525	..	90	..	60
Casks	106	..	314	1,350	1,244	..	620	..	730	200	..
Cedar	2,030	1,555	..	852	..	1,178	1,676	824	..	1,201	..
Coals	1,807	..	361	3,527	1,720	..	1,000	..	2,527	..	1,168
Coffee	836	..	700	1,392	556	..	3,886	2,494	..	2,350	..
Copper and Lead	3,534	2,487	..	2,819	..	715	8,515	5,696	..	7,468	..
Cottons and Linens	57,388	4,984	..	58,345	957	..	35,679	..	22,666	..	16,725
Deals, Oars, and Staves.	1,123	522	..	830	..	293	620	..	210	19	..
Flour and Grain	6,200	3,720	..	1,399	..	4,801	2,665	1,206	..	125	..
Furniture	2,894	..	828	2,266	..	628	..	..	2,266	..	3,722
Geneva	1,219	..	401	3,706	2,487	..	5,248	1,542	..	3,628	..
Glass and Earthenware	11,056	4,763	..	14,714	3,658	..	20,205	5,491	..	13,912	..
Haberdashery	42,784	9,669	..	37,417	..	5,367	34,147	..	3,270	1,032	..
Hardware	34,653	..	2,514	39,557	4,904	..	41,030	1,473	..	3,863	..
Hats and Caps	7,935	..	1,511	5,601	..	2,334	7,663	2,062	..	..	1,783
Hides and Leather	578	39	..	1,109	531	..	2,515	1,406	..	1,976	..
Hops	3,209	888	..	6,067	2,858	..	7,145	1,078	..	4,824	..
Iron	3,881	1,800	..	4,956	1,075	..	6,881	1,925	..	4,800	..
Jewellery and Plate	1,365	388	..	1,805	440	..	6,755	4,950	..	5,778	..
Liqueurs	25	10	..	238	213	..	29	..	209	14	..
Live Stock	39,382	..	3,494	37,454	..	1,928	28,682	..	8,772	..	14,194
Malt Liquor	10,877	..	2,695	14,467	3,590	..	22,859	8,392	..	9,287	..
Machinery	..	..	..	605	605	..	..	..	605	..	..
Musical Instruments	561	383	..	1,244	683	..	2,019	775	..	1,841	..
Oil, Black.	1,804	884	..	1,784	..	20	1,267	..	517	347	..
Oil, Sperm	818	..	1,414	1,308	490	..	5,950	4,642	..	3,718	..
Oilman's Stores	19,872	10,174	..	21,747	1,875	..	30,030	8,283	..	20,332	..
Paint, Tar, and Turpentine.	2,085	90	..	3,417	1,332	..	4,000	583	..	1,825	..
Perfumery	..	..	..	952	952	..	1,559	607	..	1,559	..
Rice	345	67	..	598	253	..	701	103	..	423	..
Rope and Twine	3,368	1,072	..	5,154	1,786	..	11,558	6,404	..	9,162	..
Rum	7,256	2,722	..	14,157	6,901	..	23,557	9,400	..	19,023	..
Saddlery	469	..	1,372	758	289	..	3,903	3,145	..	2,062	..
Salt	2,956	1,022	..	2,393	..	563	2,076	..	317	142	..
Silks and Millinery	12,225	338	..	18,194	5,969	..	20,960	2,766	..	9,073	..
Soap	4,524	..	1,478	7,597	3,073	..	5,155	..	2,442	..	847
Stationery and Books.	12,160	..	798	12,284	124	..	16,205	3,921	..	3,247	..
Sugar	29,741	19,027	..	23,433	..	6,308	51,615	28,182	..	40,901	..
Tea	15,744	8,027	..	24,857	9,113	..	23,959	..	898	16,242	..
Timber	2,575	727	..	4,002	1,427	..	2,596	..	1,406	748	..
Tobacco	24,136	6,853	..	20,007	..	4,129	17,495	..	2,512	212	..
Whalebone	400	..	500	190	..	210	1,040	850	..	140	..
Whiskey	..	..	76	54	54	..	276	222	..	200	..
Wine	9,271	2,625	..	10,905	1,634	..	16,581	5,676	..	9,935	..
Wool	23,075	22,032	..	18,947	..	4,128	4,794	..	14,153	3,751	..
Woollens	21,613	790	..	24,303	2,690	..	108,175	83,872	..	87,352	..
Unenumerated	7,053	..	12,684	7,938	885	..	12,841	4,903	..	..	6,806
Total £	520,562	119,663	42,089	561,238	78,511	37,835	724,593	234,932	71,577	..	..

	£.
Total increase in the four years	433,106
Deduct total decrease	151,501
Increase	£281,605

No. 11B.

EXPORTS.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Increase and Decrease, in the value of all Exports from Van Diemen's Land for four years, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847.

Nature of Exports.	1845			1846			1847			Increase or Decrease in the Four Years.	
	Value in Pounds Sterling.	Over Exports of 1844.	Under Exports of 1844.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	Over Exports of 1845.	Under Exports of 1845.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	Over Exports of 1846.	Under Exports of 1846.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel and Slops	13,932	5,159	..	12,282	..	1,650	6,628	..	5,654	..	2,145
Apothecary	132	..	286	465	333	..	279	..	186	..	139
Arms and Ammunition	477	83	..	335	..	142	73	..	262	..	321
Bags and Canvass	3,086	253	..	1,076	..	2,010	2,090	1,014	..	..	743
Bark	1,388	..	2,371	1,007	..	281	1,213	206	..	..	2,546
Barley	3,685	2,319	..	4,162	477	..	4,270	108	..	2,904	..
Blankets and Woollens	3,108	530	..	2,910	..	198	1,457	..	1,453	..	1,121
Beef and Pork	..	..	..	3,429	3,429	..	985	..	2,444	985	..
Books and Stationery	564	55	..	2,409	1,845	..	707	..	1,702	198	..
Boots and Shoes	1,204	334	..	525	..	679	1,741	1,216	..	871	..
Bran	..	..	467	1,921	1,921	..	610	..	1,311	143	..
Brandy	5,059	3,089	..	5,026	..	33	8,019	2,993	..	6,049	..
Butter and Cheese	..	..	..	568	568	..	1,083	515	..	1,083	..
Carriages and Carts	1,884	1,724	..	4,008	2,124	..	1,883	..	2,125	1,723	..
Cattle	440	172	..	..	..	440	..	..	..	..	268
Cottons and Linens	5,203	1,574	..	7,083	1,880	..	12,744	5,661	..	9,115	..
Coffee	..	..	..	827	827	..	204	..	623	204	..
Curiosities	286	..	1,414	190	..	96	184	..	6	..	1,516
Earthenware and Glass	2,009	1,757	..	2,664	655	..	1,080	..	1,584	828	..
Flour	20,680	..	7,759	43,370	22,690	..	40,595	..	2,775	12,156	..
Fruit and Preserves	3,183	542	..	4,607	1,424	..	5,657	1,050	..	3,016	..
Furniture	990	..	431	4,128	3,138	..	2,865	..	1,263	1,444	..
Geneva	1,468	107	..	1,387	..	81	800	..	587	..	561
Gum	..	..	..	938	938	..	..	..	938	..	..
Haberdashery	2,425	..	182	2,464	39	..	4,795	2,331	..	2,188	..
Hay	1,232	683	..	4,026	2,794	..	465	..	3,561	..	84
Hides and Leather	7,318	3,160	..	6,579	..	739	8,545	1,966	..	4,387	..
Hops	..	..	..	1,836	1,836	..	1,512	..	324	1,512	..
Horses	14,019	12,053	..	16,858	2,839	..	7,511	..	9,347	5,545	..
Ironmongery	12,803	6,018	..	13,142	339	..	9,691	..	3,451	2,906	..
Iron and Lead	..	..	..	2,535	2,535	..	767	..	1,768	767	..
Jewellery	500	150	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	350
Malt	1,217	665	..	524	..	693	516	..	8	..	36
Malt Liquor	4,009	1,688	..	4,334	325	..	3,490	..	844	1,169	..
Oats	3,963	..	642	6,314	2,351	..	5,648	..	666	1,043	..
Oil	33,532	..	15,180	42,990	9,458	..	63,165	20,175	..	14,453	..
Oilman's Stores	5,854	..	1,113	7,184	1,330	..	5,159	..	2,025	..	1,808
Provisions (Salt)	778	..	199	..	..	778	..	..	..	..	977
Potatoes	1,864	..	1,006	7,767	5,903	..	4,055	..	3,712	1,185	..
Rope and Twine	..	..	..	172	172	..	441	269	..	441	..
Rum	1,236	..	1,457	4,039	2,803	..	7,083	3,044	..	4,390	..
Salt	..	..	..	569	569	..	259	..	310	259	..
Saddlery	..	..	..	406	406	..	..	..	406	..	..
Sheep	1,396	709	..	1,565	169	..	1,808	243	..	1,121	..
Silks and Millinery	954	..	90	..	..	954	..	..	..	..	1,044
Soap	687	478	..	192	..	495	356	164	..	147	..
Staves	..	..	..	342	342	..	146	..	196	146	..
Sugar	2,449	..	2,542	2,648	199	..	4,343	1,695	..	..	648
Tea	2,073	..	1,326	2,894	821	..	1,608	..	1,286	..	1,791
Timber	6,537	2,960	..	8,844	2,307	..	15,414	6,570	..	11,837	..
Tobacco	9,445	4,327	..	7,890	..	1,555	7,460	..	430	2,342	..
Tallow and Candles	1,710	..	1,615	265	..	1,445	3,551	3,286	..	226	..
Whalebone	9,691	4,189	..	6,386	..	3,305	4,135	..	2,251	..	1,367
Wheat	38,757	..	8,067	95,675	56,918	..	85,683	..	9,992	38,859	..
Whiskey	334	174	..	..	..	334	..	..	..	..	160
Wine	1,277	399	..	1,226	..	51	1,760	534	..	882	..
Wool	178,647	2,378	..	213,522	34,875	..	247,240	33,718	..	70,971	..
Unenumerated	8,733	1,837	..	14,080	5,347	..	9,103	..	4,977	2,307	..
Total £	422,218	59,566	46,147	582,585	176,926	16,559	600,876	86,758	68,467	..	..

	£.
Total increase in the four years	323,250
Deduct total decrease	131,173
Total increase	£192,077

No. 11 c.

RETURN of the Number of Grants of Land, and of the Number of Acres granted, in Van Diemen's Land, from 1841 to 1846, inclusive.

	1841		1842		1843		1844		1845		1846	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Grants under 100 acres. .	1	1	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto of 100, but under 500	4	653	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto of 500 acres and upwards	5	5,980	..	..	1	1,330	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .	10	6,634	1	100	1	1,333	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.

RETURN relative to Land in Van Diemen's Land, 31st December, 1847.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	Number of Acres of Land in the District.	Number of Acres of Land Uncultivated.	Number of Acres of Land Cultivated in each District.	Total Number of Acres granted to Settlers in each District.	Number of Acres granted to Settlers in 1847.	Number of Acres Leased to Settlers under Depasturing Licences, 1847.
Bothwell	299,520	247,663	3,868	251,531	None.	1,062,989 acres, let for 14,279*l.* per annum.
Brighton	133,760	62,078	13,178	75,256		
Campbell Town	492,800	393,245	8,762	402,007		
Fingal	1,807,360	135,989	3,020	139,009		
George Town	792,320	106,142	574	106,716		
Great Swanport	677,120	76,570	4,699	81,269		
Hamilton	415,360	293,925	4,690	298,615		
Hobart Town	828,160	47,115	6,310	53,425		
Horton	2,574,000	346,868	3,132	350,000		
Launceston	437,760	80,497	8,410	88,907		
Longford	590,720	172,604	19,349	191,953		
Morven	260,480	213,022	12,836	225,858		
New Norfolk	125,440	51,892	5,240	57,132		
Oatlands	448,000	293,094	5,462	298,556		
Port Sorell	561,920	11,232	2,045	13,277		
Richmond	153,600	112,085	16,804	128,889		
Sorell and Prosser's Plains .	440,320	98,442	9,355	107,797		
South Port	1,164,800	2,139	391	2,530		
Westbury	571,520	153,666	18,047	171,713		
Not yet marked off into Police Districts	1,707,932	..	..	..		
Total . . .	14,482,892	2,573,268	146,004	2,719,272	..	1,210,000

No. 13.

RETURN of the Number of Lots of Crown Land, and of Town and Suburban Allotments, sold, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive; also the Quantity sold, Amount of Sale, and Average Price per Acre.

Years.	COUNTRY ALLOTMENTS.				TOWN AND SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS.			
	No.	Quantity.	Amount of Sale.	Average per Acre.	No.	Quantity.	Amount of Sale.	Average per Acre.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In 1841 .	184	78,946 0 0	46,156 3 10	0 11 8¼	101	194 0 1	2,047 8 0	10 11 0¾
In 1842 .	55	25,729 2 0	11,163 3 1	0 8 8	5	41 0 35	428 10 0	10 9 5
In 1843 .	121	49,742 2 20	20,424 13 6	0 8 2½	75	162 2 25	2,174 6 0	13 7 4
In 1844 .	13	4,619 2 0	1,760 18 0	0 7 7¼	65	75 3 21	1,379 14 0	18 7 11
In 1845 .	8	1,450 0 0	1,117 10 0	0 15 4¾	87	298 1 0½	2,845 2 8	9 10 8
In 1846 .	8	1,270 0 0	1,410 2 0	1 2 2¼	..	536 2 31	3,701 3 11	6 17 9
In 1847 .	20	1,636 2 20	1,366 14 9	0 16 8	81	261 2 5¾	1,440 6 9	5 10 4

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 14.

RETURN of the Number of Acres in Crop, and Nature of each Crop, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	63,734	78,180	78,932	57,297¼	65,078¾	72,353	63,867
Barley	9,010	12,038	13,870	12,466¾	12,219¼	10,947	11,754
Oats	16,471	23,469	22,510	13,864¼	16,620½	16,575	18,755
Peas	738	641	835	580¾	522¾	556	705
Beans	102	243	105	94¼	118½	94	126
Potatoes	4,185	5,669	5,080	4,902	4,229¼	4,261	3,896
Turnips	15,943	15,584	16,637	12,581	14,940¼	10,852	7,681
English Grasses	22,082	19,246	18,870	19,487½	26,864¾	35,835	38,890
Tares	349	455½	501	664½	359½	870	330
Total	132,614	155,525½	157,340	121,938¼	140,953½	152,343	146,004

No. 15.

RETURN of the Produce of Van Diemen's Land, from 1841 to 1844, inclusive.

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
In 1841	881,318	167,548	230,786	10,670	1,477	14,138	42,677	15,096
In 1842*	531,480	138,033	242,909	7,255	1,104	16,901	23,066	8,598
In 1843	795,363	190,037	352,024	11,643	1,607	13,874	56,736	17,595
In 1844	807,924	174,405	221,105	8,658	1,072	13,349	29,880	26,042

* This information is not stated in the Returns received from Bothwell, Brighton, Great Swan Port, and Richmond.

No. 16.

PRICE of Produce at Hobart Town, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Hay.	Tares.
	per Bush.	per Bush.	per Bush.	per Bush.	per Bushel.	per Ton.	per Ton.	per Ton.	per Ton.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
In 1841	7 0	5 0	5 6	9 0	6 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	..
In 1842	6 6	6 0	4 6	8 0	10 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	..
In 1843	3 6	2 6	2 9	8 6	12 0	5 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	..
In 1844	3 3	3 6	2 6	3 0	10 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	..
In 1845	3 3	3 6	3 6	4 6	7 0	4 10 0	1 6 0	4 0 0	..
In 1846	5 0	4 6	4 0	5 0	7 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	3 10 0	..
In 1847	4 10½	5 6¼	3 8¼	3 10	8 0	5 16 10	2 6 10	3 12 6	12 0

No. 17.

RETURN of the Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Goats in Van Diemen's Land, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Horses	12,000	12,414	13,360	15,355	14,824	15,323	16,212
Cattle	90,498	91,614	83,195	85,302	76,417	72,454	82,194
Sheep	1,167,737	1,227,058	1,449,504	1,145,089	1,253,481	1,313,622	1,833,866
Goats	2,630	2,071	2,149	2,126	2,070	2,554	2,964

No. 18.

RETURN of Cattle, Calves, and Sheep slaughtered in Hobart Town and Launceston, in the Government and other Slaughter-houses, from 1841 to 1846, inclusive.

Years.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
In 1841	2,177	210	54,391
In 1842	2,164	301	67,879
In 1843	2,581	448	74,574
In 1844	3,218	502	70,232
In 1845 { Hobart Town .	4,723	547	66,520
In 1845 { Launceston . .	1,454	73	22,457
In 1846 { Hobart Town .	4,320	458	62,550
In 1846 { Launceston . .	1,011	..	..

No. 19.

RETURN of Prices paid for Fresh Meat by the Commissariat at Hobart Town and Launceston, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

	d.	d.		d.
In 1841	$4\frac{7}{16}$ to 6 per lb.	Average . . .	$5\frac{3}{16}$ per lb.
In 1842	$2\frac{14}{16}$ to $4\frac{8}{16}$,,	Ditto . . .	$3\frac{15}{24}$,,
In 1843	$2\frac{1}{16}$ to $2\frac{10}{16}$,,	Ditto . . .	$2\frac{11}{32}$,,
In 1844	$1\frac{11}{16}$ to $2\frac{10}{16}$,,	Ditto . . .	$2\frac{4}{16}$,,
In 1845 { Hobart Town .	$1\frac{5}{16}$ to $4\frac{3}{16}$,,	Ditto . . .	$2\frac{6}{16}$,,
In 1845 { Launceston . .	$1\frac{7}{16}$ to 4*d.*	Ditto . . .	$2\frac{4}{16}$,,
In 1846—Average price throughout the island, about .		. . . . .	$2\frac{7}{16}$,,
In 1847 { Hobart Town .	$1\frac{13}{16}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.	Ditto . . .	$2\frac{6}{16}$,,
In 1847 { Launceston . .	$1\frac{8}{16}$ to 6 ,,	Ditto . . .	$2\frac{14}{16}$,,

Average about $2\frac{10}{16}$*d.* per lb.

No. 20.

RETURN of Prices paid for Wheat, Flour, and Vegetables by the Commissariat at Hobart Town and Launceston, during 1847.

Wheat.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.	
At Hobart Town	6	8	to	10	3	per 100 lbs. =	5	2	per bushel.
At Launceston	7	5	to	7	7	,, =	4	10	,,

Average about 5*s.* per bushel.

Flour.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
At Hobart Town . . .	9	10	0	to	14	0	0	per ton =	10	10	5	per ton.
At Launceston . . .	7	0	0	to	18	0	0	,, =	10	6	3	,,

Average about £10 8. 4*d.* per ton.

Vegetables.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.	
At Hobart Town	2	1	to	10	5	per 100 lbs. =	4	2	per 100 lbs.
At Launceston	2	6	to	8	4	,, =	5	3	,,

Average about 4*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per 100 lbs.

No. 21.

RETURN of the Number of Licences granted in Van Diemen's Land, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	PUBLICANS' LICENCES.				WHOLESALE LICENCES.			
	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.		
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
In 1841 .	260	6,500	0	0	47	470	0	0
In 1842 .	257	6,425	0	0	52	520	0	0
In 1843 .	272	6,800	0	0	44	440	0	0
In 1844 .	314	7,850	0	0	39	390	0	0
In 1845 .	362	9,050	0	0	44	440	0	0
In 1846 .	364	9,100	0	0	41	410	0	0
In 1847 .	364	9,100	0	0	42	420	0	0

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 21*.

ABSTRACT of Returns of Number and Character of Public-houses in the several Districts of Van Diemen's Land, in 1848.

POLICE DISTRICT.	Free Population of District.	Convict Population of District.	Total Population of District.	Number of Public-houses in District.	Proportion of Persons to each Public-house.	Public-houses of Low Character.	Public-houses of Good Character.
Bothwell	632	341	973	5	194	1	4
Brighton	1,734	758	2,492	14	178	2	12
Campbell Town	1,394	816	2,210	11	219	..	11
Fingal and Avoca	571	392	963	2	481	..	2
Georgetown	431	115	546	4	136	..	4
Great Swan Port	531	534	1,065	6	177	..	6
Hamilton	872	487	1,359	5	271	..	5
Hobart Town*	16,567	5,543	22,110	179	123	39	140
Horton	584	174	758	2	379	..	2
Launceston	7,854	2,246	10,100	61	165	4	57
Longford	2,539	1,151	3,690	17	217	1	16
Morven	1,695	783	2,478	6	413	..	6
New Norfolk	1,524	860	2,384	10	238	..	10
Oatlands	931	663	1,594	10	159	..	10
Port Sorell	378	235	613	2	306	..	2
Richmond*	3,711	4,508	8,219	18	456	4	14
Sorell and Prosser's Plains	599	278	877	7	125	..	7
Westbury	1,145	597	1,742	5	348	2	3

* The number of houses licensed by the magistrates at Hobart Town is 182, which includes three at Kangaroo Point. These three houses are embraced within the number stated against the Richmond District.

No. 22.

RETURN of the Number of Post Offices and Persons employed; Extent of Post Roads; Number of Letters and Newspapers forwarded from, and of Letters received at, Hobart Town; together with the Income and Expenditure, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Post-Offices.	Persons Employed.	Extent of Post-Roads.	Letters from Hobart Town.	Newspapers from Hobart Town.	Letters Received.	Annual Income.			Annual Expenditure.		
			Miles.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In 1841	38	76	647	149,791	214,877	136,718	6,515	0	0	4,763	18	6
In 1842	42	69	647	153,646	209,977	121,596	7,752	4	8	7,190	3	2
In 1843	44	72	689	163,370	215,641	149,827	8,480	16	11	7,275	19	4
In 1844	43	71	674	177,717	216,280	145,350	6,872	7	0	6,037	1	4
In 1845	47	77	619	163,043	192,096	140,153	5,556	0	9	6,312	8	2
In 1846	47	76	619	179,745	208,173	150,487	5,572	9	9	6,317	1	8
In 1847	48	79	624	188,795	207,439	171,275	6,879	2	7	7,197	8	7

No. 23.

RETURN of the Number of Letters passing through the Twopenny Posts, at Hobart Town and Launceston, from 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	FRANKS.			OTHER LETTERS.		
	Hobart Town.	Launceston.	Total.	Hobart Town.	Launceston.	Total.
In 1841	8,738	910	9,648	10,488	7,400	17,888
In 1842	4,576	475	5,051	10,488	7,560	18,048
In 1843	4,714	833	5,547	12,286	6,796	19,082
In 1844	7,697	608	8,305	9,534	5,540	15,074
In 1845	10,366	765	11,131	9,513	4,748	14,261
In 1846	6,809	1,078	7,887	9,480	3,598	13,078
In 1847	6,574	517	7,091	8,639	4,489	13,128

No. 24.

RETURN of all Pensions paid from the Colonial Revenue of Van Diemen's Land, from 1842 to 1847, inclusive; with the Services for which they have been allowed, and the authority by which they have been granted.

Name.	For what Service.	Authority.	1842	1843	1844	1845–46	1847
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
William Sorell . .	Late Lieutenant-Governor .	The Crown	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
Peter Archer Mulgrave	Retired Commissioner of the Court of Requests, &c.	,,	. .	. .	300 0 0	291 13 4	. .
John Beamont . .	Late Sheriff	,,	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0
Mrs. Collins . . .	Widow of Lieutenant-Governor	,,	120 0 0	Dead.	. .	. .	. .
James Belbin . . .	Retired Inspector of Stock .	,,	. .	. .	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
William Gunn . .	Loss of right arm by Bushrangers.	,,	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
John James Fenton .	Loss of an eye by Bushrangers	,,	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Richard Collins . .	Superannuated Constable . .	,,	. .	31 18 9	Dead.	. .	. .
Mrs. Ward . . .	Widow of a District Constable murdered by Bushrangers.	,,	. .	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Oliver Smith . . .	Retired Overseer	,,	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
John Baker . . .	Retired District Constable .	,,	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Emanuel Griffin . .	Retired Pilot	,,	20 0 0	20 0 0	Dead.	. .	. .
Adam Sproule . .	Post Office Guard, disabled .	,,	. .	. .	. .	18 5 0	. .
William Fletcher . .	Long service as Constable .	,,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
		Total . £	980 0 0	921 18 9	1,245 0 0	1,254 18 4	945 0 0

No. 25.

COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT of the Population of Van Diemen's Land, from 1839 to 1842,* inclusive.

Years.	FREE.			CONVICTS.			Military, Wives, and Children.		ABORIGINES.		Grand Total.			Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1839 .	14,647	11,080	25,727	15,386	1,691	17,077	944	305	33	35	31,010	13,101	44,111	Dec. 1,735
1840 .	15,720	11,517	27,237	15,524	2,239	17,763	796	203	28	30	32,068	13,989	46,057	Inc. 1,946
1841 .	19,362	14,463	33,826	14,116	2,275	16,391	991	243	24	25	34,493	17,006	51,499	Do. 5,442
1842 .	21,972	15,116	37,088	17,632	2,700	20,332	1,163	268	21 (Eight children.)	22	40,796	18,106	58,902	Do. 7,403

* The Act of Council 7 Vict., No. 5, enacts that the census shall only be taken every three years; the next year for taking it was therefore 1846.

No. 26.

ACCOUNT of the Population of Van Diemen's Land, according to the Census taken on 31st December, 1847.

Class of Persons.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase since last Census, 1842.	Decrease since last Census, 1842.
Free	Born in the Colony	9,138	9,217	18,355	5,631	..
	Free Emigrants	7,391	6,427	13,818	..	674
	Prisoners who have become Free . .	8,832	2,687	11,519	1,647	..
Convicts	Holding Tickets-of-Leave	4,749	965	5,714	2,246	..
	In Government Employment . . .	8,660	1,098	9,758	..	2,158
	In Private Assignment	7,278	1,438	8,716	3,768	..
Military		1,765	481	2,246	815	..
Aborigines		15	23	38	..	13
Total		47,828	22,336	70,164	14,107 2,845	2,845
Total Increase		..	..	..	11,262	

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 27.

RETURN of the Ages of 47,661 Individuals, as ascertained by the Census of December, 1842; and of 64,179 Individuals, as ascertained by the Census taken on 31st December, 1847.

	1842			1847		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years . . .	1,326	1,440	2,766	1,790	1,788	3,578
2 and under 7 . . .	2,796	2,680	5,476	3,389	3,443	6,832
7 and under 14 . .	2,396	2,308	4,704	3,134	3,001	6,135
14 and under 21 . .	1,975	2,023	3,998	2,804	2,272	5,076
21 and under 45 . .	18,967	7,367	26,334	26,205	9,493	35,698
45 and under 60 . .	2,566	959	3,525	4,078	1,532	5,610
60 and upwards . .	644	214	858	924	326	1,250
Total . .	30,670	16,991	47,661	42,324	21,855	64,179

No. 28.

NUMBER of Houses in Van Diemen's Land, according to the Census taken on the 31st December, 1847.

Stone and Brick.	Wood.	Total Number of Houses.	Built.	Building.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building, but Inhabited.
4,963	5,224	10,187	9,614	573	9,519	668	255

No. 29.

RETURN relative to Children in Van Diemen's Land, 1847, extracted from the Census Papers.

Police District.	Number of Children in the District on the 31st December, 1847, under 14 Years of Age.		Number of Births registered in Churches during 1847.		Number of Deaths in 1847 of Children under One Year old.		Number of Deaths in 1847 of Children from One to Five Years old.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bothwell	110	111	15	7	2	2	..	..
Brighton	294	328	22	20	..	..	2	2
Campbell Town . . .	244	242	28	30	1	2	..	..
Fingal	114	92	3	3	..	..	..	..
George Town	74	78	1	6	..	2	..	..
Great Swanport	98	88	13	12	..	1	..	1
Hamilton	142	134	9	9	1	..	1	..
Hobart Town	3,218	3,218	464	433	58	43	38	32
Horton	111	114	7	12	..	..	..	..
Launceston	1,467	1,565	242	247	22	16	39	20
Longford	455	458	50	53	9	6	3	1
Morven	328	302	31	22	6	1	..	..
New Norfolk	283	240	33	27	1	2	..	..
Oatlands	150	141	21	13	3	..	..	1
Port Sorell	73	68	1	2	1	..	..	..
Richmond	759	663	82	68	1	1	..	4
Sorell and Prosser's Plains .	105	108	15	14	3	1	1	1
South Port	79	82	..	..	3	1	..	..
Westbury	207	229	15	11	1	1	2	2
Total . . .	8,311	8,261	1,052	989	112	79	86	64

No. 30.

RETURN showing the Distinction between the Married and Single, on the 31st December, 1842 and 1847.

	1842			1847		
	Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Total.
Males	6,780	23,890	30,670	9,059	33,265	42,324
Females	6,519	10,472	16,991	8,544	13,311	21,855
Total . .	13,299	34,362	47,661	17,603	46,576	64,179

No. 31.

RETURN showing the Civil Condition of 57,420 Persons, on the 31st December, 1842.

	FREE.				BOND.			
	Born in the Colony.	Arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Total.	Holding Tickets-of-Leave.	In Government Employment.	In Private Assignment.	Total.
Males . . .	6,299	7,761	7,912	21,972	3,120	10,807	3,705	17,632
Females . . .	6,425	6,731	1,960	15,116	348	1,109	1,243	2,700
Total . .	12,724	14,492	9,872	37,088	3,468	11,916	4,948	20,332

Of 64,179 Persons, on the 31st December, 1847.

Males . . .	9,153	7,391	8,832	25,376	4,749	4,921	7,278	16,948
Females . . .	9,240	6,427	2,687	18,354	965	1,098	1,438	3,501
Total . .	18,393	13,818	11,519	43,730*	5,714	6,019†	8,716	20,449‡

* This does not include the military. † This does not include the convicts employed at punishment stations.
‡ See correction of these figures in the covering Despatch, page 353.

No. 32.

RETURN showing the Religion and Occupation of 47,661 Persons on the 31st December, 1842; and of 64,179 Persons on the 31st December, 1847.

Religion.	1842.	1847.	Occupation.	1842.	1847.
Church of England . . .	34,861	44,490	Landed proprietors, bankers, merchants, and professional men	1,846	1,502
Church of Scotland . . .	3,797	4,552	Shopkeepers and other retail dealers	802	1,172
Wesleyans	2,263	2,566	Mechanics and artificers .	3,720	5,584
Other Protestant Dissenters	1,920	2,186	Shepherds and others in the charge of sheep . . .	879	1,098
Total Protestants . .	42,841	53,794	Gardeners, stockmen, and farm labourers	9,870	11,693
Church of Rome . . .	4,492	9,904	Domestic servants . . .	3,477	4,839
Total Christians . .	47,333	63,698	All other persons . . .	27,067	38,291
Jews.	297	452			
Mohammedans and Pagans .	31	29			
Total	47,661	64,179	Total	47,661	64,179

No. 33.

SUMMARY of Population Return for 1842.

Total number of houses	7,629
Stone or brick ditto	3,730
Wood ditto	3,899
Total population	57,420
Number of Males	39,604
Females	17,816
Free population, excluding Military and Aborigines . .	37,088
Males, ditto ditto . . .	21,972
Females, ditto ditto . . .	15,116
Convict population	20,332
Males	17,632
Females	2,700
Born in the colony	12,724
Arrived free	14,492
Other free persons	9,872
Married, excluding military and convicts	13,299
Single, ditto ditto	34,362

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 34.

RETURN of the Numbers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, registered in the General Register Office, Van Diemen's Land, from 1842 to 1846 inclusive.

		Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
In 1842 . .	Males.	518	359	1,003
	Females.	583	218	
In 1843 . .	Males.	664	699	608
	Females.	684	441	
In 1844 . .	Males.	797	488	845
	Females.	754	298	
In 1845 . .	Males.	825	449	658
	Females.	681	248	
In 1846 . .	Males.	811	422	669
	Females.	756	314	

CHESTER E. WILMOT, Registrar of Births, &c.

No. 35.

RETURN showing the Number of Births and Deaths registered in each District, compiled from the Certified Copies in the General Register Office, Hobart Town, from 1842 to 1847, inclusive.

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.											
	1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hobart Town . .	294	276	301	318	369	334	366	311	345	342	386	306
Launceston . . .	137	162	263	266	299	309	271	201	231	211	192	182
Brighton	14	6	24	23	24	21	17	23	25	18	22	15
Avoca	10	4	10	14	9	6	10	11	9	7	10	9
Oatlands	2	4	26	19	11	8	22	11	23	10	9	11
Hamilton . . .	11	11	12	15	13	10	11	13	15	5	6	19
Great Swan Port . .	1	2	10	10	9	7	11	6	11	4	2	3
Circular Head . .	4	12	12	13	11	18	11	12	8	10	..	..
Spring Bay . . .	..	..	6	6	9	5	8	4	11	6	13	11
Campbell Town . .	..	..	..	..	17	13	22	32	25	19	17	23
Tasman's Peninsula .	..	..	..	..	11	7	14	11	15	18	..	..
Bothwell	..	..	..	..	13	13	11	9	7	7	15	16
Port Sorell . . .	..	..	..	..	2	3	8	6	6	14	8	4
Longford	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	31	60	..	75	49
Richmond . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	66	29	25
Clarence Plains . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	13	10
Port Arthur . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	11
Horton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11
Total . . .	473	477	664	684	797	754	825	681	811	756	826	705
	DEATHS.											
Hobart Town . .	276	148	349	297	278	167	273	151	229	188	278	207
Launceston . . .	37	28	309	120	164	109	88	58	108	87	173	86
Brighton	..	1	15	9	7	2	8	6	11	4	8	6
Avoca	3	1	3	1	4	2	5	3	..	..	3	3
Oatlands	3	3	5	6	7	1	6	1	8	4	2	4
Hamilton	11	12	8	5	5	2	2	6	4	2	7	4
Great Swan Port . .	6	2	6	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	3
Circular Head . .	4	..	2	1	3	1	7	1	3	1	..	..
Spring Bay . . .	..	..	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	5	1
Campbell Town . .	..	..	..	..	10	4	10	3	8	4	7	5
Tasman's Peninsula .	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	1	8	2	..	..
Bothwell	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	1	5	3	8	6
Port Sorell . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Longford	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	14	24	13	30	13
Richmond . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	15	10
Clarence Plains . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Port Arthur . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
Horton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	340	195	699	441	488	298	449	248	422	314	543	361

NOTE.—The Return of Deaths only includes Free Persons; the Returns of Burials as published in the "Gazette" frequently including prisoners of the Crown: but it also includes many deaths not found in the Burial Returns, deaths at sea from drowning, or those of children not baptized. The Registry of Births from New Norfolk District, which is very imperfect, is included in Hobart Town District.

No. 36.

RETURN of Marriages solemnized from 1842 to 1846 inclusive, distinguishing the different Denominations.

Denomination.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Total.
Church of England	403	384	626	435	484	2,332
Church of Scotland.	19	42	48	70	55	234
Church of Rome	22	61	92	77	48	300
Wesleyans	6	28	12	25	28	99
Independents	18	37	39	47	46	187
Quakers	2	1	..	..	..	3
Baptists	10	23	20	..	..	53
Jews	1	2	2	..	5	10
In the Deputy Registrar's Office . .	1	1	6	4	3	15
Total	482	579	845	658	669	3,233

No. 37.

RETURN showing the Number of Marriages registered in the General Register Office in 1847; also showing according to what Rites they were solemnized.

Districts under the Registration Act.	Church of England.	Scotland.	Rome.	Wesleyans.	Independents	Baptists.	Jews.	Quakers.	Deputy Registrar's Office.
Hobart Town .	314	36	46	33	14	3	5		
Launceston .	103	31	30	6	13	27	..		
Longford . .	34	..	..	4	..	..	..		
Brighton . .	18	..	..	..	4	..	1		
Bothwell . .	8	4	..	..	..	..	..		
Campbell Town	22	4	..	1	..	..	..		
Oatlands . .	17	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Richmond . . .	22	..	6	..	..	..	..	Nil.	Nil.
Port Arthur .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
Hamilton . .	10	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Horton . , .	7	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Port Sorell. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
Great Swanport	8	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Spring Bay .	10	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Avoca . . .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Clarence Plains	11	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total . .	592	75	83	45	31	30	6		

NOTE.—This Return includes marriages of prisoners of the Crown. Marriages in New Norfolk are included in the Hobart Town District.

No. 38.

RETURN showing the Ages at which 953 Persons Died, whose Deaths were Registered in the several Churches in 1847.

Year.	Population of the Colony on 31st December, 1847.		Ages at which Persons Died during the Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.				
1847	47,828	22,366	Under 1 year . .	121	85	206
			1 year and under 5	81	59	140
			5 ,, 10	8	10	18
			10 ,, 20	15	15	30
			20 ,, 30	74	48	122
			30 ,, 40	77	33	110
			40 ,, 50	71	35	106
			50 ,, 60	44	15	59
			60 ,, 70	44	13	57
			70 ,, 80	16	7	23
			80 ,, 90	16	4	20
			90 ,, 95	1	..	1
			96	..	1	1
			Age not stated . .	42	18	60
			Total . .	610	343	953

Extracted from the several Church Registers.

No. 39.

STATEMENT of the Places of Public Worship in Van Diemen's Land, also the Number of Sittings, and the Tota Expenditure, from 1842 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	Church of England.		Church of Scotland.		Church of Rome.		Wesleyans.		Independents.		Baptists.		Jews.		Total.		Expenditu from Colon Treasury
	Churches.	Sittings.	Churches.	Sittings.	Churches.	Sittings.	Churches.	Sittings.	Churches.	Sittings.	Churches.	Sittings.	Churches.	Sittings.	Churches.	Sittings.	£. s.
In 1842	27	9,740	10	3,313	3	747	20	5,360	9	2,010	2	250	..	..	71	21,420	18,758 3
In 1843	35	12,058	9	2,977	3	747	24	5,200	10	2,290	2	200	..	..	83	23,472	14,431 16
In 1844	47	12,552	10	2,206	3	747	24	5,260	12	2,610	2	250	..	..	98	23,625	14,809 9
In 1845	53	12,410	13	2,536	3	580	17	3,940	14	3,280	4	550	..	..	104	23,296	14,409 7
In 1846	53	12,915	13	2,555	3	580	20	4,200	14	3,280	4	550	..	..	107	24,080	12,407 7
In 1847	53	13,201	13	2,555	4	630	21	4,500	14	3,280	4	550	2	295	111	25,011	..

Certified by the Heads of the respective Churches and Religious Denominations in the Colony

No. 40.

RETURN of the Number of Children under 14 Years of Age in the several Districts of the Colony on the 31st December, 1847, and Number attending the different Government Schools on the same date.

District.	Number of Children under 14 Years of Age.		Number attending the Government Schools.		Number attending Schools aided by Government		Total Number attending Schools.		Total Government Expenditure, 1847.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£. s. d.
Bothwell	110	111	27	27	13	19	40	46	
Brighton	294	328	33	38	..	..	33	38	
Campbell Town	244	242	41	23	17	12	58	35	
Fingal	114	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	
George Town	74	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Great Swanport	98	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hamiltom	142	134	..	..	10	8	10	8	
Hobart Town	3,218	3,218	315	292	216	277	531	569	
Horton	111	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Launceston	1,467	1,565	55	30	212	155	267	185	3,543 1 4
Longford	455	458	81	61	67	48	148	109	
Morven	328	302	31	28	..	..	31	28	
New Norfolk	283	240	53	44	8	20	61	64	
Oatlands	150	141	33	26	..	..	33	26	
Port Sorell	73	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Richmond	759	663	70	48	19	6	89	54	
Sorell and Prosser's Plains	105	108	22	24	..	..	22	24	
South Port	79	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Westbury	207	229	..	..	24	24	24	24	
	8,311	8,261	761	641	586	569	1,347	1,210	
	16,572		1,402		1,155		2,557		
Add Infant Schools	..		..		..		224		
					Total		2,781		

No. 40*.

STATEMENT of the Number of Government Schools in Van Diemen's Land, the Number of Scholars, and the Ordinary and Contingent Expenditure, from 1842 to 1846, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.			Increase.	Decrease.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Contingent Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In 1842	24	816	590	1,406	..	..	3,296 0 0	534 17 2	3,830 17 2
In 1843	24	794	613	1,407	1	..	2,735 0 0	1,301 0 0	4,036 0 0
In 1844	23	838	655	1,493	86	..	3,704 0 0	300 0 0	4,004 0 0
In 1845	21	847	622	1,469	..	24	2,380 8 10	1,577 18 7	3,958 7 5
In 1846	23	961	550	1,511	42	..	2,386 19 0	1,059 8 7	3,446 7 7

GENERAL RETURN of Churches, Schools, &c., in the Rural Deanery of Longford, during the year 1847.

Name of Clergyman.	Number of Services.	Name of Place.	Congregation.	Number of Communicants.	Amount of Pew Rents.	Amount of Offertory and Sacramental Collections.	Attendance at Day Schools.	Sunday Schools.	Clergyman, how supported.	Gifts for Church Purposes.	General Remarks.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£.	
Rev. Dr. Browne .	2	Launceston . .	350	64	248 6 5	162 10 3	176	95	Colonial Government	..	
Rev. T. Reibey . .	2	Launceston . .	400	70	117 0 0	134 13 8	93	114	Ditto	..	
Rev. R. R. Davies .	2	Longford . .	250	50	18 19 5	100 1 9	..	45	Ditto	..	Day-school under Board of Education.
	1	Cressy . . .	70	8	15 0 0	..	..	20	. .	..	Ditto.
Rev. J. Bishton . .	2	Westbury . .	150	30	63 18 4	..	30	23	Ditto	90	40*l.* for seraphine, and 50*l.* to pay off debt.
Rev. M. Williams .	1	Deloraine . .	50	10	..	..	17	..	Home Government .	..	
	1	Chudleigh . .	50		..	..	..	.	. .	..	
	1	Cheshunt . .	20		..	..	..	..	. .	..	
	1	Gibson's . .	25		..	..	..	..	. .	..	
	2	Port Sorell . .	50	14	..	..	..	..	. .	..	60*l.* per annum promised by inhabitants to pay a clergyman.
Rev. J. Reibey . .	1	Carrick . . .	80	12	5 0 0	6 0 0	20	..	Private endowment .	1,000	Church endowed in land.
Rev. S. B. Windsor .	1	Lake River . .	12	6	..	3 11 0	..	..	. .	26	Fitting up of chapel.
	1	Isis	16								
	1	M'Rea Hills .	12	..	..	..	..	..	. .	..	Discontinued.
Rev. A. Stackhouse .	2	Perth . . .	150	30	41 2 11	68 5 0	..	30	Colonial Government	..	Day-school under Board of Education.
	2	Franklin Village	100	15	..	..	16	30	. .	..	Morning service performed by Mr. Hawkes, catechist.
	1	Springs . . .	60	..	..	..	23	..	. .	..	Only once a-month.
Rev. J. Fereday . .	2	George Town .	80	14	6 0 0	..	..	..	Ditto	..	
	1	Kelso	35	8	..	..	..	..	. .	..	Service performed in a private house.
Rev. T. Rogers . .	1	Windermere .	60	14	..	..	..	..	Ditto	..	
Rev. H. P. Kane .	1	Allanvale . .	30	..	..	..	..	..	Private endowment .	..	Discontinued.
	1	Patterson's Plains	70	24	14 0 0	3 9 0	27	24	. .	300	Erection of a church.
Mr. M. Miller . .	1	Hadspen . .	60	10	..	..	31	20	Ditto	..	
	1	Illawarra . .	25	8	..	..	15	..	. .	1,000	Church endowment in land.
Rev. J. P. Gell . .	1	Bishopsbourne .	70	14	10 0 0	29 6 10	25	20	Ditto	..	
Rev. G. Wilkinson .	1	Evandale . .	60	9	26 0 0	6 19 9	..	16	Colonial Government	..	Day-school under Board of Education.
	1	White Hills . .	30	..	..	..	..	..	. .	..	
Rev. W. Richardson .	2	Avoca . . .	65	18	23 0 0	..	..	..	Ditto	..	
	1	Lewis Hill . .	25	8	..	..	..	..	. .	..	
	39		2,425	428	690 7 1	534 17 3	467	437	£	2,416	In addition to this sum, 534*l.* has been paid to the day-schools under the "Penny System" during 1847.

During the year 1847, 39 services had been performed at 28 different stations in the rural deanery of Longford.

N.B. The above Return does not include the various settlements at Circular Head, where the Rev. T. N. Grigg officiates.

Of 14 clergymen and one catechist officiating in the rural deanery of Longford, nine are paid from the Colonial Treasury, one is paid by the Home Government, and the remaining five are supported by voluntary subscriptions and private endowment.

No less than 4,175*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* has been subscribed in the rural deanery, during the year 1847, for the support of the church, the schools, and the poor.

Of the 2,425 who attend the various churches, not more than 100 are prisoners of the Crown.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 42.

RETURN of the Number of Diseases treated at Her Majesty's Colonial Hospitals in Van Diemen's Land, also the Number of Deaths, from 1842 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	Admitted.	Died.
In 1842 . . .	6,945	268
In 1843 . . .	10,306	351
In 1844 . . .	10,621	243

Diseases.	1845		1846		1847	
	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.
Fevers	176	10	196	3	259	6
Eruptive fevers	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the lungs	346	72	468	73	545	58
Diseases of the liver	35	8	25	5	20	4
Diseases of the stomach and bowels .	317	37	185	10	247	27
Diseases of the brain	377	41	233	37	260	50
Dropsies	23	9	18	11	23	4
Rheumatic affections	296	4	220	4	315	1
Venereal affections	203	6	159	1	234	1
Abscesses and ulcers	275	6	266	4	405	6
Wounds and injuries	273	5	245	4	410	6
Diseases of the eyes	257	1	437	..	618	..
Diseases of the skin	40	..	46	..	34	1
Other diseases	357	29	238	20	473	53
Diseases of women and children .	84	1	34	6	..	..
Total	3,160	229	2,770	178	3,843	217

No. 42*.

RETURN of Inquests held on Persons whose Deaths were occasioned, either directly or indirectly, by Drunkenness, from 1842 to 1844, inclusive.

	1842		1843		1844		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Free	11	10	6	1	16	5	33	16
Bond	4	4	5	..	9	1	18	5
Uncertain . . .	2	..	5	4	..	..	7	4
Total . .	17	14	16	5	25	6	58	25

No. 43.

RETURN of Insane Persons treated in the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk, during the Year 1845.

	Remaining 31st Dec., 1844.		Admitted during 1845.		Total Number treated.	Discharged.				Total.	Died.		Remaining 31st Dec., 1845.	
						Cured.		Improved.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Free* . . .	23	16	14	3	56	4	1	..	..	5	7	1	26	17
Convicts . .	47	25	24	17	113	9	5	..	..	14	6	..	56	37
Total . .	70	41	38	20	169	13	6	..	..	19	13	1	82	54

* In this class are included all free persons, as well as convicts who have become free by servitude, free pardoned convicts, and conditionally pardoned convicts.

No. 44.

RETURN of Insane Persons treated in the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk, during the Year 1846.

——	Remaining 31st Dec., 1845.		Admitted during 1846.		Total Number treated.	Discharged.						Total.	Died.		Remaining 31st Dec., 1846.	
						Cured.		Improved.		Without Improvement.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Free* . .	26	17	15	11	69	4	1	2	2	..	1	10	4	3	31	21
Convicts. .	56	37	27	15	135	6	11	..	..	..	..	23	4	1	67	40
Total .	82	54	42	26	204	10	12	2	2	..	1	33	8	4	98	61

* In this class are included all free persons, as well as convicts who have become free by servitude, free pardoned convicts, and conditionally pardoned convicts.

No. 45.

RETURN of Insane Persons treated in the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk during the Year 1847.

——	Remaining 31st Dec., 1846.		Admitted during 1847.		Total Number treated.	Discharged.						Total.	Died.		Remaining 31st Dec., 1847.	
						Cured.		Improved.		Without Improvement.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Free* . .	31	21	14	7	73	..	2	1	..	..	1	4	10	2	34	23
Convicts .	67	40	27	5	139	7	8	2	..	..	..	17	6	1	79	36
Total .	98	61	41	12	212	7	10	3	..	..	1	21	16	3	113	59

* In this class are included all free persons, as well as convicts who have become free by servitude or by pardon.

No. 46.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons who have declared themselves, or who have been declared Insolvent, during the Year 1847.

Year.	No. of Persons who declared themselves Insolvent.	Amount of Scheduled Liabilities.	Amount of Scheduled Assets.	No. of Persons who were declared Insolvent by Creditors.	Amount of Scheduled Liabilities.	Amount of Scheduled Assets.	No. of Insolvencies superseded.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1847	68	34,641 1 3	18,452 8 2	6	5,556 1 0	2,588 5 11	None.

Certified by the Commissioners for Insolvent Estates at Hobart Town and Launceston.

No. 47.

RETURN of Roads, Bridges, and Culverts, &c., executed by the Government in Van Diemen's Land, from 1842 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	Miles on M'Adam's Plan.	Miles on Telford's Plan.	Log Bridges.	Masonry and Brick Bridges.	Culverts generally.	Cubic Yards of Excavation.	Cubic Yards of Embankment.
	Miles. yds.	Miles. yds.					
In 1842 . .	7 1394	3 38	6	1	72	183,018	222,607
In 1843 . .	9 55	12 314	1	2	88	243,844	57,899
In 1844 . .	3 0	9 1150	5	2	83	155,842	107,771
In 1845 . .	15 1026	None.	1	3	65	100,937	16,393
In 1846 . .	1 1156	1 370	3	..	36	23,155	22,822
In 1847 . .	5 1700	None.	1	1	11	11,215	15,153

No. 48.

RETURN of Manufactories and Trades in operation in Van Diemen's Land, from 1842 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	Agricultural Implement Makers.	Auctioneers.	Breweries.	Butchers.	Blacksmiths.	Bakers.	Builders.	Boat-builders.	Candle Manufactories.	Cooperages.	Coachmakers.	Chemists.	Cabinet-makers.	Corn Chandlers.	Dyers.	Drapers.	Engineers.	Fellmongers.	Foundries.	Furriers.	General Dealers and Grocers.	Hatters.	Ironmongers.	Lamp-makers.	Mast and Block Manufactories.	Mills, Steam.
In 1842	41	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	4	..	..	..	3	..	13	21	14	5	..	..	..	..	1	15
In 1843	40	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	9	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	11
In 1844	71	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	7	..	..	..	3	..	13	32	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	15
In 1845	63	11	44	205	111	44	13	12	26	20	6	16	10	3	7	12	12	28	5	5	203	5	10	3	1	12
In 1846	53	10	40	244	130	49	12	12	15	15	4	16	10	5	3	12	11	29	6	6	78	6	9	3	1	18
In 1847	76	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	15	18	7	..	..	..	4	..	10	29	7	6	..	..	..	..	2	..

Years.	Potteries.	Printing Offices.	Publicans.	Pastry-cooks.	Pawnbrokers.	Pianoforte-makers.	Parchment-makers.	Rope-makers.	Sail-makers.	Saw-mills.	Shipwrights.	Snuff Manufactories.	Sugar-boilers.	Soap-boilers.	Stationers.	Saddlers.	Starch-makers.	Ship Chandlers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Tanners.	Tin-workers.	Tobacconists.	Wool-staplers.	Wine-merchants.
In 1842	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	3	..
In 1843	5	5	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	3	..
In 1844	2	9	..	..	..	1	..	4	7	2	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	3	..
In 1845	5	11	362	21	5	..	..	4	5	3	12	1	..	1	4	7	1	3	226	96	25	25	9	5	45
In 1846	2	11	360	18	5	..	..	5	9	2	14	1	1	1	4	7	1	3	234	101	38	31	10	3	40
In 1847	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	3	..

No. 49.

RETURN showing the Average Rate of Wages per Diem to the following Class of Mechanics, from 1842 to 1844, inclusive.

	1842		1843		1844	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Bricklayers . . .	7	0	7	0	5	0
Carpenters . . .	7	0	7	0	5	0
Masons	8	0	7	0	4	6

No. 50.

RETURN showing the Average Rate of Wages per Diem to the following Class of Mechanics in Hobart Town during the Years 1845 and 1846.

	1845		1846	
	Daily Wages.		Daily Wages.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Plasterers. . . .	5	0	5	6
Bricklayers . . .	6	0	5	6
Quarrymen . . .	4	0	3	0
Carpenters . . .	6	0	5	6
Painters	4	6	5	6
Masons	5	0	5	6
Joiners	6	6	5	6

No. 51.

RETURN showing the Average Rate of Wages to the following Classes of Mechanics throughout the Colony during the Year 1847, as ascertained from Returns furnished by the several Police Magistrates.

	s.	d.	
Bricklayers	4	11	per diem, without board and lodging.
Joiners	4	11	
Carpenters	4	10	
Masons	4	10	
Plasterers	4	7	
Painters	4	8	
Plumbers	4	8	
Quarrymen	3	0	

No. 52.

A RETURN of certain Process issued out of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, together with the Number of Actions Commenced, Tried, &c., likewise Judgments, Suits in Equity, &c., during ten consecutive Years, commencing in 1838.

YEARS.	Summons.	Capias.	Actions brought.	Declarations filed.	Actions tried.	Verdicts by consent subject to reference, &c.	Judgments on Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.	Judgments on computation before Master upon Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	Judgments in indebitatus assumpsit and debt on simple Contract under Act of Council.	Judgments against Acceptors of Bills and Makers of Notes under Act of Council.	Executions.		Warrants of Attorney filed.	Cognovits filed.	Suits in Equity commenced.	Equity suits decided.
											Fi. Fa.	Ca. Sa.				
1838	1,251	32	1,283	320	55	13	172	49	281	55	471	92	197	71	2	1
1839	929	33	962	248	69	15	74	28	176	13	281	67	138	34	15	3
1840	1,279	25	1,304	339	53	26	93	51	224	12	311	68	122	49	9	..
1841	1,859	89	1,948	471	82	7	182	80	379	67	602	103	327	104	8	..
1842	1,553	59	1,612	349	89	17	96	54	132	26	366	84	104	46	7	2
1843	974	25	996	237	34	4	118	53	201	23	324	68	225	46		2
1844	717	36	753	192	34	7	135	23	124	19	198	63	199	36		..
1845	426	36	462	113	29	2	76	11	64	8	114	26	119	16	8	1
1846	340	43	390	106	40	4	54	17	61	3	95	11	72	8	7	1
1847	353	26	383	116	31	2	49	8	40	3	63	16	86	14	7	..
															3	

November 7, 1848.

No. 53.

COURTS of REQUESTS.

YEARS.	Summonses.	Fieri Facias.	Capias ad satisfaciendum.	Actions Brought.	Actions Tried.	Expense of Action to the Government in the Courts of Requests Establishments.
						£. s. d.
1840	No return.					
1841	,,					
1842	3,135	311	549	3,135	2,165	0 16 5
1843	2,814	338	376	2,814	1,675	1 3 7
1844	3,868	540	587	3,868	2,461	0 16 7
1845	3,109	497	629	3,109	1,791	1 2 6
1846	2,337	541	177	2,337	1,507	1 6 8
1847	1,498	453	7	1,498	949	1 19 2
			Act abolishing imprisonment of persons under 20*l.* passed in March, 1846.			

No. 54.

RETURN of the Number of Executions in Van Diemen's Land, and the Crime for which each Individual suffered, from 1842 to 1844, inclusive.

	1842	1843	1844	Total.
Murder	5	3	2	10
Unnatural crime	1	..	..	1
Cutting and wounding	2	..	2	4
Robbery, being armed	..	1	..	1
Assault, with intent, &c.	..	..	2	2
Rape	..	..	2	2
Shooting with intent, and aiding, &c.	..	..	8	8
Total	8	4	16	28

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 55.

RETURN of the Number of Executions in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, and the Crime for which each Individual suffered, from 1845 to 1847, inclusive.

CRIME.	Executed in Van Diemen's Land.			Executed on Norfolk Island.		
	1845	1846	1847	1845	1846	1847
Arson	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cutting and wounding with intent, &c.	2	3	4	..	..	..
Murder	7	..	1	2	12	..
Robbery from the person with violence	..	3	1	..	..	..
Rape	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shooting with intent, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..
Unnatural crime	2	1	..	..	..	..
Total	13	8	6	2	12	..

No. 56.

STATEMENT of the Number of Gaols and of the Number of Prisoners confined therein, in Van Diemen's Land, from 1842 to 1847, inclusive.

Year.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners the Prisons are capable of containing when more than one Prisoner sleeps in a Cell.	Number of Prisoners the Prisons are capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners confined for Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Total Number Tried.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Females.	Males.	Females.
In 1842	8	656	152	2,434	339	1,775	174	96	7
In 1843	8	611	146	1,696	318	823	149	97	15
In 1844	8	650	140	55	7	133	7	60	9
In 1845	8	682	148	71	6	80	9	88	8
In 1846	8	682	148	44	9	91	4	53	7
In 1847	8	685	150	73	8	89	7	81	7

Year.	Total Number Untried.		Employment of Prisoners.		Number of Prisoners not Employed.	Punishment for Offences within the Prison.	Cases of Sickness and Death.		
	Males.	Females.	Hard Labour.	Employment not Hard Labour.			Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Number of Deaths.
In 1842	56	11	1,565	527	1,818	73	132	21	2
In 1843	113	2	644	173	1,269	75	237	19	3
In 1844	118	5	22	1,289	870	173	324	23	1
In 1845	62	7	268	1,450	1,161	116	290	28	..
In 1846	82	6	528	923	823	40	203	23	..
In 1847	81	8	..	..	..	77	172	22	..

No. 56*.

NUMBER of Tickets-of-Leave and of Free and Conditional Pardons granted to Convicts in Van Diemen's Land, from 1842 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	Convicts in the Colony.		Tickets-of-Leave Granted.		Free Pardons Granted.*		Conditional Pardons Granted.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
In 1842	20,306	3,302	1,471	166	139	12	882	85
In 1843	21,768	3,731	1,466	288	133	7	756	60
In 1844	24,824	4,367	1,941	618	†36	..	..	
In 1845	25,133	4,816	2,030	1,097	56	1	1,343	121
In 1846	26,001	4,278	2,857	200	2	..	1,161	168
In 1847	..	..	2,749	238	2	..	953	135

* These were issued to convicts who were ordered free pardons by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State; the Act of Parliament 6 Vict., chap. 7, negativing the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to grant pardons.

† These were issued to convicts who were ordered free pardons by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State; the Act of Parliament 6 Vict., chap. 7, negativing the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to grant pardons without previous reference home.

No. 57.

RETURN showing the Expense of the several Gaols in Van Diemen's Land for the Year 1848.

Particulars of Expense.	Hobart Town Gaol.	Launceston Gaol.	Oatlands Gaol.	Richmond Gaol.	New Norfolk Gaol.	Campbell Town Gaol.	Longford Gaol.	Swansea Gaol.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
aolers	250 0 0	145 0 0	130 0 0	51 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	51 0 0	75 0 0
lerks, Under-Gaolers, and Turnkeys	260 0 0	210 0 0	42 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
avelin Men and Messengers .	533 0 0	264 0 0	222 0 0	96 0 0	106 0 0	64 0 0	56 0 0	64 0 0
uel and Light	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	5 0 0
rovisions, Clothing, and Bedding	200 0 0	150 0 0	78 0 0	30 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
tationery, Stores, and Utensils	20 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
epairs, &c.	25 0 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
urgeon and Religious Instructors	180 0 0	25 0 0*	†	†	†	†	†	†
ilitary Guard at Hobart Town and Launceston Gaols ‡ . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
he probable Expense of each Gaol for the year	1,498 0 0	874 0 0	537 0 0	237 0 0	336 0 0	287 0 0	205 0 0	219 0 0
itto for one day	4 2 1	2 7 10¾	1 9 5	0 12 11¾	0 18 5	0 15 8¾	0 11 2¾	0 12 0
he Total Number of Prisoners which have been confined in each Gaol during the year .	468	388	528	39	772	361	296	208
he Number of Prisoners in confinement at the several Gaols each day upon an average throughout the year .	46	38	27	4	16	8	7	4
he expense of one Prisoner for the year, upon an average, at the different Gaols . . .	£ 32 11 3½	23 0 0	19 17 9¼	59 5 0	21 0 0	35 17 6	29 5 8½	54 15 0
he expense of each Prisoner for one day, upon an average, at the different Gaols . .	£ 0 1 9¼	0 1 2¾	0 1 1	0 3 3	0 1 1¾	0 1 11½	0 1 2¼	0 3 0

* The expense of the Surgeon at Launceston Gaol is unknown.
† The expense of the Religious Instructors and Surgeons at the interior Gaols is unknown.
‡ The expense of the Military Guard at Hobart Town and Launceston is unknown.

Sheriff's Office, February 16, 1849.

No. 58.

A RETURN showing the Number of Convictions before the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, and the Courts of Quarter Sessions, from 1842 to 1844, inclusive.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.	1842	1843	1844	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	1842	1843	1844
Murder	3	4	3	Burglary	17	18	58
Unnatural Crime. . .	1	3	..	Cattle-stealing . . .	5	1	2
Cutting and Wounding .	4	3	11	Horse-stealing . . .	4	3	3
Manslaughter. . . .	5	1	3	Sheep-stealing . . .	13	4	10
Stealing from the Person.	17	5	104	Receiving	5	11	25
Concealing Birth . . .	1	..	..	Felony	14	18	..
Assault	..	10	14	Larceny	95	85	119
Assault with intent, &c. .	..	31	2	Forgery, Coining, &c. .	14	7	22
Highway Robbery . .	..	..	10	Embezzlement . . .	4	1	5
Perjury	..	..	1	Arson	1	..	..
Shooting with intent, &c.	..	..	22	Illegally at large, armed.	5	2	..
Rape	..	..	2	Obtaining goods under false pretences . .	2	1	..
Libel	..	1	..	Misdemeanors . . .	14	3	77
Totals . . .	31	58	172	Totals . . .	193	154	321

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 59.

RETURN showing the Number of Convictions before the Supreme Court, and the Courts of Quarter Sessions, in Van Diemen's Land, during the Years 1845 and 1846.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.	1845	1846	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	1845	1846
Assault	6	4	Arson	1	1
——— with intent to ravish	2	1	Burglary	26	13
——— on Children under 10 years of age	1	..	——— being armed and putting in fear	..	2
Bigamy	1	..	Cattle-stealing	7	2
Carnally knowing Children between 10 and 12	1	..	Coining	6	3
Manslaughter	1	2	Forgery	4	2
Murder	8	1	Having counterfeit Coin with intent to utter	..	2
Rape	1	..	Horse-stealing	6	3
Robbery	28	29	Housebreaking	23	12
——— and beating	..	3	Killing Sheep with intent to steal the Carcase	3	..
——— being armed with offensive Weapons	27	25	Larceny	134	85
Shooting with intent to kill	1	..	——— by Servants	11	4
Stabbing, cutting, striking, and wounding	7	8	——— from the Person	10	5
Wounding with intent to murder	..	3	——— in Dwelling-house	1	2
Unnatural Crime	2	4	Malicious Injury	..	1
			Misdemeanor	1	..
			Obtaining Goods under false Pretences	1	..
			Pig-stealing	6	..
			Receiving stolen Goods feloniously	23	13
			Selling unwholesome Meat	1	..
			Sheep-stealing	15	6
			Stealing in a Dwelling-house above 5*l.*	3	..
			Stealing in ditto and putting in fear	3	..
			Unlawfully pawning	2	4
			Uttering counterfeit Coin	4	2
			——— forged Notes and Orders	..	13
Total	86	80	Total	291	175

Certified by the Registrar of the Supreme Court and Clerks of the Peace.

No. 60.

RETURN showing the Number of Convictions before the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Sessions during the Year 1847.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	Supreme Court	Courts of Quarter Sessions.
Assault with intent to ravish	1	1	Burglary	14	8
——— on Children under 10 years of age	1	1	Cattle-stealing	1	..
——— and Robbery	..	1	Embezzlement	..	1
——— with intent to Rob	2	..	Feloniously receiving	8	..
Burglary with violence	1	..	——— offering, &c., forged instruments	11	..
Larceny in Dwelling-house and putting in fear	1	..	Horse-stealing	5	..
Manslaughter	4	..	Housebreaking	4	1
Murder	3	..	Larceny	40	51
Robbery	23	..	——— from Master	1	..
——— and beating	1	..	——— by Servant	..	4
——— being armed with offensive weapons	8	..	——— on a navigable River	1	..
Shooting with intent to do some bodily harm	1	..	——— in Dwelling-house above 5*l.*	1	..
Stabbing, cutting, and wounding with intent to kill	4	..	Maliciously wounding Cattle	..	1
Wounding with intent to murder	2	..	Obtaining Money under false pretences	2	..
			Sheep-stealing	..	6
			Uttering Counterfeit Coin	2	..
	52	3		90	72
	55			162	

Certified by the Registrar of the Supreme Court and the Clerks of the Peace.

No. 61.

ABSTRACT of the Number of Convictions before the Supreme Courts of Van Diemen's Land and Courts of Quarter Sessions for ten years, from 1838 to 1847.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON.

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Assault, common	10	22	13	12	1	10	16	6	4	..
Assault on children	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
Assault and robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assault, with intent to rob	..	..	..	..	..	31	6	..	..	2
Assault, with intent to ravish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2
Burglary, with violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Larceny in dwelling, and putting in fear.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter	1	1	5	2	5	1	3	1	2	4
Murder	2	..	4	6	3	4	3	8	1	3
Perjury	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Robbery	10	4	1	10	17	5	52	28	29	23
Robbery and beating	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Robbery, being armed	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	27	25	8
Rape	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Shooting, with intent to murder	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	..	1
Stabbing ,,	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	8	4
Wounding ,,	..	..	6	..	4	3	..	..	3	2
Unnatural crime	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	4	..
Bestiality	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bigamy	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Concealing birth	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	28	28	31	38	32	58	178	86	80	55
Total population	45,846	44,111	46,057	51,499	58,902	60,000	62,000	64,000	66,000	70,164
Number of crimes per cent. of the population.	·06	·06	·07	·07	·05	·09	·28	·13	·12	·07
Number of convicts per cent. in whole population.	40	38	38	31	34	30	35	35	36	34½

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Burglary	8	24	22	30	17	18	62	49	25	27
Cattle, horse, and pig stealing	6	2	3	..	9	4	8	19	5	6
Coining and uttering coin	..	..	..	..	14	7	11	10	7	2
Embezzlement and deceit, and obtaining goods falsely.	7	4	3	4	6	2	4	1	..	2
Forgery and uttering forged notes.	5	6	14	8	..	..	13	4	15	..
Larceny	43	149	130	111	95	85	174	134	85	91
Larceny by servant	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	4	4
Larceny from person	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	5	1
Larceny on a river	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny in dwelling above 5*l.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Misdemeanor	..	..	..	..	14	3	1	1	..	..
Receiving	19	30	27	17	5	11	27	23	13	..
Stealing in dwelling-house	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Stealing and putting in fear	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
Sheep stealing	4	10	6	6	13	4	5	15	6	6
Unlawfully pawning	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
Maliciously wounding cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Selling unwholesome meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Illegally at large, being armed	2	10	4	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
Felony	13	..	..	..	14	18	..	..	..	..
Not particularized	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Absconding	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	140	235	209	176	193	154	315	288	175	141
Total population	45,846	44,111	46,057	51,499	58,902	60,000	62,000	64,000	66,000	70,164
Number of crimes per cent. of the population.	·3	·05	·4	·3	·3	·2	·5	·4	·26	·2

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 62.

OFFENCES heard in a Summary Manner at the various Police Offices, from 1841 to 1844, inclusive.

Years.	Absconding.	Absent without Leave.	Disobedience of Orders.	Insubordination.	Insolence.	Idleness.	Neglect of Duty.	Colonial Acts, only including Free People.	Assaults (Free People)	Drunkenness (Free People).	Sureties (Free People).	Various other Charges not under the foregoing Heads.
In 1841	1,119	1,687	1,121	259	701	8	578	1,305	546	3,470	122	6,832
In 1842*	631	767	1,300	182	397	318	402	941	616	3,801	125	7,143
In 1843*	847	935	703	184	518	399	509	2,402	539	2,706	157	5,952
In 1844*	717	919	449	108	296	156	294	1,453	521	2,911	58	3,737

* The offences committed by prisoners which come under the cognizance of the Visiting Magistrates are not included in this return.

No. 62.*

RETURN showing the Number of Convicts in Van Diemen's Land; the Number of Persons reported to the Chief Police Magistrate as having been brought before the Police Magistrates of the Territory (not including Maria Island, Tasman's Peninsula, and Norfolk Island), distinguishing between Free People and Convicts; also the Number of Committals consequent thereon, during the Year 1847.

Period.		Number of Convicts in the Colony.	Number of Persons brought before the Police Magistrates.			Number of Committals.
Year.	Month.		Free.	Convicts.	Total.	
1847	January	30,476	457	969	1,426	19
	February	30,614	481	1,129	1,610	20
	March	30,846	545	1,160	1,705	24
	April	30,604	628	1,342	1,970	38
	May	30,520	496	1,130	1,626	36
	June	29,927	372	1,007	1,379	31
	July	29,764	432	1,192	1,624	28
	August	29,667	546	1,098	1,644	36
	September	28,926	542	1,090	1,632	39
	October	28,531	578	1,293	1,871	38
	November	27,127	684	1,552	2,236	63
	December	27,070	677	1,672	2,349	34
			6,438	14,634	21,072	406

NOTE.—The number of free persons in the colony on 31st December, 1847, was 45,976.

No. 63.

STATEMENT of Offences and Punishments in Van Diemen's Land, reported to the Chief Police Magistrate, from 1841 to 1846, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Persons before the Police.		WHO HAVE BEEN PUNISHED OR DISCHARGED AS FOLLOWS:—																	
	Free.	Convict.	Committed for Trial.	Extended Sentences.	Penal Settlements.	Chain Gangs.	Road Parties.	Tread-wheel.	Cells.	Stocks.	Flogged.	Number of Lashes.	Admonished.	Discharged.	Fined for Drunkenness.	Fined under Colonial Acts.	Fined for Assaults.	House of Correction.	Sureties.	Remanded.	Minor Decisions not coming under any of the preceding heads
In 1841	6,170	17,968	250	427	564	1,051	1,458	645	2,805	241	1,371	27,532	1,750	1,914	3,470	..	195	1,100	185	..	5,783
In 1842*	7,556	11,665	427	303	138	513	1,241	432	1,505	140	283	13,261	1,295	1,805	3,863	..	334	1,142	205	..	2,048
In 1843*	6,606	12,323	373	300	136	632	1,217	287	2,516	78	629	22,184	1,060	1,994	2,706	..	193	911	185	..	1,974
In 1844*	8,190	10,363	674	150	86	310	1,453	90	1,814	67	162	7,059	1,072	2,229	3,251	..	223	1,210	203	..	2,729
In 1845	8,732	11,458	823	181	107	135	2,463	63	1,188	85	20	875	1,045	2,647	2,985	2,162	262	1,921	225	..	812
In 1846	6,278	11,431	409	125	41	177	3,055	90	1,373	95	15	560	1,044	2,053	2,661	1,930	188	1,690	124	1,761	878

* The offences committed by prisoners which come under the cognizance of the Visiting Magistrates are not included in this Return.

No. 64.

SUMMARY of each Description of the several Offences under-mentioned, during the Years 1845 and 1846.

YEARS.	Total Number of Offences.		Felony and Larceny.	Absconding.	Insubordination.	Absent without Leave.	Drunkenness.		Disobedience of Orders.	Neglect of Duty.	Insolence.	Idleness.	Misdemeanors.	Penal Offences under Colonial Acts.		Assaults.		Sureties of the Peace.		Cases under Examination.	Various other Charges not under the foregoing heads.
	Free.	Convict.					Free.	Convict.						Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.		
In 1845	8,732	11,458	..	759	39	1,010	2,734	801	360	298	221	123	2,416	2,014	..	509	..	166	..	..	2,954
In 1846	6,278	11,431	2,009	670	65	1,180	2,157	1,851	491	364	352	73	2,360	1,817	331	374	193	74	24	451	2,873

No. 65.

STATEMENT of Offences and Punishments in Van Diemen's Land, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1847.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Persons brought before the Police during the Year.		WHO HAVE BEEN PUNISHED OR DISCHARGED AS FOLLOWS:—																	
	Free.	Bond.	Committed for Trial.	Extended Sentence.	Penal Settlements.	Chain Gangs.	Road Parties.	Tread-wheel.	Cells.	Stocks.	Flogged.	Number of Lashes.	Admonished.	Discharged.	Fined for Drunkenness.	Fined under Colonial Acts.	Fined for Assaults, &c.	House of Correction.	Sureties.	Remanded.	Various decisions not under any of the preceding heads.
Hobart Town	3,112	5,845	135	26	10	202	1,287	118	1,071	7	1	36	305	878	1,286	828	82	1,363	50	895	413
Launceston	1,066	1,228	63	20	3	13	214	283	111	..	..	..	175	305	401	460	19	143	28	..	56
Westbury	107	511	14	2	3	10	128	..	114	11	..	..	63	91	38	14	9	7	5	108	1
New Norfolk	176	990	18	28	1	133	294	1	295	..	1	20	61	104	95	93	3	20	1	..	18
Richmond	226	790	24	54	..	12	466	..	9	..	2	61	107	104	104	64	24	22	1	9	14
Oatlands	107	638	13	2	17	41	239	..	39	..	1	100	99	76	87	30	..	7	..	67	27
Campbell Town	279	853	27	4	1	27	154	..	88	11	..	..	268	163	109	62	8	27	2	59	22
Norfolk Plains	266	676	30	8	..	17	167	..	128	10	..	..	84	79	191	34	12	82	..	20	80
Bothwell	185	397	16	9	3	17	142	..	23	..	..	..	61	68	69	94	7	41	3	2	27
Brighton and Green Ponds	145	702	16	3	21	20	236	..	160	..	..	..	73	119	72	55	2	9	1	30	30
Great Swanport	94	252	10	6	..	..	31	..	31	..	..	..	58	30	80	39	4	10	4	23	20
George Town	52	202	3	..	..	5	69	..	2	1	1	36	49	33	18	11	3	14	..	37	8
Prosser's Plains and Sorell	136	387	10	2	..	12	162	3	29	..	..	..	67	85	58	41	8	28	..	5	13
Fingal	20	150	12	12	..	2	40	..	6	..	..	..	18	11	19	2	1	9	..	38	..
Morven	279	435	7	6	..	15	102	36	12	20	..	..	43	88	248	54	3	27	12	30	11
Hamilton	104	394	8	9	..	11	94	..	73	..	1	30	..	10	57	23	4	48	2	22	136
Circular Head	69	111	..	1	..	3	22	..	..	..	..	..	22	38	69	15	6	2	..	..	2
Port Sorell	15	73	..	..	1	15	9	..	14	..	..	..	11	20	1	2	2	4	..	4	5
	6,438	14,634																			
Total	21,072*		406	192	60	555	3,956	441	2,205	60	7	283	1,564	2,302	3,002	1,921	197	1,863	109	1,349	883

How disposed of.	Bond.	Free.	Total.
Committed for trial	222	184	406
Convicted by magistrates	12,914	5,450	18,364
Discharged by ditto.	1,498	804	2,302
Total	14,634	6,438	21,072

* Not including those taken before the Visiting Magistrates at Convict Stations,—as Norfolk Island, Port Arthur, Maria Island, &c.,—who are reported through the Comptroller-General.

No. 66.

SUMMARY of each Description of Offence committed during the Year 1847.

Offences.	Hobart.		Launceston.		Westbury.		New Norfolk.		Oatlands.		Campbell Town.		Longford.		Bothwell.		Brighton.		Great Swanport.		George Town.		Prosser's Plains & Sorell.		Fingal.		Morven.		Hamilton.		Circular Head.		Port Sorell.		Richmond.		
	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	
Felony and Larceny . .	293	688	62	123	13	38	12	63	8	21	23	88	22	39	10	12	20	59	7	25	5	9	16	34	3	22	16	26	17	32	4	10	1	5	12	78	
Absconding	..	316	15	34	5	10	6	83	..	54	..	42	..	17	..	16	1	80	2	5	..	16	..	18	..	48	6	30	..	19	..	1	..	3	..	46	
Insubordination . . .	3	6	3	2	..	1	..	9	..	4	..	24	..	12	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Absent without Leave .	82	1,000	22	113	..	24	..	99	2	..	..	72	12	73	..	12	1	62	..	14	..	13	1	46	1	6	1	47	..	8	..	1	..	12	1	221	
Disobedience of Orders .	29	131	11	48	..	50	..	109	1	36	..	64	..	33	..	9	..	28	..	10	..	16	..	30	..	11	..	28	..	21	..	..	..	18	..	46	
Drunkenness	1,258	793	346	242	36	80	68	141	87	68	132	137	119	208	49	68	41	126	43	64	12	25	49	73	11	21	175	144	37	54	37	43	1	7	97	170	
Neglect of Duty . . .	17	124	3	19	..	21	..	77	1	38	..	26	6	17	..	14	1	16	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	1	..	19	..	10	..	4	..	6	1	23	
Insolence	..	87	..	36	..	21	..	23	..	11	..	43	..	28	..	19	..	36	..	7	..	11	..	13	..	4	..	22	..	14	..	..	..	6	..	25	
Idleness	..	6	14	7	..	1	..	25	..	17	..	8	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	3	9	7	
Misdemeanor	53	1,940	36	95	1	175	20	11	..	..	2	2	5	..	..	1	65	13	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	25	1	1	..	..	6	47	..	..	..	..	
Penal Convictions under Colonial Acts and English Statutes . . .	850	155	442	50	21	..	63	13	8	..	84	13	26	7	73	21	6	..	32	26	20	1	53	11	2	2	32	22	6	..	13	1	7	..	80	1	
Assaults	184	66	6	28	8	12	5	12	..	18	10	29	7	7	6	5	5	15	5	4	3	5	11	8	..	6	7	14	12	7	9	4	4	1	25	20	
Sureties of the Peace and for Good Behaviour .	44	..	32	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Various other Charges not under the foregoing heads	296	513	20	428	1	1	1	325	..	347	26	299	69	234	44	210	4	261	2	97	11	101	6	111	2	4	32	77	30	226	..	..	1	9	1	148	
Cases under Examination	3	20	..	..	18	76	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	
Total	3,112	5,845	1,066	1,228	107	511	176	990	107	638	279	853	266	676	185	397	145	702	94	252	51	203	136	387	20	150	279	435	104	394	69	111	15	73	226	790	
General Total .	8,957		2,294		618		1,166		745		1,132		942		582		847		346		254		523		170		714		498		180		88		1,016		21,072

No. 67.

STATISTICAL RETURN embracing Comparative Details of the Police and Magisterial Statistics of Van Diemen's Land and other places.

—	Effective Strength of Police of all ranks.		Area over which the Police Force Extends.	Rate of Pay per Week of Petty Constables.		With or without Clothing.	Population.				Number of Prisoners taken before Magistrates.		Committe for Trial.	
	Year.	No.		Year.			Year.	Bond.	Free.	Total.	Year.	No.	Year.	No
			Sq. miles.		£. s. d.									
Van Diemen's Land . . .	1846	496	The whole island.	..	*0 12 3	Great coats only in Hobart Town and Launceston.	1846	29,000	37,088 in 1842.	66,088	1846	‡19,448	1846	§56
	1847	496		..	0 12 3		1847	†24,188 / 27,070	45,976 / 45,976	70,164 / 73,046	1847	21,072	1847	40
Sydney . . .	..	..	..	1845	1 1 0	Includes 1*s.* 9*d.* per week for clothing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Metropolitan Districts‖ . .	1840	4,328	No return.	1st class.	1 1 0	Clothing complete, viz., hat, coat, two pairs trousers, two pairs boots per year, and one great coat every two years.	..	..	..	1,500,000	1840	70,717	1840	4,08
				2nd class.	0 19 0									
				3rd class.	0 17 0									
City of London .	..	700	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	125,434	..	10,570	..	..
Birmingham .	1840	391	13¼	..	0 17 0	Clothing as in London Police, average 5*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* per year.	1841	..	..	182,698	1840	6,150	1840	58
Liverpool . .	1841	616	13	1839	1st class, 0 18 0 2nd class, 0 16 0	Clothing as in London.	1841	..	..	296,000	1841	16,460	..	..
Manchester . .	1841	317	6¾	1840	0 17 0	Ditto.	1841	..	..	235,139	1840	12,417	1840	79
Dublin . . .	1841	1,116	25	1839	1st class, 0 15 9 2nd class, 0 14 0 3rd class, 0 10 6	Ditto.	1841	..	..	260,000	..	..	..	..
Bristol . . .	1841	228	7	1839	0 16 0	Ditto.	1841	..	..	126,938	1841	5,314	..	..
Edinburgh . .	1841	274	5½	No account.		No account.	1841	..	..	146,133	1841	10,917	..	..
Newcastle . .	..	..	..	1839	0 17 0	Clothing as in London.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leeds . . .	1841	133	12½	No account.		No account.	1841	..	..	113,362	1841	2,320	..	..
Glasgow . . .	1841	299	5	Ditto.		Ditto.	1841	..	..	215,365	1841	14,768	..	..

—	Number of Prisoners Escorted by Constables paid by the Colony.						Number of Prisoners Received into the Watchhouses of the Colony.						Average Number of Constables employed each Day in pursuit of Absconded Offenders from Port Arthur and other places, principally under Arms, Year ending 30th June, 1846.	Average Number of Constables who have been employed more than the authorized Colonial Strength.	Number of Absconde Male and Female Convicts, and Number Apprehended.			
															Absconded.		Apprehended.	
	Free.	Bond.	Total.	Of whom were at the time in Service on Wages.	En route to or from Punishment, or Probation Parties.	Fully Committed for Trial or other Casualties.	Free.	Bond.	Total.	Of whom were under Escort to Punishment, or Probation Parties.	Under Escort to other Stations.	Number for Trial before Local Magistrates.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe
Van Diemen's Land . .	606	13,073	13,679	4,048	8,807	464	4,589	26,946	31,535	13,124	3,014	15,381	26	More 5	932	160	988	1
	578	13,053	13,631	5,337	7,528	766	4,331	26,548	30,879	10,281	2,673	17,925	8	Less 2	1,258	365	1,267	3

* It will be seen by this Table that the Police of Van Diemen's Land is paid at a lower rate than that of any other; is the only police not clothed by th public; that it covers a larger extent of ground; and that the result of its operations is beyond measure, in comparison, greater than any other.

† The number of Bond in the first line (24,188) is as returned by Census; that in the second (27,070) is per Return in the Comptroller-General's Depar ment. The number of Free in each line includes the Military, who, *inclusive of children*, amount to 2,246. The Comptroller-General's Return of Convicts more likely to be the correct one, inasmuch as, by the 15th clause of the Census Act, there is no power to question any person as to his civil condition.

‡ These 19,448 and 21,072 do not include those taken before the Visiting Magistrates and Superintendents of Convicts, who report direct to the Comp troller-General. 9,382 of the 19,448 and 8,957 of the 21,072 were from Hobart Town alone.

§ These 565 and 406 do not include the Committals from Maria Island, Port Arthur, and Norfolk Island; and it ought to be observed, that this numb would be greatly increased (at least one-third) but that many offences committed by Convicts, such as Larceny, Embezzlement, &c., under the value of 5*l.*, a tried by the Magistrates summarily in Van Diemen's Land; but which offences, if committed in England, could only be tried by a superior Court.

‖ In reference to the Metropolitan Districts of England, it may be proper to observe that, in the year 1840, the amount estimated for was 257,892*l.* 9*s.* 8*d* of which the Treasury paid one-fourth, or 62,965*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, and the Parishes three-fourths, or 188,926*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

¶ The number apprehended is greater than absconded; and this is accounted for by the fact that, at the commencement of each year, many previous reported as absconded were still at large.

No. 68.

RETURN of the Assets and Liabilities of the several Banks in Van Diemen's Land, from 1842 to 1847, inclusive.

Banks.	1842				1843				1844			
	ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Bullion.	Bills of Exchange, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Bullion.	Bills of Exchange, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Bullion.	Bills of Exchange, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Commercial	25,590 11 0	196,897 17 0	9,659 0 0	82,742 9 6	20,770 0 0	180,640 11 0	9,572 0 0	61,320 10 9	31,409 16 0	164,863 7 5	7,848 0 0	60,324 19 1
Derwent*	148 14 9	173,572 13 8	1,156 0 0	53,510 9 3	21 0 3	190,083 17 2	896 0 0	62,251 0 5	22 10 5	177,867 8 11	793 0 0	69,400 8 5
Van Diemen's Land	13,395 12 4	108,345 12 7	6,045 0 0	37,099 17 11	11,175 16 5	106,235 16 5	5,740 0 0	30,058 2 10	32,482 5 7	122,971 18 5	8,081 0 0	62,918 15 6
Union	39,531 19 8	342,035 8 6	18,391 0 0	85,031 9 1	41,394 5 2	373,985 10 1	17,698 0 0	100,682 3 1	37,687 17 8	302,177 0 11	18,440 0 0	116,762 19 7
Australasian†	28,306 6 4	329,809 10 4	14,142 17 8	71,050 2 4	32,552 8 9	387,345 19 5	16,678 19 3	74,552 17 1	34,762 6 1	393,020 2 11	17,803 17 8	86,448 8 6
Colonial	6,624 8 0	141,128 17 10	9,763 0 0	36,735 12 10	6,839 13 9	113,119 12 10	4,485 0 0	20,033 14 0	Discontinued.	..	..	..
Archers, Gilles, & Co.	..	65,367 4 10	..	33,983 2 8	Discontinued.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	113,597 12 1	1,357,157 4 9	59,156 17 8	400,153 3 7	112,753 4 4	1,351,411 6 11	56,069 19 3	348,898 8 2	136,364 15 9	1,160,899 13 7	52,965 17 8	395,855 11 1

Banks.	1845				1846				1847			
	ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Bullion.	Bills of Exchange, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Bullion.	Bills of Exchange, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Bullion.	Bills of Exchange, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Commercial	36,274 12 5	175,339 19 8	10,375 0 0	73,815 12 6	39,076 15 10	179,802 8 10	11,931 0 0	88,198 15 6	35,454 12 1	190,403 17 1	15,458 0 0	93,546 19 1
Derwent*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Van Diemen's Land	39,117 0 6	124,211 5 7	7,977 0 0	68,097 7 3	36,286 5 3	139,564 8 9	9,965 0 0	78,243 9 1	9,698 15 8	160,900 11 1	11,919 0 0	67,547 0 10
Union	153,252 15 4	223,097 11 5	11,071 5 5	123,616 16 2	155,132 3 11	216,212 8 6	18,700 13 8	129,561 6 5	126,012 13 10	281,364 1 9	19,823 14 2	153,860 2 10
Australasian†	59,081 2 3	353,664 2 8¾	21,429 17 0	100,651 14 10¾	56,047 17 6	364,768 11 6	21,612 11 4	103,935 2 11	53,920 6 4	382,960 11 0	19,097 3 3	117,195 6 6
Colonial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Archers, Gilles, & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total												

* The Derwent Bank refuses to allow any Return of its Assets and Liabilities to be published.
† The Returns from this Bank are made up to the 13th October in each year.

Certified by the Managing Directors of the several Banks.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 68*.

RETURN of the Amount of Deposits in the several Savings' Banks, during the Year 1847.

District.	Total Number of Depositors.	Total Amount Deposited.	Amount of Last Dividend.	When Declared.
		£. s. d.		
Hobart Town Derwent Savings' Bank	232	7,975 18 5	4 per cent.	Dec. 31, 1847
Hobart Town Savings' Bank .	1,634	17,702 8 1	4 ,,	..
Launceston Savings' Bank . .	746	13,118 8 7	3 ,,	..
Total . . .	2,612	38,796 15 1	..	..

Certified by the Managing Directors.

No. 69.

RETURN showing the Expense of Pauperism in Van Diemen's Land, from 1842 to 1844, inclusive.

	1842	1843	1844
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Repaid to the Commissariat Department for rations supplied to free paupers, and medicines and medical attendance to objects of charity .	3,177 17 6	3,125 7 10	3,345 16 0
For the maintenance of children of free parents who are orphans in the Queen's Orphan Schools, New Town	3,594 13 2	1,862 9 1	2,045 13 9
Expenses attendant upon the burial of free paupers paid from the Colonial Treasury .	14 5 0	10 0 0	17 10 0
Total	6,786 15 8	4,997 16 11	5,408 19 9

No. 70.

RETURN showing the Sum paid for Pauperism in Van Diemen's Land from the Colonial Treasury, from 1844 to 1847, inclusive.

	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Repaid to the Commissariat Department for rations, medicines, and medical attendance to free paupers, and maintenance of children of free parents who are orphans in the Queen's Orphan Schools at New Town . .	5,391 9 9	3,122 12 4	2,954 5 2	6,740 16 7

Certified by the Auditor.

No. 71.

RETURN showing the Number of Orphan Children supported at the Expense of the British Treasury and the Colonial Funds, from 1845 to 1847, inclusive, at the Queen's Orphan Schools at New Town.

Number remaining on 31st December,			Number received during the Year			Apprenticed to Masters during the Year			Discharged to Friends during the Year			Died.			Total Number remaining in the Establishment on 31st December,		
1844	1845	1846	1845	1846	1847	1845	1846	1847	1845	1846	1847	1845	1846	1847	1845	1846	1847
499	450	399	89	81	148	37	49	34	101	76	60	..	7	5	450*	399*	448†

* In 1845 there were 49, and in 1846 there were 50, who were children of free parents, and paid for by the colony.
† Of these 53 were orphans, chargeable upon Colonial Funds, and 7 were aborigines, chargeable upon the Land Fund.

No. 72.

RETURN relative to the Land Revenue of Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1847.

REVENUE.	£.	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Land Revenue on 31st December, 1846 . .	6,784	17	4	Charges on the Land Fund during the year 1847 . .	17,414	18	5
Amount received during the year 1847	21,314	9	0	Balance of Land Revenue on 31st December, 1847 . .	10,684	7	11
Total. . .	£28,099	6	4	Total . .	£28,099	6	4

No. 73.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons who arrived in the Colony during the Year 1847; as also the Number of Adults who have emigrated during the same Period

No. 1.—IMMIGRATION.				No. 2.—EMIGRATION.*			
From what Place.	Free, including Troops.	Convicts.	Total.	To what Place.	Free Persons, including Troops.	Persons who have been Convicts.	Total.
Great Britain . .	680	1,539	2,219	Port Phillip . .	1,763	1,975	3,738
New South Wales	1,927	49	1,976	Sydney . . .	305	129	434
Foreign States .	8	..	8	Adelaide . .	248	79	327
Norfolk Island .	..	1,075	1,075	Other places .	254	34	288
Other places . .	260	..	260				
Total .	2,875	2,663	5,538	Total .	2,570	2,217	4,787

* This Return does not include children.

Certified by the Port Officer. Certified by the Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 74.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES for the Year 1847; taken at the Royal Observatory, Hobart Town.

Latitude . . . . . 42° 52′ South.
Longitude . . . . . 9h 50m East.

Mean Pressure and Temperature for the Year 1847.

1847.	Barometer during the Month.		Fahrenheit's Thermometer during the Month.		Mean for the whole Month.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Barometer.	Thermometer.
	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	Inch.	°
January	30·117	29·109	88·2	46·0	29·690	61·8
February	30·190	29·146	87·9	48·1	29·828	60·9
March	30·240	28·917	86·8	43·0	29·772	57·9
April	30·323	29·065	73·6	38·8	29·816	53·2
May	30·467	29·057	64·0	34·2	29·836	47·6
June	30·160	28·864	53·4	33·2	29·643	43·1
July	30·050	28·510	55·0	33·0	29·493	43·9
August	30·270	29·211	65·0	36·0	29·773	47·9
September	30·499	29·343	70·4	36·2	29·897	51·4
October	30·262	29·276	77·1	38·3	29·853	52·5
November	30·089	29·031	83·0	41·6	29·631	54·9
December	30·384	28·972	100·0	42·5	29·725	62·9

NOTE.—The mean pressure and temperature for the whole month are deduced from hourly observations, day and night, throughout the whole year, except on Sundays.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.
Mean for the year . . .	29·746	53°·2

The mean temperature of the air for the year 1847 is below the average of previous years, principally caused by unusually cold weather in the month of November, during which time a very severe epidemic was raging throughout the colony. The Isothermal line passing through the latitude of Hobart Town is about 57°; and it will be found to be the temperature of all deep wells in its vicinity.

The cistern of the standard barometer of the Royal Observatory is 107 feet above the level of the sea, causing a depression in the mercurial column of about 0·1.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Quantity of Rain which fell in the Year 1847, *as denoted by the Self-registering Rain Gauge at the Observatory.*

	Inch.
January	0·12
February	0·13
March	2·64
April	1·83
May	1·46
June	0·64
July	1·82
August	0·60
September	0·40
October	1·74
November	2·23
December	0·41
Total quantity	14·02

It is worthy of remark, that the results of six years' observation with a self-registering rain gauge show alternate wet and dry seasons; viz.—

	Inch.	
In 1842	22·84	was the quantity of rain registered.
1843	13·20	,, ,,
1844	24·00	,, ,,
1845	15·89	,, ,,
1846	22·58	,, ,,
1847	14·02	,, ,,
	18·75	mean yearly average.

There can be little doubt but that the position of the Observatory, with a lofty mountain on its windward side (the westerly winds prevailing through so large a portion of the year), and a large river on the other, is unfavourable for a very correct register of the rain; and observations on the northern parts of the island show that much more falls annually there than at Hobart Town, where Mount Wellington absorbs much of the moisture which would otherwise be precipitated.

The average of the Observatory Register will therefore, probably, be below the average quantity which falls in other parts of the colony, except the eastern coast.

Number of Hours in each Month in the Year 1847 *on which the Wind blew from the following Quarters.*

Month.	North.	South.	East.	West.	N.W.	S.W.	N.E.	S.E.	Calm.	Total No. of Hours.	Remarks.
January	9	6	14	15	281	18	52	291	58	744	
February	8	2	9	8	231	28	6	330	50	672	
March	3	5	3	10	296	72	36	242	77	744	
April	14	6	4	6	419	29	50	127	65	720	
May	12	23	1	6	560	24	40	40	38	744	
June	8	8	0	3	555	40	10	24	72	720	
July	3	19	0	4	590	29	12	23	64	744	
August	16	0	0	5	642	9	8	15	49	744	
September	40	6	0	7	468	45	23	72	59	720	
October	11	24	8	5	366	63	27	168	72	744	
November	28	16	3	19	387	68	30	128	32	711	Register lost for 9 hours.
December	73	36	1	9	193	36	47	260	68	723	Register lost for 21 hours.
										8,730	
										30	Hours lost. Instrument out of order.
										8,760	Total No. Hours = 365 days.

General Remarks upon the Weather during the Year 1847.

There were 14 days in the year on which the hot wind from north to N.W. blew; viz.—

7th January.
13th January.
13th February.
21st February. — This day thermometer was 100° in the shade; and at midnight it was 73°.
27th February.
16th March.
1st September.
7th September.
17th September.
9th October.
18th October.
13th November.
8th December. — This day thermometer was 103° in the shade; and a black bulb thermometer, exposed to the sun, was 156·5°.
28th December.

The most intense hot winds were on the 21st February and the 8th of December. On the former day the sky was cloudless, but covered with a haze of a smoke-like appearance, through which the sun shone with a lurid glare; the air at the same time being extremely oppressive and sultry, and the wind in blasts as from a heated furnace. The evaporation was enormous; and a thermometer, with its bulb kept moistened with pure water, showed 67°, with the surrounding air at 100°. The hot wind of 8th December was equally intense in its character.

The most brilliant auroras ever seen in this colony were also visible during 1847, on the following nights:—

24th September,	25th October,
23rd October,	20th December,
24th October,	

Causing most violent perturbations in the magnetic instruments; and a brilliant aurora was visible in England at the same time, and caused a similar magnetic disturbance. The month of November, which followed the most brilliant of these phenomena, was unusually severe, with cold S.W. winds, and frequent snow on Mount Wellington. Great sickness prevailed throughout the colony.

Prevailing Winds.

The sea-breeze generally commences to blow regularly in the month of October, setting in about noon, and increasing in strength until 5 P.M., after which it usually dies away gradually. Sometimes, when the morning has been very hot, the sea-breeze sets in earlier. In April it ceases to blow regularly.

The greatest amount of calm throughout the year is from the hour of 9 P.M. to 4 A.M.; and in the summer months a land wind from the N.W. springs up usually about 10 P.M., and blows a moderate breeze throughout the night: but, with few exceptions, it gives way to the sea-breeze between 8 A.M. and noon.

During the winter months the westerly winds are paramount; the gales commence at north and N.N.W., gradually veering round to the westward: when they get to the south of west, thick rainy weather sets in for some time, and the gale settles at about S.S.W. The sky then partially clears; but frequent heavy squalls of rain and sleet pass over for some hours, with clear intervals of sunshine; after which the wind goes back to its old N.W. quarter, and the weather becomes settled.

A N.E. wind, if it continues to blow for a few hours, invariably brings rain. Thunder and lightning are not frequent, but occur occasionally after a hot wind, with the usual heavy rain attendant upon thunder-storms. They always approach from to leeward.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable states of the atmospheric pressure occurred in the month of July. At 1 P.M., on the 23rd of that month, the barometer stood at 28^{in}·510, the lowest registered at the Observatory since its establishment in 1840; the weather at the same time being beautifully clear and fine, and remaining so for some days. Accounts received afterwards from the neighbouring colonies showed that floods of rain had occurred at that time; and on the northern side of this island a large quantity fell also: but there was none in the neighbourhood of Hobart Town.

J. H. KAY, Lieut. R.N.,
Director of the Observatory.

H.M. Observatory, Ross Bank,
2nd July, 1848.

(No. 97.)

No. 30.

No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. DENISON to Earl GREY.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
June 23, 1849.
(Received December 31, 1849.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1848, and I submit the following remarks as explanatory of the facts shown in the Tables.

1. *Revenue.*

The comparative statement of the revenue of 1847 and 1848 shows a falling off in the receipts of last year to the extent of 20,928*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* From this, however, must be deducted 12,500*l.*, the excess of payments made in 1847 from the British Treasury on account of the year 1846, which will make the diminution of the revenue in 1848, below that of 1847, 8,428*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Of this amount, 6,218*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* is due to a falling off in the customs' receipts, which is altogether attributable to the shock which commercial credit received in the beginning of last year, and to the consequent depression in the value of some of the great staples of the colony.

The receipts of the customs in the first half of the year 1848 exceeded slightly those of the preceding year; but, in the latter half of the year, the commercial embarrassment consequent upon the disturbances in Europe began to produce their effect in this colony.

Under the other heads of ordinary revenue there is a slight decrease, amounting to 72*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, which is the balance between the various augmenta-

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

tions and diminutions shown in the Table, a few of which only are of importance sufficient to require notice.

The new Dog Act has added 540*l.* to the revenue.

There has been a diminution to a large extent under the head of fees. In the Despatch accompanying the Blue Book for 1847, I stated that I proposed to investigate the cause of this gradual and steady decrease. I have since done so by the appointment of a Board, who have not, however, as yet made their Report.

In the extraordinary revenue, exclusive of the amount paid by the British Treasury, there has been a falling off to the extent of 2,349*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, which is accounted for, partly by the reduction in the amount of the quit-rents, and partly by the occurrence, in 1847, of several large payments of sums due to the colony from various sources. The balance is, as before stated, 8,428*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* against the year 1848.

2. *Expenditure.*

On referring to the statement of the comparative expenditure of the two years, it will be seen that, on the whole, there has been a diminution in the outlay of last year of 4,192*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* There has been an increase in the outlay of the different departments, more especially in that of the Port Officer, the Police, and the Public Works and the Schools, to the extent of 22,539*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; while there have been reductions, on the other hand, to the extent of 26,732*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, leaving the balance as before stated.

Of the reductions, however, a sum of 13,686*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* comes under the head of repayment of loans, and, in the whole therefore, the expenditure for the public service of the colony for 1848 has exceeded that of the preceding year by 11,249*l.*; of this, 8,006*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* is chargeable to the account of public works.

The receipts of the past year, amounting to 129,545*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, and the expenditure to 136,193*l.*, there is a deficiency on the year of 6,647*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* This, however, was covered by the balance remaining in the Treasury at the end of 1847, which amounted to 7,976*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, leaving an available balance for the present year of 1,328*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

3. *Commissariat Expenditure.*

This amounted, in 1848, to 244,577*l.* 7*s.*; a diminution, when compared with the expenditure of 1847, of 48,677*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* Every future year will, of course, show a large diminution in this item, as the reductions of the establishments, both civil and military, connected with the Convict Department proceeds.

4. *Troops.*

A reduction of the number of men serving in the colony has taken place by the removal of the 96th Regiment to India. The 99th Regiment, and a detachment of the 11th, amounting altogether to 748 rank and file, perform all the duties within the colony. A detachment of the 99th regiment, amounting to 154 men, is stationed at Norfolk Island. The reductions above alluded to will allow of a corresponding diminution in the extent of barrack accommodation required for the troops, and several of the stores hired for barracks will not be required in all probability from henceforward.

5. *Barracks.*

In the return of barracks, several are shown as existing at the convict and out-stations which would be altogether unfit for occupation. In the future returns, I shall only show those which may be made available on short notice for the reception of troops.

6. *Public Works.*

The public works which have either been commenced or continued in the course of the last year have been useful and important, and upon a scale which could never have been attempted had not convict labour been made available in their construction.

1st. The bridge over the river Derwent at Bridgewater, which, as stated in my Despatch accompanying the Blue Book for 1847, is executed under the

provisions of an Act of Council, is nearly completed. It is a wooden bridge upon piles, composed of 20 bays, each 32 feet wide; an opening, 35 feet in width, is left for the convenience of the traffic of vessels up and down the river, and this opening is spanned by a rolling bridge, easily moved by two men.

This statement would, however, give but a very imperfect idea of the magnitude of the undertaking.

The river, at the point where the bridge is constructed, is 1,086 yards wide; of this, 766 yards have been filled in, at the cost of an enormous amount of labour, by an embankment from the south shore, the width of which is 75 feet.

The depth of the river where the bridge is placed is from 20 to 25 feet, with a soft muddy bottom, and the piles upon which the structure rests are from 65 to 90 feet in length.

The embankment was commenced by Sir George Arthur, and the Act under which the bridge was constructed was passed by Sir Eardley Wilmot. The whole is an undertaking which could never have been thought of in the infancy of a colony like this, had not the Government had at its disposal a large amount of convict labour.

The bridge, when completed, will be a great accommodation to the public, as it completes the line of road between Hobart Town and Launceston, which was before interrupted here by a ferry, where the toll was very high.

2nd. Wharves at Hobart Town. A large sum is raised by means of wharfage dues, and as the legitimate application of these funds is to the purposes of the wharves, and generally for the accommodation of the trade of the port, I have caused a large amount to be expended in extending and improving the wharves, and providing other conveniences for the different descriptions of craft frequenting the harbour. A basin, 300 feet long and 200 feet wide, having a depth of 9 feet at low water of spring tides, is in course of construction. This, when finished, will afford accommodation for the small craft which ply up and down the Derwent and the harbour, bringing timber, agricultural produce, coals, &c., from the settled country on the shores of the channel. These craft now occupy a space which might be more beneficially appropriated to vessels drawing more water. An addition of 594 feet in length has been made to the wharves on the south side of the harbour, where the large vessels lie; the depth of water alongside of the new wharf being from 10 to 15 feet at low water.

All this accommodation is, or will be, required as the trade of Hobart Town is increasing rapidly.

3rd. Wharves at Launceston. A similar application of the funds arising from the wharfage dues, has been made at this port, an addition of 395 feet has been made to the length of the wharf, and repairs to some extent have been executed, in order to keep up the old wharves in a proper state, and it is contemplated to carry on these works until ample accommodation is provided for the shipping that frequent the port.

4th. A market has been erected at Launceston; this had long been called for, and it was completed by contract, in November, 1848, at a cost of 1,111*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* the estimate being 1,200*l.*

5th. Central School, Hobart Town. This building was erected in place of one in the same spot, which was altogether untenantable. In the present building there is accommodation as a day school for 150 girls, and 150 boys in separate rooms. A play-ground is enclosed, and there is also space for the erection of an infant school in connection with the Central School, as soon as proper arrangements can be made.

6th. There has been a large expenditure upon the main line of road between Hobart Town and Launceston, but the whole distance of 120 miles will very shortly be finished and placed in a state of thorough repair, after which the amount derived from the tolls will, I trust, be sufficient to maintain it in a proper state.

7th. The streets of Hobart Town and Launceston, have been now placed under better supervision than heretofore, and a proper system of repair adopted. The money expended upon them is principally derived from local taxation. The remainder of the outlay upon public buildings, has been principally in repairs to the gaols and police buildings throughout the colony.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

7. *Military Works.*

The military works which have been constructed during the past year, are:—

1st. A wing of the new barracks at Hobart Town; a building required for the accommodation of the troops, who have been lodged in hired buildings inconveniently situated.

2nd. A Military prison which was very much wanted, in order to separate the military prisoners from the convicts and others with whom they would necessarily have been placed in connection in the public gaol.

The other items in the return, are merely the casual repairs and other trifling works required in the ordinary routine.

8. *Convict Works.*

The expenditure under this head has been caused principally by repairs to the old buildings, and such additions as were required in order to allow a proper system of discipline to be carried out.

1st. The separate cells in the Penitentiary at Hobart Town, alluded to in my Despatch last year, have been completed and occupied, to the manifest improvement of the discipline of the establishment. The cells at Launceston have also been completed, with similar good results.

2nd. Additions have been made to the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk, which were required for the accommodation of the inmates and their proper control.

9. *Legislation.*

During the year 1848, the Legislative Council had necessarily two sessions. The titles of the Acts which were passed, are given in the return, and as all these have been specially reported to your Lordship in previous Despatches, it is unnecessary that I should enter into any explanation of their provisions here.

10. *Pensions.*

The death of Mr. Sorell, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of this colony, and of J. Belbin, Superintendent of Slaughter Houses, has reduced the amount payable under this head by 575*l.* per annum.

Pensions, however, were voted by the Legislative Council, to J. Ashman, Sheriff's Clerk; F. Forth, Director of Roads; and to the widow of J. Belbin: all of which have been reported to your Lordship in separate Despatches.

11. *Population.*

The returns of the population are the same as that for last year, being the amount as given by the census taken at the end of 1847. The expense of taking the census was upwards of 500*l.*, and I have not thought it expedient to incur such an expense annually, for the mere purpose of obtaining statistical information.

12. *Schools.*

The amount expended under this head during the past year, has been 5,469*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, a large sum as compared with the number of children educated, the salaries paid to the schoolmasters under the Board of Education, and the heavy rent of the school-houses for these masters, make up more than half of the total expenditure. In future years, the system of affording assistance to schools by the Government, will be carried out upon one simple system, a certain sum being allowed for each child daily attendant at the school. In order, however, to afford some additional aid to the smaller schools, it has been arranged that for the first 16 children, the allowance made by the Government should be 1½*d.* per diem, for the next 24 children, the contribution was to be at the rate of 1*d.* per diem, and when the number of children exceeded 40, the allowance for the number beyond 40, was to be at the rate of ½*d.* per diem for each. The operation of this system has been of course to reduce the remuneration of the schoolmasters in the large schools, but to improve the condition of those in the smaller schools. I am not, however, by any means satisfied with the operation of the present system. Better it is indeed than that formerly carried out under the Board of Education; the very fact that the number of children now under instruction, is three times greater than it was in the

schools under the Board, is sufficient to prove that a great impulse has been given, and that the benefits of education are now much more widely developed than they were, but until some permanent system can be adopted of raising funds for the purpose of education in the particular districts where schools are required, and of ensuring some efficient local control, the question of education will still remain in an unsatisfactory state.

13. *Coin and Exchanges.*

The amount of bullion in the colony, has diminished during the past year, the returns on the 1st January, 1848, being 310,089*l.*, and that on the 1st January, 1849, being 248,695*l.*, a decrease of 61,994*l.* Large remittances have been made to England, in order to cover deficiencies arising from the low price of wool in the home market. The amount, too, in the commissariat chest was much less on the 1st January of the present year than on the 1st January, 1848.

14. *Imports.*

There has been a falling off in the value of the articles imported in 1848, as compared with 1847, to the extent of 130,439*l.*, but as compared with 1846 the increase is 32,884*l.* This diminution I believe to have been caused solely by the mercantile failures arising out of the political changes which took place in Europe during the past year; for the first half of the year the receipts were fully equal to those of the preceding year, but after June there was a steady and rapid diminution in the amount of the importation.

15. *Exports.*

In the same way, and owing to the same causes, there has been a falling off to the extent of 110,595*l.* in the value of articles exported; the deficiency is to be attributed to the change in the value of the articles, not to any falling off in the quantity exported. For instance, in the single article wool, the difference in value is 52,097*l.*, while it is certain that a much larger quantity was exported in 1848 than in the previous year. That this depression is merely temporary, and proceeds from causes altogether unconnected with the state of the colony, or the system or amount of duties levied, does not, I think, admit of a doubt.

On reference to the account of the shipping inwards and outwards, it will be seen that there is an increase of 29 ships and 4,943 tons inwards, of 66 ships and 10,127 tons outwards.

Very few of these vessels have been convict ships or vessels without cargoes. The trade with other colonies is steadily increasing, the difference in favour of 1848, as compared with 1847, being 40 ships, 4,555 tons, inwards; 69 ships, 11,701 tons, outwards.

16. *Agriculture.*

There has been an increase in the quantity of land under cultivation to the amount of 25,366 acres. This increase has been general, and is distributed among the various crops as follows;—

Wheat	833 acres.
Barley	2,288½ „
Oats	10,708 „
Beans	6½ „
Potatoes	20¼ „
Turnips	1,155½ „
Grasses	10,425½ „
Tares	128 „

While there has been a falling off in the land sown with peas to the extent of 30¼ acres. This Return, as far as it can be depended upon, affords gratifying evidence of the developement of the agriculture of the colony; and the increase of the green crops and grasses announces, I trust, the adoption of a better system of cropping the ground than has hitherto been pursued. It would seem, however, that of the whole land under cultivation, 67 per cent. and upwards is under grain crops. Some reduction, however, must be made in this amount, as the land stated to be sown with barley and oats is, to a

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

certain extent, to be considered as under green crop, both oats and barley being cut green for fodder.

There is an apparent improvement in the produce of the soil:—

Wheat averages	18½	bushels to the acre.
Barley	„	23½	„
Oats	„	26	„

This may be attributed as much to the favourable character of the season as to an improvement on the system pursued.

The Returns of stock exhibit, as far as the sheep are concerned, a falling off as compared with the Returns for 1847, but this must be only apparent, and it arises, I am inclined to think, from an error in the Return of last year. The increase in the number of sheep, as shown in the Return of 1847 as compared with 1846, amounted to about 40 per cent.; and if the Return of 1846 be compared with that of the past year, I believe that the difference would be sufficient, allowing for errors in the Return, to make up an average rate of increase of from 16 to 20 per cent. In all the agricultural returns, great allowance must be made, owing to the time of year at which they are called for; the returns of the amount of produce must be entirely hypothetical, as, however, taken by the same people, year after year, they may serve to give relative, if not an absolute data upon which an opinion may be formed of the progress of the agriculture of the colony.

17. *Mines, Manufactures, &c.*

I informed your Lordship in a previous Despatch that I had leased the coal mine on the Schonten Islands to a Company for a term of seven years, on the condition that they would pay a royalty of 2*d.* per ton upon the coal raised. My Despatch, No. 72, of the 18th May, on the subject of the coal-fields of the colony, will have conveyed to your Lordship sufficient information as to the nature and extent of these deposits, and of the quality of the coal produced. I anticipate in a few years a great extension of our mining operations as far as this mineral is concerned.

18. *Fisheries.*

There has been a great extension of the whale fisheries from Hobart Town. The increase in the number of vessels sailing from this port has been 12, or nearly 50 per cent., in the course of last year. The number of whales taken has, however, not been so large as in 1847, and the returns of the season have not been so profitable of course, but still there is a feeling that the inhabitants of this colony, with the means at their disposal of building and sailing vessels cheaply, can compete effectually with the Americans or any other nation in this occupation; and I have no doubt but that the fishery will become a most important source of occupation and profit to the inhabitants of the colony.

19. *Gaols.*

On this subject the answer to the questions in the Blue Book give every information. I propose, however, to bring the whole subject before your Lordship on some future opportunity, with the view of establishing a more satisfactory system of secondary punishment than at present exists, and of providing for the proper classification of the prisoners, and the enforcement of a proper system of discipline.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. DENISON.

The Right Hon Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Divided into Police Districts, and shewing the Population, House accommodation, Number of Children under 14 Years of Age, Number of Government Schools, and Number of Schools, aided by the Government, with the Number of Scholars in each Police District on the 31st Dec.r 1847.

145 146 147 148

41 42 43 44

HUNTER ISLANDS

Circular Head

FURNEAUX ISLANDS

FORT DALRYMPLE

PORT SORELL
613
24
141

GEORGE TOWN
546
109
152

LAUNCESTON
10100
1976
3032
85/2
459/9

Bay of Fires

HORTON
746
120
225

WESTBURY
1742
263
436
48/2

LAUNCESTON

WESTBURY

MORVEN
2479
348
630
59/1

FINGAL
963
120
206

LONGFORD
3690
482
913
142/4
92/4

LONGFORD

FINGAL TOWNSHIP

LINCOLN

AVOCA

CAMPBELL TOWN
2210
319
486
64/1
29/1

CAMPBELL TOWN

ROSS

GREAT SWAN PORT
1065
125
186

TUNBRIDGE

OATLANDS
1594
197
291
59/1

Freycinet Peninsula

Schouten Isld

OATLANDS

BOTHWELL

Macquarie Harbour

HAMILTON
1359
212
276
37/2

BOTHWELL
973
155
221
54/1
32/1

NEW NORFOLK
2384
333
523
97/2
9/1

BRIGHTON
2492
GREENPONDS
378
622
78/1

RICHMOND
8219
675
1402
118/2
38

SORELL
877
145
213
46/1

Maria Island

HAMILTON

BRIGHTON

NEW NORFOLK

HOBART TOWN
21429
4014
6436
607/6
638/8

HOBART TOWN

FORESTIER PENINSULA

TASMAN PENINSULA

PORT ARTHUR

Bathurst Harbour

PORT DAVEY

SOUTH PORT
660
121
161

REFERENCES.

Population	thus 2384
Houses	101
Children under 14 Years of Age	523
No of Children attending Government Schools and number of Government Schools	27/2
No of Children attending Schools aided by Govt and No of Schools aided by Govt	9/1

Enclosure in
Lieut.t Gov.r Denison's Dispatch,
Jan.y 20th. 1849.
No. 8.

J. Arrowsmith, Lith.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(No. 28.) No. 31.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Fitzgerald to Earl Grey.

Government House, Perth, April 26, 1849.

My Lord, (Received August 23, 1849.)

I have the honour to transmit, in obedience to the prescribed regulations, the Blue Book for the year 1848, with returns that may be fully relied on as correct, in consequence of a census taken within the year with much care and accuracy, and embracing within the range of its returns all matters of statistical information and general interest.

2. In offering some explanatory observations with these returns it will be right to remind your Lordship that, for the period of time embraced in the Blue Book, I have only resided within this extensive province four months, consequently a comparative stranger, and claiming but a proportionate consideration for any views I may offer to your Lordship as to the past, present, or future of this colony.

3. With reference to population, I am happy to inform your Lordship, notwithstanding emigration to a neighbouring colony to a limited extent, and the abandonment of it by others for various parts of the world, yet have we increased in numbers. It is true the increase is small, but looking at our past difficulties and the general depression I do not complain.

Population inclusive of Military.

1847	4,530
1848	4,622
Excess in 1848 . .	92

In this population I regret to see a very great disparity between the sexes, more especially in some of the rural districts. I would, therefore, urge on your Lordship, in the most anxious manner, our necessities on this head, and the marked advantage the community would derive, in every point of view, by the transmission to this colony of some 30 or 40 young unmarried females between the ages of 18 and 30.

4. Our native population within the settled districts is estimated at 1,960: this return, I fear, cannot be relied on with any certainty, from the migratory habits of the aborigines,—here to-day and away to-morrow; but of this your Lordship may rest satisfied, that each year brings within our control, and in the employment of the settler, increased numbers of the better and more intelligent classes, more especially the rising generation, resulting, as a matter of course, in a more friendly intercourse between parties so mutually necessary to one another.

5. The revenue for this year shows a considerable increase over that of last year, and, it might be added, over that of any year since the first formation of the colony; for, although the revenue for the year 1841 is set down at 10,581*l.*, it must be borne in mind that it is swelled to that sum by land sales for the year to the unusual amount of 2,308*l.*, while the revenue of 1848 is only augmented by land sales and repayment of Crown debts to the amount of 1,073*l.* It will, therefore, appear evident that the revenue for the year 1841, the largest before known to the colony, when deprived of the sum realised by the land sale, only amounted to the sum of 8,275*l*, while the revenue of 1848, without the sale of land or including the Crown debts repaid, amounts to the sum of 9,280*l.*, showing a considerable excess over the year 1841, and a still greater over the year 1847.

	£.
Revenue for the year 1847 . .	8,720
Revenue for the year 1848 . .	10,353
Excess for the year 1848 . .	£1,633

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

This increase of revenue over the last and previous years is, on the whole, encouraging, especially looking at the unusual low price of wool for the last year; but it would be much more so did not a certain portion of this increase arise from the *ad valorem* duties on articles within our own power to supply in such abundance under another state of things,—such as wheat flour and other bread stuffs, which I hope, for the credit of our farmers, will not again be brought to our ports with advantage. I am happy to think, however, the principal source to which I attribute this increase of revenue is the unusual quantity of goods of a kind beyond our power of production, introduced from Singapore and China in return for large quantities of sandal wood exported. I regret I can only say, sandal wood, as our other magnificent timbers, such as the jarrah, are allowed to sleep undisturbed in their native forests for want of a market. We had at one time hoped to have had a demand from the Navy Board, as also from India, but we have been disappointed from both quarters; and although it cannot be said we retrograde, our advance must be, I fear, slow, without some aid by a demand for our magnificent ship-building timber: the colonists would, therefore crave your Lordship's solicitation with the Admiralty.

6. Our exports and imports show a considerable increase over that of last and previous years, more particularly the imports, from causes before alluded to:—

	£.		£.
Exports in 1847 . . .	24,535	Imports in 1847 . . .	25,463
Exports in 1848 . . .	29,598	Imports in 1848 . . .	45,411
Excess in 1848 . .	£5,063	Excess in 1848 .	£19,948

7. The above comparative view of our exports, notwithstanding the unusually depreciated value of our principal staple (wool) for the year 1848, shows an excess over that of the year 1847, when no such marked depression existed, by a sum of 5,000*l.*, and exceeds in amount of produce that of any year since the first occupation of the colony, though not in value, from the depression first adverted to.

8. The imports are also unusually large, and in proportion as they have exceeded our exports have more or less drained the settlement of its specie. I cannot, however, view this increased supply but as arising from enlarged wants, and evidencing a corresponding capability and competence to meet the supply.

9. Stock has also, I am happy to say, shown an increase in round numbers over that of 1847 by no less a number than 28,462. Hitherto, the high rate of wages for shepherds, and the limited extent of pasture, has inclined our settlers and flockholders to check increase; but I trust the expected supply of exiles will remedy the former evil, and that the discovery of so much good grazing land near Champion Bay will leave the stockholder little to complain of for years to come as to limited pasture, and as little excuse for not augmenting their stock in proportion as the market may offer or the price of wool give encouragement.

10. I am happy to say, several shipments of horses, fat oxen, and sheep have been recently made to the Mauritius and other places, which, if successful, will stimulate our settlers to renewed efforts in this, I hope, hereafter a most important branch of our trade, more especially with reference to the horse, for which our climate is considered so peculiarly favourable.

11. *Agriculture* has extended itself more than usual within the last year. The over-anxiety for cutting sandal-wood, that caused its abandonment or neglect the year before, having now subsided to a more rational degree, I am not without hopes that, in the coming year, we shall be independent of foreign supplies as to wheat, barley, &c.

12. *Fisheries* have not been without some return. Our export of oil and bone has amounted to 4,000*l.*, and would have been, were a more vigorous combination to exist among our seaport population, double the amount, as, much to our discredit, foreigners have come into our bays killing fish, crying shame upon our supinenesss.

13. In *Mines and Minerals* our discoveries are very limited. Galena, on the banks of the Murchison, 70 miles north of Champion Bay, not yet worked, and

coal, on the banks of the Fitzgerald, 14 miles from the sea-coast, in Doubtful Island Bay, embrace the whole.

14. The amount of cash paid for land sales has not this year exceeded 411*l.*, which it would be fruitless for this colony to expend in the transmission of emigrants while the rate of labour-wages rates so high in the other Australian colonies; we should only be paying the passage of emigrants so far on their way either to Sydney or Adelaide.

15. The judicial and other establishments are without change since last year; it will, therefore, be unnecssary to trouble your Lordship with renewed notice of these. The same may be said of our ecclesiastical establishment, if I except that one of the colonial chaplains, Mr. Wollaston, has been preferred to the dignity of Archdeacon by the Lord Bishop of Adelaide on his present visit to this part of his diocese.

16. Our gaols are three in number; the one at Fremantle, a good substantial building; that at Perth, ill adapted, and only occupied until our funds enable us to construct a proper and more commodious edifice; that at Albany is substantial but small. In addition to the above we have three lock-up houses, mere temporary erections, within the remote districts.

17. Six Ordinances have been passed during the last session; viz.—

10 Vic., No. 21.—An Ordinance for applying certain Sums arising from the Revenue receivable in the Colony of Western Australia to the service thereof, for the financial year commencing 1st April, 1848.

12 Vic, No. 1.—An Ordinance for applying certain Sums arising from the Revenue receivable in the Colony of Western Australia to the service thereof, for the financial year commencing 1st April, 1849.

No. 2.—An Ordinance to make perpetual an Ordinance entitled "An "Ordinance to make provision for the Trial of Criminal Offences at "Albany and other remote districts of the Colony of Western "Australia."

No. 3.—An Ordinance to make perpetual an Ordinance entitled "An "Ordinance to regulate the constitution of Juries for the Trial of "Criminal Offences in Albany and other remote districts in the "Colony of Western Australia, and to limit the right of challenge "to some extent in certain cases."

No. 4.—An Ordinance for taking an Account of the Population, and of the amount of Live Stock and Crops, and other particulars, in the Colony of Western Australia.

No. 5.—Supplementary Ordinance for applying certain Sums arising from the Revenue receivable in the Colony of Western Australia to the service thereof, for the financial year commencing 1st April, 1848.

Education.

18. The Government have not been unmindful of its obligations to the community on this subject, as in addition to former arrangements we have within the last 18 months built two large and commodious school-rooms, at a cost of over 300*l.*, and quite capable of meeting alone the wants of the population in this district. It is, however, to be regretted that this disposition on the part of the Government to afford every facility to all for education, has been met with a lamentable degree of apathy by very many of the community; some on the plea of requiring the services of their children; others from no such plausible excuse, but solely from a blameworthy indifference. I am not, however, without hope that the exertions of our different Committees will get the better of this indifference on so important a subject.

19. In *Perth* are no less than five schools henceforth receiving aid from Government, and open to the children of the very poor free of charge, and to all others at such reduced charges as may be in proportion to the means and inclination of parents. In addition to the above are some private schools.

20. The Government boys' school at Perth may be said to be a Protestant one, yet conducted on such moderate principles as to include all Protestant Dissenters; to ensure which, and to avoid cavil, religious instruction in school is forbidden to any clergyman, and confined to the reading the Scripture by the master, without note or comment.

21. Shortly after my arrival in this colony I felt somewhat anxious that this school should be so conducted as to embrace within its fold all denominations of Christians, hoping much from such an arrangement, as tending to create

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

good feeling, and allay all sectarian bitterness in the rising generation. I lament to say, after questioning Dr. Brady, the Roman Catholic Bishop, I found the measure was impracticable. His Lordship, though offered a seat in the Committee of Education for himself and his clergyman, objected in the first instance to sit with two of the members, Colonel Irwin, the Chairman, and Mr. Nash, the Secretary; secondly, to the schoolmaster of the boys' school, in consequence of a very improper letter he at one time sent to the newspapers relative to the Roman Catholics, and for which he was censured by the Education Committee; thirdly and lastly, his Lordship objected to any system of education except that conducted on the Irish National system. However wisely adopted in a country where the great majority are Roman Catholics, would be totally inapplicable, and at variance with the principles and feelings of the Protestants of this colony, who stand in relative numbers with the Roman Catholics as 12 to 1.

22. Finding it fruitless to hope for this union of youth, I have thought it but right and just to place on the Estimates a grant for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic schools in proportion to their numbers. Dr. Brady is entitled to this consideration, as it is but just to say the Roman Catholic schools, both male and female, are conducted in such a way as to prove highly beneficial to the community, and, as far as I know, without any efforts at proselytism on the Protestant children, many of whom attend their schools.

23. The female schools in Perth are two in number, having some 80 or 90 girls under tuition; one of these female schools may also be considered a Protestant one, and conducted by a committee of ladies of that persuasion, on the same system as the boys' school above mentioned. The teacher is salaried by Government.

24. The second female school is one conducted by a highly respectable society of the Ladies of Mercy, who have a large attendance of both Protestant and Roman Catholic children. There is also an infant Protestant school, well attended.

25. At *Fremantle* are two Protestant schools, male and female, both teachers paid by Government, and well conducted, with a very fair number of children in proportion to its population. In addition to which is one Roman Catholic school, conducted by the Ladies of Mercy on the same principle as that at Perth by the same community; in short, it may be called a branch one from the parent source.

26. At *Albany* is a public school, with 33 children of both sexes, and the mistress paid by Government.

27. At the *Murray*, *Guildford*, and *York* are three small schools, the masters receiving a part of their pay from the Government in proportion to the number of children attending the schools, free to pupils of any denomination.

28. I transmit to your Lordship the Report of the Education Committee for the past year, containing very accurate statistical information connected with this subject.

29. Native schools, I regret to say, have not been established to any extent, arising solely from our limited means, but this pressing obligation will receive every consideration whenever the state of our Revenue will admit of a larger sum than at present being devoted to such praiseworthy purposes. There is, however, one at Fremantle, supported by the Government with some trifling contributions from the public: 13 children attend it.

Currency.

30. The amount of bullion in circulation is about 11,000*l.*, including specie in the Commissariat chest.

31. Western Australia has only one bank, established on the principle of joint stock companies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 31.

REPORT of the GENERAL BOARD of EDUCATION for the year ending 31st March, 1849.

THE General Board of Education beg to submit to his Excellency the Governor their report upon the progress of the colonial schools during the past year, together with such remarks upon the whole plan of public education in this colony as appear to them to belong to the subject.

The system recommended in the first report of the Board has now been in operation about 18 months, a space of time scarcely long enough to allow of the full development of the system, but still sufficiently ample to afford some test of its merits, and some grounds thereon to judge of the prospect of ultimate success or otherwise.

The returns sent in to the Board by the different teachers of the state of the several schools, and of the progress made therein, up to the commencement of the present year, are upon the whole highly satisfactory, evincing a desire on the part of the teachers to apply themselves diligently to the charge entrusted to them, and on the part of the parents and children to avail themselves of the benefit which the Government has here held out to them.

At the recent public examination in the Perth schools a marked improvement was visible, speaking well for the mode of instruction pursued, the care and attention of the teachers, and the diligence of the pupils themselves. But it is not alone by the opportunities for mere learning which these schools have afforded that good has already resulted, a wholesome influence has also been exercised by them on the character and habits of the pupils, the discipline of the schools extending as well to training as to teaching; the formation of the habits, manners, and tastes of our young population being, in the opinion of the Board, an important feature in public education.

The following statistical account, compiled from the latest returns in the possession of the Board, will exhibit most of the leading facts in connexion with the subject of education in this colony. His Excellency will not fail to observe that while the number of pupils in attendance at the various schools evidences a desire for improvement to some extent, yet that a large number of children have still to be brought under the influence of the system, and that while something has been done in promotion of the important subject of popular education, much yet remains to be effected before the state of public instruction can be pronounced fully efficient:—

Town, Village, or District.	Children between 3 and 14 at the last Census.		Children between 3 and 14 taught in Colonial Schools.		Children attending various Schools, including Colonial Schools.		Remainder not publicly taught, but employed at home, idle, and not executed.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Perth	207	212	82	51	117	111	90	101
Fremantle . .	62	84	26	10	35	25	27	59
Guildford . . .	93	82	18	6	33	16	60	66
York	74	65	25	..	25	..	49	65
Murray . . .	22	16	9	5	9	5	13	11
Total . .	458	459	160	72	219	157	239	302

Total children		917
„	instructed in various ways	376
„	untaught in 5 districts .	541

General result showing the State of Education in Western Australia.

Population, October 1848 . . . 4622

Colonial schools:—
- Number of new schools . . . 8
- „ children educated there . 232

Revenue (236*l.* Government; 50*l.* private) £286

Other public and private schools:—

Perth . .	5	Bunbury . .	1
Swan . .	1	Sound . .	1
Fremantle .	1	Total . .	9

Children educated there 250

Sunday schools:—

Perth . .	4	Sound . .	1
Swan . .	2	Guildford . .	1
Fremantle . .	2		
Bunbury . .	1	Number of schools	11

Number of children educated there 300; Total day schools 17; Total children 482.
being more than one-third of the total number of children, and one-tenth of total population.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Taking the districts in which there are colonial schools, of 917 children of both sexes there are about 370 educated either publicly or privately, leaving about 541 apparently without any known instruction. In considering these facts every one must be strongly impressed with the insufficient and unsatisfactory manner in which the existing means afforded by the Government for the education of the young have been taken advantage of by the public. It is seen that, notwithstanding the establishment of colonial schools, very many children are wasting their years without partaking of the advantages thereof. Whether this state of things arises from a total disregard on the part of parents for the welfare of their offspring, or practical difficulties in the way of sending them several miles to school, or the value of the labour of young children in a colony, the Board have no means at present of correctly ascertaining.

But in judging of the real state of education in the community, and estimating the general deficiency, our remarks should extend to the whole colony. In a population of 1,211 children, of both sexes, between 3 and 14 years of age, scattered over seven extensive districts, the Board are led to believe above 500 are receiving instruction, whilst 711 are either idle, employed at home, or without the blessings of education.

It is true that a large proportion of these 711 consists of those who, from the extended occupation of the country, are too far removed from the localities of the different schools to be able to profit by them, and this disability ought to be taken in palliation of the unfavourable result here exhibited. But although it may be thus partially excused and accounted for, the fact itself remains, and indicates unerringly that there is here an abundant field for exertion, as well on the part of the Government as of private individuals. Can the well-wisher to his adopted country read these reproachful facts without feeling somewhat anxious for futurity, without looking forward with apprehension to the day when the rising generation will have taken their places in active life, and probably many a promising child will have degenerated into a wild and ignorant boor, or useless citizen, impatient of the habits of civilization and refinement? We trust not; we would hope the mere knowledge of the circumstance will operate by way of encouragement to those friendly to the cause, and that many who have hitherto troubled their minds little with such subjects, will now see the necessity for a more hearty co-operation in the highly important work of educating the young of every class of our society.

The results, however, of the above statistics do not arise from any defect in the system which the Board are strenuously endeavouring to carry out; on the contrary, there is much ground for rejoicing at the progress already made therein, still the Board see much room for improvement, and with the hearty assistance of the inhabitants in the several districts do not doubt the number of children not receiving instruction may be materially reduced, and it is chiefly with the view of showing how much the colony stands in need of increased exertion, that particular attention to the statistics of education is earnestly solicited.

As was explained in the first report of the Board, the one great difficulty in the way of popular education at the public expense is the question of religious instruction. As the Government is precluded from all partial assignment of its funds for the benefit of one religious community, it would seem that in framing a plan of popular education one of two courses must be taken—either to exclude religion altogether, or to find some neutral ground, some conciliatory plan, on which the Government teacher may inculcate certain points of religion without giving rational offence to any. Without intending to impugn the propriety and utility of the former mode, it is upon the latter principle that the Board has hitherto proceeded.

In a question of this nature, which admits of so much diversity of opinion, and the merits of which are more often tested by passion than by reason, there will of necessity be some dissentients, but the Board are happy to be able to state that their plan has hitherto met with the approbation of a very great majority of the public, including the members of all the different religious denominations at present existing in the colony, with one exception; indeed the proportion may be safely estimated at 15 in favour to 1 against. In this proportion are comprised members of the Church of England, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Independents, and others, the only class of religionists who have evinced any hostility to the system being the Roman Catholics, who have through their bishop refused to come into any general system of education other than the "National Irish system." As respects this objection by a solitary and by no means a numerous class, the Governor is already in possession of the views and opinions of the Board, and it is therefore only necessary here to repeat that while they are prepared to recommend such a modification of the system as shall remove any reasonable ground of objection, they are themselves as much opposed as ever to the establishment in this colony of the "Irish National system;" and that they see no reason why the objection of a small minority should be allowed to interfere with the progress of a system which is acceptable to all classes besides, and which they think is calculated to promote the good of the general community. The object of the Board has been to establish a general system of education for all, as being, in their opinion, a preferable plan to that of dividing our young public into sects and parties, and practically teaching them disunion.

As the system calls for the support of the public funds, to the benefit of which all have an equal claim, it would be obviously unfair to give a preference to any sect or class. The public are agreed on secular but not on the particular character of religious instruction, and accordingly while the system offers to all an equal opportunity of secular education, it leaves the more important point of special religious instruction to the parents themselves, to the ministers of the different denominations (out of the schools), and to the influence of Sunday schools.

Considering, however, that where the ministers of the different denominations are precluded from entering the schools for the purpose of giving special religious instruction therein, there can be little or no room for the introduction among the pupils of the controversial points of religion; and considering also that one great difficulty has been removed by the rejection of the established mode on the part of the Roman Catholics, who have applied for and obtained

a separate grant for their own exclusive system of education, there can be no objection to the free and unrestricted use of the Holy Scriptures in the schools. The system is now general as regards all classes of Protestants, among whom the free use of the Scriptures is not only permitted but enjoined; and there being thus no difference of opinion upon this broad principle, the only thing that will apparently be necessary to give satisfaction and security to all concerned is the assurance that the Government teachers in the different schools will be cautioned to abstain from entering upon controverted subjects, and from communicating to the children those peculiar doctrines which the nature of a general system forbids it to teach. The Board have the satisfaction of believing that this is in conformity with his Excellency's own view of the subject.

The reference here made to the fact of the Roman Catholics being the only body who reject the present plan for popular education, affords opportunity to the Board to renew their remarks to his Excellency upon the benefits to be derived from a system of general public education, as compared with what may be called the "separate grant," or the "denominational" system.

As the question of a separate grant for the Roman Catholics, has been already decided in favour of exclusiveness, as regards the members of that persuasion, the Board do not consider it advisable to refer to the arrangement which has been made in this particular instance; but would direct their present remarks against any further extension of a system which they believe to be opposed to the real progress of education, to be incompatible with the interest, and unsuited to the circumstances of this colony.

The plan of bringing up the youth of the colony under one general system, in fact of rearing them together in the habits of order and obedience, present many advantages both moral and political. It makes each acquainted with the disposition and character of the other, and enables all to form individual comparisons which may be highly useful in after life. It has the advantage too of assembling together the youth of the district in the presence of their elders during education, which has often a happy effect upon character. If they have any ambition, it is more likely to be exerted for good, where the field of emulation is large, and where they feel they are observed, not only by their fellow scholars, but by the Government and the public. By a general system, too, one great social evil is avoided, viz., dividing the youth of the colony into parties and sects, and practically teaching them disunion. It is believed that to commence the education of youth by instilling into them an idea of exclusiveness, and of mistrust of their fellows, is not a proper principle; and yet it is that upon which the "separate grant" system, which encourages distinction for every shade of opinion, would seem to proceed. One object of popular education should be to promote social union, and to bring the people nearer together, and this it is believed may be effected to a very considerable extent, by the adoption of one general system; while the "separate grant" system would seem to lead to an exactly contrary effect, by teaching an exclusive tone of thought, and by keeping up the remembrance of differences, and of causes of disunion.

Another important consideration is, that by adopting one system for all, we accumulate the small means that are at our disposal, and by turning the general resources of the colony into one channel, are enabled to do much that, with divided means, and separate interests, would be impracticable. The fable of the bundle of sticks is here sufficiently exemplified. The portion of the public funds now granted for the purpose of popular education is available for its objects, because it is concentrated; but if it comes to be weakened by numerous sub-divisions, its utility will not be merely impaired, but altogether destroyed. By the present system, an equal benefit in the gross sum granted, is offered to all sects and classes, whereas if each were to claim a separate, exclusive grant, the proportion coming to each would be so small as to be utterly useless for any practicable purpose. This would be true, even as regards the salaries allowed to teachers, but the argument gains additional force when the expences of school houses and school requisites are taken into account, at present the same room serves for Church of England children, Wesleyans, Independents, and others; but if these are each to be educated separately, it must be at a cost, for school-houses alone, to which the resources of the colony are totally inadequate.

During the past year a variety of school requisites, obtained from England by the local government, has been placed at the disposal of the Board; of these a portion has been issued to the different schools, and have been of very great service, the necessary books, slates, &c., having been, before, wholly wanting, or scantily supplied by private individuals; a small supply still remains on hand to meet new demands, and to replace such of the requisites already issued as may be rendered unfit for further use; but it is necessary, in order to preserve the efficiency of the system, that the supply of the requisites be duly kept up, so that they may be ready when called for. Up to this time the Government supply of requisites has not included the common articles of stationery, such as paper, pens, and ink, which are constantly called for, and which have hitherto been supplied by private means. His Excellency is already in possession of the opinion of the Board, with regard to payment for these requisites, and the extent to which they consider it advisable that the pupils shall be charged; and on this subject they beg to refer to their letter of 9th October, 1848, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, as containing the principle upon which they have been acting in this respect, and on which they consider it advisable to continue.

One important part of the system recommended by the Board, has been the establishment of local Committees, it being considered that much good would necessarily arise from the exertions of ladies and gentlemen in behalf of the schools, from their attendance, as visitors, to see that the regulations were properly observed, and to assist, occasionally, if called upon, in teaching, or examination. It was also expected that the members of these committees would interest themselves in obtaining private subscriptions for the use of the schools, whereby a fund might be created for the purchase of prizes and other necessary requisites not included in the Govern-

WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

ment aid; accordingly local committees have been named in each district, and the Board greatly relied on the active exertions of the members of these committees for the practical working of their system. They regret, however, to be obliged to state that (with the exception of the girls' and infants' schools in Perth, in which the ladies committee has constantly afforded the most valuable assistance) the plan of these committees has not been so beneficially carried out as they expected, the several members not having exercised the necessary supervision and control. As the success of the institution depends much on the working of these local committees, the Board are most anxious to call the attention of the members to the subject.

The duty required of them is not very burthensome, and when they reflect on the amount of public good to result from their exertions, the Board feel assured that a greater interest will be manifested.

The Board think it right to refer to the subject of private subscriptions in aid of the schools. If we consider the limited extent of the public means, and the many calls made upon them, the amount of aid granted by the Government is large. In addition to the payment of the several salaries (amounting to 236*l.* yearly), the local government has incurred charges in the erection of school houses in Perth, and also in the supply of school requisites, for by far the largest portion of the cost of these latter must fall on the Government as a public charge. In this respect, also, the first cost will not be the last, for it will be necessary to renew the supply of requisites from time to time as demand for them may arise. The Government then, doing so much, it is incumbent on all those who are interested in the support of the system, comprising, in fact, the entire community, to do their part in furtherance of public education; and the Board feel it their duty to call on the public at large for aid, by the means of private subscriptions, for the use of the schools. Notwithstanding the assistance of the Government, there are still many things connected with the progress and well being of the schools, for which the Government grant does not provide, and which have, consequently, to be supplied from private means; as for instance, the furniture and fittings up of the various schools, rent of girls' school, Perth, a fund for prizes, and the supply of stationery, and other things incidental to an establishment of this nature. Besides, the object is to enlarge the sphere of operations, first by establishing schools in every neighbourhood where there is a sufficient population, and next by furnishing suitable school-houses and residences. To effect this, private subscriptions will be necessary. The Government rely on voluntary contributions in aid of the public work that has been undertaken, and the Board trust that they will be forthcoming. Hitherto the plan of voluntary contributions has been adopted only in Perth, among the residents of which town a liberal sum has been subscribed for the use of the Perth schools; and it is partly, no doubt, to this assistance that the superior efficiency of the schools in this locality is to be attributed. The Board hope that the residents in the other different districts will, in like manner, contribute something from their private means in aid of the schools. The funds so contributed would form a fund for the general purposes of the school in each particular district, and would be under the management, and subject to the disposition of the district committee.

The appointment of itinerant schoolmasters, for thinly inhabited districts, where no regular school has been established, has been brought under the notice of the Board; and there can be no question that such an extension of the means of improvement, as is here suggested, would be an essentially desirable object to effect. Unfortunately, however, additional funds would first be necessary in order to attain it, and while the Board do not feel justified, under present circumstances, in calling for further aid from the public purse, they also feel assured that the assistance to be hoped for from private resources, for such a purpose, would fall far short of what is required. The difficulty too, of obtaining competent persons, who would be willing to undertake such an office, has been deemed, of itself, an insuperable bar to the project.

The admission of Aboriginal natives into the schools, having also been suggested, the Board think it right to inform his Excellency that such admission did not enter at all into the plan on which the colonial schools were originally designed; and that on considering the point, they are unanimously of opinion that now to open the schools to natives, would be inexpedient and prejudicial. In the present embryo state of this question, the Board do not think it necessary to enter into their reasons for this opinion further than to say that the admission of Aboriginal natives into the schools, would, it is to be feared, tend to lower the character of the institution, as well in the estimation of the white parents, as of the pupils themselves, and would thus become the means of preventing the spread of education among those who not only have the greater real need, but who also have the better right to claim it at the hands of the Government.

The Board would wish to bring under the notice of his Excellency, a point which is likely to become of considerable importance, as the colony progresses, and which even now, seems to merit his attention, viz., the propriety of vesting in some person or persons, to be specially appointed for the purpose, all such property as may have been, or may hereafter be, granted for educational purposes, more especially the building newly erected in Barrack-square, Perth.

The Committee cannot close their report without conveying to his Excellency their best acknowledgements for the liberal assistance and co-operation they have always received from him in furtherance of the objects of their commission; and while they congratulate themselves and the public on the satisfactory progress that has already been made in the cause of education, they trust that no exertion will be wanting on their part in continuing to promote that moral improvement of the people, which is the best support of Government, and the real foundation of public and private happiness.

(Signed) J. B. Wittenoom. G. F. Stone.
F. C. Irwin. Francis Locheb.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(No. 68.) No. 32.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir H. YOUNG to EARL GREY.

Adelaide, June 8, 1849.

MY LORD, (Received October 31, 1849.)

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship the Blue Book of South Australia, for the year 1848, compiled by Mr. Mundy, the Colonial Secretary, and recently transmitted to me from his department.

2. The progress of the colony is very satisfactory. Population, agriculture, imports, exports, tonnage, trade, revenue, education, and religious instruction are all in a state of progressive advancement; and the statistics of crime, as compared with population, are not disproportionately formidable.

3. No census has been taken since 1846, but a Bill on the subject is to be submitted to the local Legislature at the next session, which, if enacted, will supply this desideratum before the transmission of the next annual Blue Book. Population by the influx of immigrants during 1848, over and above emigrants from the colony, has increased 7655 souls, and adding the excess of births over deaths, the colonists at the end of 1848, could not have been fewer than 38,666. The immigration, over and above the emigration of the March quarter of 1849 was 3771. The casualties of the Government Immigration in 1848 were 61 births and 60 deaths.

4. The balance of the funds in England, remitted from hence, for the purpose of introducing labourers, was, according to the best means of computation in the colony, about 48,000*l.* at the beginning of 1849. The moiety of the sales of Crown lands, applicable to immigration, may be estimated, judging from the results of the sales in 1847 and 1848, at about 1700*l.* per annum. The sufficient stream of immigration which has recently flowed into the colony has been supported by the accumulation in England of remittances from hence in former years, and foreseeing, therefore, that the ordinary annual moiety of land sales would be insufficient to defray the cost of the influx of labourers at the same, by no means, excessive rate, I felt it my duty to suggest in Despatch No. 19, of the 10th February, 1849, that the Lords of the Treasury, in whom, by Act of Parliament, is vested the control of the expenditure of the proceeds of land sales, should capitalise 17,000*l.*, the moiety applicable to emigration, and thereby procure a loan of 150,000*l.*, the interest and sinking fund of which would be met by the above annual amount of the Emigration Fund. My attention has been drawn to a published statement of the Colonization Society, recently formed in London, to the effect that public opinion throughout the whole of Australia is in favour of a reduction of the present minimum price of Crown land; it is therefore right to report to your Lordship my belief that this colony forms an important exception to the unanimity of feeling which is alleged to exist on this subject. My opinion is, that the South Australians adhere to the policy of a fixed unalterable minimum price of Crown lands, and consider sale by auction, after notice of sale duly proclaimed to the public, to be the fairest mode of disposing of the Crown lands. Irrespectively of the other weighty motives which originally prevailed in favour of the principle of a fixed minimum price and public auction, a departure from that system, by reduction of the upset price of land, at the present advanced stage of the settlement of the colony would injuriously and extensively affect the value of lands owned by private proprietors.

5. Referring to the topic of population, it may be as well also, with reference to my Despatches Nos. 29 and 13, of 12th October, 1848, and 30th January, 1849, describing the emigrant most likely to succeed as a colonist, that I should report that the South Australian community are desirous of defraying the cost of an increase to their numbers, provided the selection for shipment be made according to the established rules, by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, of persons qualified by age, strength, and habits of manual labour, to be useful as hired servants, but apart from the control and responsible agency of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, they are averse from receiving, even gratuitously, reinforcements of classes of immigrants, without capital, and ill qualified by their previous course of life to gain an independent livelihood by active and hard manual

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

labour. The following extracts from a local newspaper, styled the South Australian Gazette and Mining Journal, dated 11th January, and 12th April, 1849, very probably state with accuracy the wishes, on this subject, of no inconsiderable or uninfluential portion of the colonists.

From the South Australian Gazette—Thursday 11th January, 1849.

"EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

"We publish in our last page the particulars of a new move in emigration to the colony—150 of the best-behaved boys from the ragged schools of England are to be sent to Australia, as an experiment in the first place, to be abandoned or continued as circumstances may direct. They are to cost the colonies 10*l.* a-head. Now, whether this be an improvement on the Parkhurst pets of that great moral disciplinarian Mr. George Hall, or something worse than could be expected from anything escaped from his training and philosophy, we are not in a position to say. It strikes us to be a distinct blow at that wholesome principle which involves the selection of the suitable labour we pay for; and adopted without previously consulting the colonists, or obtaining their sanction to the measure, it implies the right of the Colonial Office and the Commissioners to do as they please with our emigration money; to empty the English penitentiaries and workhouses upon us, in fact, regardless of all protests and objections against making this colony one of the lazar-houses or slop-pails of the mother country.

"We are not quarrelling with the benevolence of Lord Ashley, nor would we willingly place an unnecessary obstacle in the way of his humane exertions to benefit the poor children he protects. But the question cannot justly be regarded here as an English one. Nay, it is not pretended to be so, for the expense of the project is to be chiefly defrayed out of South Australian pockets; and we are, therefore, entitled to say that the selection is not of the character and quality the colony requires; that we do not want ragged school boys in a present, much less at an expense within a few shillings of that which the higher qualities of the best-selected labour costs.

"But the mischief, if such it be, is already done; it is probably at our doors. There is not much more left for the colonists to do but to 'grin and bear it;' and should the result of the experiment be more happy than they can reasonably hope, it may reconcile them to, though it may not justify the violation of a principle under which the colony has hitherto advanced and prospered. Our trust is that Lord Grey will, for the future, pause ere he permits experiments of pauper emigration to be again tried upon South Australia.

"January 11, 1849."

From the South Australian Gazette—Thursday 12th April, 1849.

"EMIGRATION OR COLONIZATION?

"We have so often pointed out the distinction which was original in the system under which, until within the last two years, the settlement of South Australia was conducted, that we need scarcely do more than refer to the lamentable departure from it which has taken place in that period, and which, unhappily, is daily increasing. Indeed, it may be said, that either from ignorance or indifference the authorities at home have entirely abandoned the principle of colonization, and adopted exclusively that of emigration. It is no longer the paramount consideration to send out labour of the description required by the colonists, and being paid for by them, only of the very best quality; no regard is given to the adjustment of the balance between capital and labour, as shown by the supplies of money furnished by the colonists to procure it; nothing, in fact, is done for the veritable interests of the colony but to promote emigration to it, and that emigration in itself, we regret to say, in many instances is of so questionable a character as to satisfy most of us that we should be much better without it. The persons sent out by some of the late ships at the expense of the Land Fund are said to be in nowise eligible; very much the contrary; and surely we are not to consider the sweepings of English workhouses, or the refuse of the common hards of Portsmouth or Plymouth, fit and proper subjects for importation to South Australia.

"Speaking on this subject five or six months ago, and upon Lord Grey's intention to increase emigration, regardless of the means to be furnished by the colony, we took occasion to remark the extreme danger of that course. The following were our views, and we reiterate them now, in the strong conviction that they have been materially strengthened by recent events:—

"'We want labour, certainly; but no more than we possess capital profitably and legitimately to employ. We do not want the country swamped, as it was in the time of the magnificent Colonel Gawler, by an influx of emigrants far beyond the demand; and we therefore entreat Earl Grey's strict attention to the state of the Emigration Fund, and beseech him to regard that as the only true index to our wants. So long as there is money in hand, expend it by all means; but make South Australia at least no presents of labour, let her have no outpourings of paupers, no Parkhurst or Pentonville pets gratis. New South Wales and Port Phillip have more capacious digestion, and, with Van Diemen's Land and Swan River, may afford room for any amount of persons sent from England at its own expense and for its freer breathing. But South Australia desires either the labour she provides money for, or, what is still more welcome, that which possesses the means to reach its shores free and independent of all extraneous aid. We hold out inducements superior to those of any other possession of the Crown in these seas; and we, therefore, reasonably look to have the best class of colonists to participate with us in the advantages we enjoy.

" ' We perfectly adopt the proposition that the quality of labour rather than its quantity, is the paramount consideration. Very excellent persons in their way, such as gentlemen who don't know anything but how to spend money, and possessing withal a marvellous lack of that commodity; expurgated clerks from lawyers' offices or merchants' desks, or from behind counters, who have their wits only to depend upon, are the most useless, helpless, worthless, wretched beings in a new colony that can be imagined. We want none of them. Our good men are sturdy farmers with large families, and small or large capitals; steady, sober mechanics, artisans, ploughmen, shepherds, domestic servants. These are the sheet anchors of successful colonization; and for them every fair prospect can be honestly held out. To others —to gentlemen (not gents), officers of either service, we say also come and welcome,—provided always you bring with you the needful. With a fixed income, or a reasonable credit upon the bank, you can learn farming and gain experience in an incredible short space of time; and, what is more, you can discover that prudence and economy here bring with them the certain means of maintaining yourself at a fifth of the cost, in the rank you have held in your native country, and of providing besides independence and comfort, and respectable settlement for your children, far beyond anything that your means at home could have assured.'

" April 12, 1849."

6. Agriculture has extended from 94,684 acres enclosed in 1847, to 125,643 acres enclosed in 1848; and from 36,440 acres cultivated in 1847, to 48,911 acres cultivated in 1848. During the last season, the aborigines assisted in gathering in the harvest of 350 acres. Agricultural produce has obtained, from increased population, a better local market, and thus the export in 1848 of articles of food, has been kept from being on the increase.

7. At the beginning of 1849, the land alienated by the Crown amounted to 499,283 acres; 29,200 acres were alienated in 1848; and the Crown land surveyed in 1848 was 45,151 acres. The average cost of surveys during the year 1848 was per acre fourpence, and one-tenth of a penny; adding the pay and allowances of the officers of the Survey Department, not including any charge for office rent, the expense is fourteen pence halfpenny per acre. At the beginning of 1849, there were 82,287 acres of surveyed and unsold country lands, and 16,902 acres of surveyed and unsold mineral lands, open for purchase, at the upset price of 1*l.* per acre, without competition, because previously exposed for sale by competition, and remaining then unsold. The lands surveyed, but not yet sold, comprise 320,168 acres, and cannot be sold for less than 1*l.* per acre. The average price realized per acre, in 1848, was 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* The unsurveyed land is, of course, of very considerable extent, computing the whole colony to contain two hundred millions of acres. A general map of the province, containing all the surveyed portions of the colony from the trigonometrical surveys of the Colonial Surveyor-General, Captain Frome, Royal Engineers, has been taken to Downing-street, by that officer; and Mr. M'Laren, the Deputy Surveyor, is now engaged, in Captain Frome's absence, in the preparation of plans to exhibit the extent and situation of the lands of the colony, alienated or leased, and surveyed by the local Government, in order that persons in Great Britain may have accurate information of the sold and unsold lands of the Crown; Captain Frome's general map not being on a scale to distinguish the sold from the unsold land. These detailed plans will be ready for transmission next month.

8. My own personal observation of the province has extended northwards over the Gawler Stream, through Lyndoch Valley, the Barossa range of hills, Kapunda, Moorono, the German settlement of Tanunda, across the Light Stream to Anlaby, and onwards as far as the Burra-Burra copper mine. Southwards over the Onkaparinga River to Aldinga Bay; also from Adelaide to the Mount Barker district, including Macclesfield, Nairne, Balhannah, and the German village of Hahnsdorf. Over the Bremer Stream to the plains and River Murray, at Wellington Ferry; thence back to the hills crossing at Strathalbyn, and on to Encounter Bay; up the valleys of the Inman and Hindmarsh Streams, by Rapid Bay and Willunga homewards. Leaving as yet, and but for a little while I hope, unvisited the country north of the Burra-Burra to the Mount Remarkable special survey; as also the south-eastern districts of Guichen Bay and Mount Gambier, and Rivoli Bay; and the Port Lincoln district in Spencer's Gulf. The country I have visited is fertile everywhere (except on the plains of scrub stretching from the base of the far side of the Mount Barker hills to the Murray River), the streams numerous, full and impetuous in winter, but do not throughout the entire year, with the exception of the Onkaparinga and the Murray, justify the title of rivers. There was no rain in January and February, 1848. In each of the other ten months of the year, 1848, the average number of days on which rain fell was 12½ days. The warmest day was in January, with the thermometer at

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

110°, and the coldest in August with it at 46. The average of the lowest and highest temperature at noon, during 1848, was nearly 71. The rain-gauge register of Mr. G. S. Kingston, at Adelaide, from September, 1838, to May, 1849, gives a yearly average of inches 21·065; 112 days. The difference of the fall of rain in 1848 at Adelaide, and at Macclesfield on the Mount Barker hills, 25 miles from Adelaide, is inches 19·674 to inches 44·095; showing, as might be expected, how excessive is the rain in the mountains as compared with the plains. The Mount Barker valleys, the Adelaide plains, Morphett Vale, the Willunga and Aldinga plains, the Inman Valley, the neighbourhood of Rapid Bay, the Lyndoch Valley, the Barossa and Angas lands seem to be the choicest portions of the colony. The Gawler plains, which at first were but little thought of, are fast being sold, and owe their enhanced value to being on the high road to the Burra-Burra, and the Kapunda copper mines. I learn from trustworthy report, that Port Lincoln and Guichen Bay lands have remained, and are likely to remain as pastoral and agricultural districts, stationary and unimproved; the good soil being very limited in extent. The territory also from the Murray River, south-eastwards, is for many miles a mere scrub; and in the vicinity of Guichen Bay the grass is unhealthy for sheep and young cattle. Port Lincoln, possessing the finest harbour in the province, is so destitute of any extent of good back land, that unless its mineral resources be developed, it has no prospect of advancement. Copper-mines are now being worked there at a short distance from the harbour, and the Government Mine Surveyor is now on his first visit to the district. The Mount Gambier district is reported to me by those who have visited it as unsurpassed in every natural advantage by any other portion of the colony; and I have it in contemplation to transfer to Rivoli Bay, the nearest shipping place of the Mount Gambier district, the resident magistrate and Custom House officer, who are now and have hitherto been comparatively useless at Guichen Bay. This transfer has suggested itself to me, in order to give to the fertile Mount Gambier district an authorized port of shipment within South Australia, more convenient in point of distance than is Portland Bay, in the Port Phillip territory.

9. The imports for the year ended 5th April, 1849, as compared with the corresponding previous year, have increased in value 18½ per cent.; viz., from 397,704*l.* to 471,556*l.*

10. The exports have risen in value 16 per cent.; viz., from 417,496*l.* to 485,951*l.*

11. The Customs receipts have increased 21 per cent.; viz., from 52,801*l.* to 64,015*l.*

12. The tonnage inwards and outwards has increased 75 per cent.; viz., from 64,138 tons to 112,338 tons. The tonnage employed in the trade with the neighbouring Australian colonies has nearly doubled within the year; the great demand for coal and timber for smelting works and mines requiring increased shipping.

13. The export of ore for the year ended 5th January, 1849, was 16,000 tons; 9,000 tons having been the export of the corresponding previous year. The wool exported during the year ended 5th January, 1849, was 19,382 cwt.; 9,039 cwt. being the export of the previous corresponding year; but the first-named quantity is unduly swelled by the wool clip of the previous season having been shipped late.

14. In the year ended 5th January, 1849, tallow first appeared on the list of staple articles of export to the extent of 2,168 cwt.; the boiling down of sheep being more profitable than the production of wool at the prices then prevailing for wool in the foreign markets. The first export of metals also occurred in the same year; this export, although trifling in amount, is worth noting as the forerunner in all probability of a considerable future trade. Several smelting establishments have been recently formed in the colony; that established at the Burra-Burra, by Messrs. Schneider and Co., of London, through their local agent, Mr. Walters, is said to have contracted to smelt sufficient ore to give that Mining Company 8,000 tons of copper; and to smelt thereafter 30,000 tons of ore in each of six successive years, if the mine, as is expected, should yield that quantity.

15. The discontinuance of royalty dues on metallic ores, hitherto nominally payable by virtue of a reservation in the Land Grants, which discontinuance took place in the colony provisionally, on my authority, in August, 1848, and was directed by your Lordship in a Despatch dated July, 1848, received by me on the 24th January, 1849, has removed a source of great disquiet and clamour from the mining interests and from the colonists generally.

16. The sheep-farming interests, which were greatly distressed in 1848 by the low price of wool in the European markets, by the scarcity and high price of labour, and by the high rates of interest at which pecuniary accommodation is obtainable in the colony; are anxiously expecting an amelioration of their condition from the fixity of tenure of their sheep-runs, which they have been led to expect will be conceded to them by the Crown. On this subject I have entered at large in my Despatch No. 25, of the 23rd February, 1849, and have therein adverted to the reasons on which the local Commissioners of Crown Lands, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and myself, recommend alterations in the rules of the Royal Order in Council, in force in New South Wales respecting sheep runs, in order to adapt them to the policy expedient to a colony like South Australia; where the lands, now merely pastoral, are both more circumscribed in extent, and perhaps generally are better in quality than the lands occupied by graziers in the neighbouring colonies, and are likely on this, and on other accounts, to be in greater demand for the future wants of our fast-increasing agricultural population. The number of licenses to occupy the waste Crown lands in South Australia, issued for the year ended 31st March, 1849, was 293; and the licenses to cut timber on the waste Crown lands were 132. The stock returned for assessment, as depastured on the waste lands of the Crown, was 686 horses, 55,083 horned cattle, and 838,394 sheep. On the computation of the local Commissioners of Crown Lands, of there being in the colony about 12,000 square miles of waste lands of the Crown at present in the occupancy of the licensed stockholders, a rent, in substitution of licenses and assessments of 15*s.* per square mile, would be an equivalent for the actual revenue derived from annual licenses and assessments on stock depastured; whilst there is also no doubt that the second issue of leases on rents, by public competition, would realize a much more ample revenue than 15*s.* a square mile.

17. The general revenue of the colony, (not including proceeds of land sales, which are appropriated by Act of Parliament) is raised and appropriated by the local Legislature. The receipts of Customs, under a local Ordinance, form the main source of revenue; and of these Custom dues the greater part is derived from duties on wines and spirits. Discriminating or differential duties, as between British and foreign goods, were abolished by Ordinance No. 11, of 23d November, 1848. An *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., or a rated duty estimated as equivalent to that per centage, is levied on all imports, except wines and spirits, without distinction of origin or place of shipment. Wines are charged 1*s.* a gallon and spirits 10*s.* a gallon. The general revenue, exclusive of land fund, realized 76,241*l.* in 1848, and left a general revenue balance, exclusive of land fund, after paying the general expenditure, of 8,995*l.* The land sales' gross receipts were 35,028*l.* 6*s.*, of which one moiety is appropriated to emigration; out of the other moiety, styled the Crown Reserved Moiety, and applicable to the Survey, Crown Land, and Aborigines departments, 15,000*l.* has been paid in 1848 and 1849, on account of the year 1848, towards the extinction of the colonial bonded debt, the interest of the debt being also punctually paid, half yearly, out of the general colonial revenue. Unless some at present unforeseen occurrence should disturb my calculations, I purpose, with your Lordship's sanction, as already reported in previous Despatches, to apply another 15,000*l.* in 1849 towards the extinction of the colonial bonded debt.

Education.

18. Under this head, I have to report, that there are 45 Sunday-schools attended by 2,500 children; and 81 day-schools attended by 2,900 children. The school at Adelaide for the children of the Aborigines has 58 scholars, of both sexes, the expense of whose education, food, and clothing, is 10*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.* each. Schoolmasters receive, under Ordinance No. 11, of 1847, an allowance in aid of their emoluments of 20*l.* per annum for the first 20 scholars, and of 1*l.* additional for every additional scholar beyond 20 at school; but in no case is the issue to exceed 40*l.* to each school in any one year. From the date of the operation of this Ordinance to 31 March, 1849, the amount issued to 33 schoolmasters; (the only claimants) was 707*l.* 10*s.*, and it will probably not exceed 1,000*l.* in the next 12 months. I cannot pass from the subject of education without reporting that a very well conducted grammar school is superintended by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and that a commodious school-house in Pulteney-street, Adelaide, has been erected by the liberal private subscriptions of a few benevolent persons, which school now

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

contains 300 children, chiefly of the labouring classes, and with the moderate allowance from Government, is, at present, a self-supporting establishment, so admirably managed by the Rev. Mr. Miller that the applications for admission exceed the number that can be received. I have also the gratification of stating, that on the 24th ultimo, Her Majesty's auspicious birthday, was laid, in the presence of a numerous concourse of the colonists, by the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, the foundation stone of a collegiate school, designed to grow hereafter into a college and university, the funds for which, aided by private subscriptions, were principally supplied by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and by a munificent donation of 2,700*l.* from Mr. William Allen, of Buckland Park, Adelaide, whose liberality is conspicuous in every good work in the colony, where he has acquired his fortune as a large proprietor in the Burra Burra Copper Mining Company. Such important benefits to our future social state may be expected to ensue from this permanent provision for the liberal education of the youth of the colony that I am fain to presume it will not be uninteresting to your Lordship to be furnished with the rules of the school; the design of the buildings; and an account from the local newspapers of the proceedings which occurred on the day the foundation-stone was laid. They are accordingly annexed to this Despatch.

Religious Instruction.

19. The Church of England celebrates Divine service in 20 places; and another church is nearly completed; the Church of Scotland in four places; the Roman Catholic Church at three places; the Society of Friends at one place; and there are 48 chapels, not belonging to any of the foregoing religious persuasions; making throughout the province 76 places of worship. The ecclesiastical return in the Blue Book specifies 16,689*l.* as the amount of private funds contributed to the Church of England places of worship, from the first settlement of the colony, and 2,157*l.* as the amount contributed by the local treasury, in aid of their erection. I regret that the like information of private contributions is not given in respect of the other numerous churches and chapels, and that I am enabled to ascertain only the grants of public money to the various religious communities, in the proportion of private contributions, only from the 1st April, 1848, at which date came into operation Ordinance No. 10, of 1847, entitled an Ordinance to promote the building of churches and chapels for Christian worship, and to provide for the maintenance of ministers of the Christian religion. Under that Ordinance the Church of England received in aid of erections 1,325*l.* 3*s.*; in aid of clergy stipends 464*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* The Church of Scotland in aid of erections 300*l.*, and in aid of stipends 68*l.* 15*s.*; the Wesleyan Church in aid of erections 94*l.* 17*s.*, and in aid of stipends 153*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, making in all for ecclesiastical buildings and stipends 2,406*l* 14*s.* This aid is issued to the extent of 50*l.* in cases where the population being equal to 50 adult persons, a sum not less than 50*l.* has been raised by private contributions for a church, chapel, or minister's dwelling; and the issue may be increased to any sum not exceeding 150*l.*, provided an equal or greater amount of private contribution shall have been paid up and deposited or secured to the satisfaction of the Governor and Executive Council. The aid to the stipend of the minister is fixed at rates having reference to the number of sittings (one-fourth part being free of any charge) rented and paid for in any church or chapel, the stipend in no case however exceeding 200*l.* per annum. This Ordinance expires on the 1st April, 1850, and doubts are entertained whether the principle of even this very moderate Government aid to religious purposes is sufficiently popular to obtain a renewal of the law by which it is at present temporarily sanctioned. Nevertheless, I have every reason to conclude that the clergy of the English Episcopalian; the Scotch Presbyterian; and the Wesleyan churches would be glad of the continuance of this system of Government aid; but as respects the Roman Catholic Church, I learn from a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary by the Secretary of the Right Rev. Bishop Murphy, under date the 14th June, 1848, that his Lordship considers the local Church Act, hereinbefore mentioned, to be of such trifling advantage, and to be so counterbalanced by perplexing difficulties, that he declined all such aid from the local government, and would rely on the zeal and piety of his flock who are represented as having shown that they can supply the wants of the Roman Catholic Church without assistance from Government. Since the operation of the imperial statute 5 and 6 Vict. c, 36, viz., the 22nd June, 1842, up to the 18th January, 1849, grants of land in small portions have been made by the

Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for the sites of churches, chapels, schools, cemeteries, and glebes, to the extent in all of 284½ acres, on 14 applications from the Church of England; on two from the Church of Scotland; on two from the Wesleyans; and on four from the Roman Catholic Church.

Crime.

20. The convictions in 1848 are as follows:—In the Supreme Court, 35; being 12¾ per cent. in excess of the year 1847.

In the Resident Magistrate's Court and in that of the Police Court. 484; being 24 per cent. less than in 1847. The population of 1848 was 38,666, or 24 per cent. more than the population of 1847.

21. To the foregoing specific summary of the condition of the colony, designedly made as concise as possible, although for convenience' sake it touches, in some instances, on topics previously discussed in separate Despatches, and has consequently been extended to a length for which I have to apologise to your Lordship, I will now add only a few statements on subjects not yet mentioned.

22. Public buildings and works, the erection of which, in the infancy of a colony, devolves unavoidably on the general government, have considerably added, and are yet likely for some little time to come to add, to the public expenditure. Beyond, however, tho completion of those I found in progress on my arrival, I do not anticipate that the local Legislature will find it necessary to pass votes for many new buildings or other public works; and in any event there is no reasonable ground for apprehending any insufficiency of revenue from existing sources, without additional taxation, to cover any expenditure that may be duly sanctioned. The system of tender and public competition is now resorted to in every practicable case; and the forms and books of account adopted by the House of Commons, on the recommendation of the Lords of the Treasury, as models for the receipts and disbursements of the colonies, will regulate the public accounts of South Australia on the 1st January, 1850.

23. A Bill is about to be submitted to the Legislature to establish a municipal representative body for the regulation of the city of Adelaide, the assessment of rates, and the control of the civic expenditure. Local Boards, with elective members, are also to be proposed to the Legislature for the care and maintenance of the public roads and bridges, with authority to apply local assessments, in addition to specific grants, if any, which may be made from the colonial revenue or land fund towards the improvement of the lines of communication throughout the colony.

Post Office.

24. Mails are despatched from the city to Hindmarsh village and to the Port six times a-day, the postage being 2*d*., and the extreme distance 8¼ miles; the postage to all other places within the colony, 31 in number, is 4*d*., and the extreme distance 233 miles. To the most settled districts the mail is despatched twice a-week; to Guichen Bay, Mount Gambier, Melbourne, and Sydney once a-fortnight; and to Port Lincoln, by sea, as opportunities offer. The postage to Melbourne and Sydney is 8*d*.; the overland mail to Sydney is at present but little used by the public. The revenue of the Post-office of South Australia for the year ended 31st March, 1849, was 2,215*l*. 12*s*. 7*d*., which nearly covered the expenditure.

25. The broad and deep river Murray would be of the greatest importance to the internal trade of the colony if it could be opened for navigation to Encounter Bay. At present the shallowness of the extensive lake through which it disembogues, the very trifling fall in the level of its course, and the frequent violence of the winds and surf which set into the exposed parts of Encounter Bay have prevented this noble river from being turned to the profitable account of which it is capable. One, however, of its channels, by the lake to the sea, is of ample navigable width and depth to within about four miles of a sheltered part of Encounter Bay, called Freeman's Knob, and the cutting of a canal for that distance would not be, it is supposed, at all impracticable, if the capital required for such a work were forthcoming. It is an undertaking well worthy the attention and inquiry of a London Company, whose copper mine at the Reedy Creek, eight miles from the Murray River, is reputed in the colony to be likely to equal the Burra Burra in productiveness, and whose ore has at present to be conveyed in drays over the Mount Barker hills, a distance of 40 miles, at a cost of not less than 45*s*. a-ton. The effecting of a navigable communication from the Murray to the sea would

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

also eventually be of public importance as facilitating the shipment, by that easy and commodious water route, of wool and tallow, the produce of the back lands of the adjoining colonies, whose nearest port at present is Portland Bay, after a long and difficult land carriage. A new police station, ferry-house, and cottage for the Assistant Protector of Aborigines have recently been completed on each side of the Murray, at convenient distances, near the crossing place of the river, called Wellington, about two days' journey from Encounter Bay.

26. In November, 1848, Mr. Scott, the Sub-Protector of Aborigines at Moorunde, on the Murray, reported the aborigines to be still continuing to conduct themselves well, and that there had been no occasion to inflict any punishment during the year. At each stockholder's station there were generally two or three native youths employed as stockmen or shepherds, receiving food and clothing, but no wages. The number in constant employment exceeds 40. The aboriginal population between the Murray at Wellington and the Rufus River is computed to be 900; the white population consists of 86 male adults, 10 women, and 8 children. Between Moorunde and the Rufus there are 15 cattle stations and 7 sheep stations on either bank of the river. These stations are generally from 10 to 20 miles apart, and receive all their supplies from Adelaide. From Moorunde to Sydney Mr. Scott reports the route to be open and safe to unarmed travellers. During 1848 about 100 men, women, and children arrived at Moorunde from Sydney. The formation of a police station near the Rufus, as recommended by Mr. Scott, has been authorized. The river from Moorunde is from 150 to 200 yards in width, and in depth from 3 feet to 4 fathoms. The land from Moorunde onwards is, on the banks, alluvial, and subject to inundation; the flats vary in width from half a-mile to two miles, bounded by high fossil cliffs, sometimes terminating abruptly at the water's edge, and at other times receding. The country bordering the strip of alluvial flat is covered with dense eucalyptic scrub.

27. The harbour department has been very much benefited by the addition to it of a steam-tug, which enables vessels, after making the light ship off the bar at the entrance of the Port Adelaide Creek, to reach the present shipping place without the vexatious delays to which they were formerly subject. This advantage is likely to be much prized by all large vessels, and especially by all emigrant ships. An expeditious, comfortable, and cheap transit from the harbour has always been much needed, and is about to be supplied by the establishment of a railway from the city to Port Adelaide Creek. A local Bill to facilitate the proceedings of a Railway Company, incorporated recently in London, is about to be sought by the Superintendent of the Company, now in the colony, and who expects that this crowning improvement of our city and port line of communication will be finally accomplished in 1850.

28. I trust that from this Despatch, and the annual Blue Book which accompanies it, information may be derived of the state and prospects of South Australia at the commencement of 1849, in sufficient copiousness to be satisfactory to your Lordship.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Encl. 1 in No. 32.

Enclosure 1 in No. 32.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

AT half-past 2 o'clock the foundation stone of this school was laid by the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, in presence of his Excellency the Governor, and a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen, who assisted on the occasion. The day was exceedingly unfavourable, and prevented a larger attendance, but there were at least 150 persons present. The boys of the school, headed by the master, Rev. T. P. Wilson, M.A., also braved the weather, and witnessed the interesting ceremony with evident interest. The overseer having announced that all was in readiness, the Lord Bishop stepped forward and said:—

"Dearly beloved in the Lord,—Forasmuch as inspired men under the law did stir up the gift of wisdom and knowledge within them by the studies of good learning in the schools of the Prophets; and, under the Gospel, the Apostle Paul did sanctify profane literature to the glory of God and the advancement of Christ's religion, overcoming at Athens certain philosophers of the Epicureans and the Stoics, as well as the opposition of science—falsely so called; and at Ephesus disputed daily in the school of one Tyrannus; and, not only so, but did exhort the youthful Timothy to 'give attendance to reading,' as well as exhortation and doctrine, and bring with him those treasures of learning, the books and parchments committed to his care; thereby teaching us not to neglect the use of such means in furtherance of the Gospel,—let us humbly

hope that our Heavenly Father will favourably approve our present purpose of building this school for instructing Christian youth in the languages of Holy Scripture, for the advancement of Christian knowledge and of useful learning; and let us devoutly pray for His blessing on this our undertaking."

His Lordship then offered up the following prayer:—

"O, Lord God, to whom power belongeth, the Fountain of all Wisdom, the Author and Giver of all good things, be present with us, we beseech thee, while we lay the foundation-stone of this school, which Thou hast put into the hearts of Thy servants to build, to the glory of Thy name, and for the advancement of religious and useful learning; and bless our design with such success as may tend most to Thy glory and the welfare and happiness of Thy people. Grant that whosoever in time to come shall within these walls be taught the languages in which Thy Spirit caused Thy Holy Word to be written, may learn thereby better to know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent. Let not the wisdom which is foolishness, or science—falsely so called—render unprofitable the studies of this place; but since Thou hast ordained the universe in number, weight, and measure, let our sons here learn to confess Thine eternal wisdom, power, and goodness in the things which Thou hast made; and acknowledging Thy providence and government in the history of kings and nations may know assuredly that righteousness exalteth a kingdom, and blessed are the people who have the Lord for their God. And O, Thou, who art the Shepherd of Thy flock, and didst give commandment to Thine Apostle Peter, and in him to the pastors of Thy Church, to "feed Thy lambs," grant that Thy little ones may here be fed with the sincere milk of the Word, and made wise unto salvation through faith in Thy Holy Name; guard them from the sins and follies of youth, that as they increase in stature they may grow in wisdom and in favour with God and with man; whatever things are lovely and of good report, let them have grace to think on these things; and learn in this place 'to honour all men, to love the brotherhood, to fear God, and to honour the king;' so we that are Thy people and the sheep of Thy pasture shall give Thee thanks for ever, and show forth Thy praise from generation to generation, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen."

The following are the inscriptions deposited, with sundry current coins, in the usual manner:—

THE INSCRIPTION.

In honorem Dei, Patris Filii et Spiritis Sancti,
et ad profectum evangelii sui, bonarumque artium,
lapidem hunc auspicalem scholæ Sancti Petri de Adelaide
Posuit Augustus,
ecclesiæ Adelaidensis episcopus primus,
die vicesimo quarto mensis Maii,
Anno Domino mdcccxlix.
et episcopatus sui secundo:
Regnante Victoria Magnæ Britanniæ et Hiberniæ Regina
annos xii:
Henrico Edvardo Fox Young,
equite aurato, provinciam procurante:
fundatoribus præcipue Guilielmo Allen, armigero,
et venerabili societate ad promovendam doctrinam Christianam:
benefactoribus item nonnullis provincæ incolis.

TO THE GLORY OF THE TRIUNE GOD,

And the advancement of religious and useful learning,
The first stone of the
Collegiate School of St. Peter's, Adelaide,
was laid by Augustus, first Bishop of Adelaide, on the twenty-fourth day of May, A.D., 1849, being the second of his consecration, and the twelfth of the Reign of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province: William Allen, Esq., and the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, being the principal founders, and other inhabitants of South Australia benefactors of the same.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS.

President:
Augustus, Lord Bishop of Adelaide.

Members ex officio:
The Very Reverend the Dean of Adelaide, the Reverend
James Farrell, Colonial Chaplain.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Adelaide, the
Reverend Matthew Blagden Hale.

Members elected:
Rev. William John Woodcock, Incumbent of St. John's.
William Allen, Esq.
Marshall Macdermott, Esq.

Charles Flaxman, Esq.
Charles Burton Newenham, Esq
William Bartley, Esq.
William James, Esq.
James Henderson, Esq.
William Wyatt, Esq.
James George Nash, Esq.
Thomas Shuldham O'Halloran, Esq.
Lewis William Gilles, Esq.

Treasurer:

Francis Corbett Singleton, Esq.

Secretary:

G. W. Hawkes, Esq.

Head Master:

The Rev. Theodore Percival Wilson, M.A., Brazenose College, Oxford.

The foundation stone was then laid by the Bishop, and a hymn sung by some boys from the Pulteney-street school. The Bishop then said:—

"On his arrival in the colony an address had been presented to him by the South Australian Church Society, in which allusion had been made to the subject of education. In his reply, he said that the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge had authorized him to draw upon the funds for a considerable sum towards the establishment of a collegiate school, capable of affording a superior English, classical, and mathematical education, and theological lectures to such young persons as might be desirous of offering themselves for Holy Orders; and if the proposal was met in the same cordial spirit as that in which it had been made, he doubted not that a valuable institution might be set on foot, which, while it provided a sound and liberal education on the definite religious principles of the Church of England and Ireland, might yet offer some advantages to other portions of the Christian community. He was happy to say that that day witnessed the fulfilment of that pledge. The proposition of the Christian Knowledge Society had been cordially received, and in the name of the Council (and he might add, of parents in the province generally), he offered thanks to Mr. Allen for his munificent donation, which, joined to that of the Society, to which he tendered the like thanks, had enabled them to lay that foundation-stone. Adverting then to the religious principles of the institution, the Bishop stated that they were two; the first, that the religious teaching and worship should be definite and according to the standards of the Church of England; the second, that the rights of conscience should be respected. He would neither wound his own by latitudinarian compromise, nor force another by compulsory attendance on the teaching of the church. While we taught our own children according to our principles, the right would be reserved to parents of withdrawing their sons on the Lord's Day, if they felt bound in conscience to do so for the purpose of Divine worship. Respect was paid to the parental relation and to the command, 'Children obey your parents in all things.' The other studies would be arranged with reference to the wants of a young colony; they would be neither exclusively English, nor commercial, nor mathematical, nor classical. Those who had time and means would be, he hoped, so well grounded that they might, if they so pleased, enter upon the career of study and honours at the universities of the mother country. He was thankful that encouragement for scholarship and good conduct would not be wanting; and he had the satisfaction of tendering to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor a vote of thanks from the governors for the gift of 111 acres of land in the province, the rents of which would furnish the 'Young' medal annually, and other suitable rewards. He could not bu refer with feelings of great satisfaction to the head and second masters, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Allom, who were capable of carrying on the system of education with great credit and efficiency; and the names of the governors who had been elected to the Council were a sufficient guarantee that the principles of the institution would be observed. The site of the collegiate school spoke for itself. On the slope above them would stand the chapel, while the college would, he hoped, in due time crown the eminence. The beautiful range of wooded hills on which they looked would inspire in the young Australian the love of country, a feeling which has tended to raise England to her present pitch of glory and greatness. They had happily found native talent in their architect, Mr. H. Stuckey; and the elevation of the proposed buildings which had been exhibited that day, assured them that taste and skill would not be wanting to carry out and complete the design. Finally, he would hope that that institution, raised by the funds of the Church of England, and conducted on its principles, might nevertheless be regarded as an olive branch of religious peace, in its respect for the religious scruples of others. 'Whereto we had attained, we should walk by the same rule.' 'We received each other, but not to doubtful disputations.' He would use a metaphor familiar to their friend Captain Allen, from his former professional pursuits: They would sail under their own flag, but would offer convoy to others as long as they liked to sail with them; when they parted company they would part as friends, though steering in somewhat a different direction."

His Lordship then read the following resolution, thanking Sir Henry Young for his munificent gift to the college:—

"At a meeting of the Council of Governors of the Church of England Collegiate School of St. Peter's, Adelaide, held on Saturday, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1849, it was resolved unanimously:—'That the respectful thanks of the President and Council be tendered publicly at the laying of the foundation-stone of the school-house, on the 24th instant,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

to his Excellency Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, for his munificent gift of a section of land containing 111 acres, to found annual prizes or exhibitions for the encouragement of learning and good conduct in the school.'

" (Signed) AUGUSTUS ADELAIDE,
" President of the Council."

Having handed the parchment on which the above was engrossed to the governor, his Excellency said:—

" To render such services, official and personal, as are within my power on occasions like the present, when we are founding an establishment so permanently useful and creditable to the community, is, of all the privileges incident to my station, that of which the exercise is the most gratifying to my own inclinations, and, I am well assured, is most entirely in accordance with my public duty, as the representative of our beloved Queen; honouring, as Her Majesty is wont to honour with the royal approbation and favour, every institution throughout her vast and glorious empire calculated to diffuse sound learning among the people, and thereby to render them as enlightened as they are free. I feel thoroughly convinced that the work in which we have now engaged is not only of a kind the most extensively useful, but also that it is in its very nature the most durable and honourable in which rational beings can be engaged. The memory of those who erect structures dedicated exclusively to physical objects, as distinguished from intellectual, be their rank never so exalted, their designs never so magnificent, and their uses never so regal, passes away even antecedently to the inevitable decay which awaits all mortal works, whilst those designs which keep alive and spread sound knowledge, are as undying as the intellectual faculties which they have developed and propagated. Of this, I can recall no instance more striking than that the architect of Windsor Castle, although his official rank was high, having been twice Lord High Chancellor of England, and that the Order of the Garter was instituted to celebrate the completion of this magnificent and royal edifice, is remembered not much on this account, but chiefly, if not exclusively, as the munificent founder of collegiate establishments at Winchester and Oxford. The architect of Windsor Castle, the twice Lord Chancellor, is comparatively forgotten; but the name and fame of William of Wickham, who splendidly contributed to the cause of education in the reign of Edward the Third, are but the more endeared and hallowed to us by the lapse of 500 years. In common with the whole community, I learn with admiration that we, too, are indebted for the principal means of founding the first collegiate establishment in South Australia to William Allen, of Adelaide, who, even in this infancy of the colony, is emulating that enlightened munificence which has proved of imperishable utility and renown to Old England. Allow me, my Lord, in conclusion, to observe, that the zeal and success with which you have furthered this good work, and, above all the liberal and comprehensive basis on which the rules of admission are framed, to which you have so cheerfully assented, have rendered it very appropriate that your Lordship should receive from the governors of the college the compliment of laying the foundation-stone, a task which you have so impressively performed that the act will for ever be memorable in the annals of the colony."

The ceremony of the day here concluded, and the company separated. The plan of the building appears to be well considered, and highly ornamental. It is to be seen at the exchange rooms. The principal front is to be 147 feet long, with two wings of about 100 feet each. The dining-hall and school-room will each be 40 feet by 21, and 16 feet in height. The library, opening into the latter, is to be 30 feet by 20. The building will include a master's residence and all requisite offices. It is to be built in the Tudor style, but the tracery of the oriel and other large windows will await further contributions for completion. The whole will be surmounted by a central tower 60 feet in height.

Statutes and Rules of the Church of England Collegiate School of St. Peter's, Adelaide.

OFFICE BEARERS.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS.

President.

Augustus, Lord Bishop of Adelaide.

Members ex officio.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Adelaide, the Rev. James Farrell, M.A., Colonial Chaplain.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Adelaide, the Rev. Matthew Blagden Hale, M.A.

Members elected.

Rev. William John Woodcock, Incumbent of St. John's.
William Allen, Esq.
Marshall Macdermott, Esq.
Charles Flaxman, Esq.
Charles Burton Newenham, Esq.
William Bartley, Esq.
William James, Esq.
James Henderson, Esq.
William Wyatt, Esq.
James George Nash, Esq.
Thomas Shuldham O'Halloran, Esq.
Lewis W. Gilles, Esq.

Treasurer.

Francis Corbet Singleton, Esq.

Secretary.

George Wright Hawkes, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Hardy and James.

Bankers.

The Bank of Australasia.

Head Master.

The Rev. Theodore Percival Wilson, M.A., Brazenose College, Oxford.

Second Master.

Spencer Percy Richard Allom, Esq., St. John's College, Oxford.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Statutes and Regulations.

I. The Church of England Collegiate School of St. Peter's Adelaide, is open to the admission of *all* who shall conform to the rules hereinafter specified. In it shall be taught the Holy Scriptures in the original tongues, the principles of the Christian religion, classics, and mathematics, together with any language, art, branch of science, or literature, which shall from time to time be deemed by the Visitor and Governors of the said school to constitute a sound and liberal education.

II. The property and management of the said school shall be vested in a Council of fifteen Governors, of whom not less than three nor more than five shall be clergymen of the Church of England. The Lay Governors shall make and subscribe the declaration contained in the Schedule A at the first Council after accepting office. No Governor to be entitled to act until such declaration shall have been so made and subscribed.

III. The Lord Bishop of Adelaide, for the time being, shall be *ex officio* a Governor, and President of the Council; the Dean of the Cathedral Church for the time being, and the Archdeacon of Adelaide for the time being, shall also be Governors *ex officio*. Of the remaining twelve, four shall, *pro hac vice*, be nominated by William Allen, Esq., and the remainder by the body of original proprietors of the Collegiate School. As vacancies occur by death, leaving the colony, or a Governor becoming otherwise disqualified, the Council shall meet within twenty-one days and ballot for a proper person to fill the said vacancy.

IV. Secession from the communion of the Church of England, insolvency, felony, insanity, neglect or refusal to perform the duties of the office, or two years' absence from the colony, shall constitute disqualification for the office of Governor.

V. The Governors, appointed in the manner aforesaid, shall, without delay, take the necessary steps to procure an Act of Incorporation, under the name of "The Governors of the Church of England Collegiate School of St. Peter's Adelaide."

VI. The Lord Bishop of Adelaide for the time being shall be the Visitor, with power to enter the school at any time to examine and instruct the scholars; to inspect the accounts and general management of the institution; to correct abuses and to prevent the adoption of any bye laws that might contravene the fundamental principles of the school, or frustrate the intentions of the original founders. Should any disagreement arise between the Governors as to the interpretation of any of the rules and statutes, or the bye-laws, the matter shall be referred to the Visitor, whose decision shall be final; provided always that no Governor shall be precluded from appealing to a Court of law upon any question affecting the rights of property.

VII. The entire management of the establishment, as well as the appointment and removal of the head master, who must be a clerk in holy orders, holding the licence of the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, shall be for ever vested in the Governors; but the Governors and head master conjointly shall appoint and remove the second and other masters.

VIII. Until the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, no one shall be appointed to the office of head master who has not graduated in Arts or Civil Law in one of the Universities of the United Kingdom; but from and after that period any clerk in holy orders, holding a licence from the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, whose classical, scientific, and literary attainments are such as would, in the opinion of the Visitor, fairly entitle him to rank with a Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Arts, at least, of any University above referred to, or who shall have obtained a diploma from any incorporated College in any of the British colonies, shall be eligible for the said office. This clause, however, is not to preclude the Governors, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the head mastership, from making the best temporary arrangement in their power for carrying on the business of the school.

IX. Neither the head nor second master shall be a Governor, nor hold a cure of souls; but they shall be at liberty to take such ministerial duty as may not interfere with their scholastic and other engagements having reference to their pupils.

X. Neither the head nor second master shall be removed from his office, except for immorality or gross neglect of duty, without three months' notice being given to him of such intended removal, or his salary for such period paid to him; and any master who shall vacate his appointment, without having given notice in writing to the Governors of such his intention, three months previously, shall be deemed to have forfeited his salary for such period.

XI. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of head master, applications for such appointment shall, within seven days of such vacancy being declared, be invited by advertisement in not less than two of the Adelaide newspapers. The testimonials and qualifications of the candidates offering themselves shall be then subjected to an examination by a Committee of three, appointed by the Governors, of whom the Visitor for the time being shall always be one. This Committee having made their report in writing to the Council, any member may put in nomination any one of the candidates for the office. Notice shall then be given in the "Gazette," or through any other public medium, as well as by circular to each Governor, of the day and hour fixed for the election, which shall be by ballot, and which shall take place within twenty-eight days of such office becoming vacant; and the gentleman who shall be found to have the greatest number of votes shall be declared duly elected. No appointment, however, shall be deemed valid or complete until a written engagement, according to the form prescribed in Schedule B, shall have been entered into between the head master elect and the Council of Governors, by their secretary.

XII. The second master shall be appointed in the same manner as the head master, excepting that the latter, conjointly with the Committee of three appointed to examine the testimonials and qualifications of the candidates, shall nominate to the Council a fit person to fill the said office. The other masters shall be appointed in like manner.

XIII. The pupils of the Collegiate School shall be distributed into the following divisions:—

1. Tuition boys, who shall receive instruction only.
2. Day boarders, who shall be provided with a dinner five days in the week.
3. Boarders, who shall be educated, lodged, and boarded.
4. Foundation boys, who shall be educated, boarded, lodged, and clothed.

XIV. The public school hours shall be—in the morning from nine till twelve; in the afternoon from two till half-past four o'clock.

XV. The business of the school shall be always commenced in the morning by reading a form of prayer appointed by the Visitor and Council, at which all the pupils shall be expected reverently to assist; and by reading a portion of the canonical Scriptures, in the authorised version of the Church of England, in which all the pupils shall, when required by the masters, take part. In the afternoon the business of the school shall be always concluded with a form of prayer, likewise appointed by the Visitor and Council. This duty shall be always performed by the head or second master.

XVI. The *curriculum* of study shall be determined from time to time by the Governors, assisted by the head master.

XVII. Half-yearly examinations of the pupils shall be held by the Visitor, or examiners deputed by him, at which the parents or guardians of the scholars shall be invited to attend.

XVIII. The vacations and holydays shall be as follows: in June or July, four weeks; in December or January, four weeks; Queen's birthday; proclamation of the colony; and every Saturday, and such other days as the Council shall determine.

XIX. No boy labouring under any infectious or contagious disorder shall be allowed to attend the school; nor shall any boy remain in it whose example would, in the opinion of the head master and Council, exercise any injurious influence upon the other pupils.

XX. Any boy not under seven years of age, who can read and write, shall be eligible for admission.

XXI. The whole of the pecuniary arrangements respecting tuition, board, and lodging, shall be made with the parents or guardians, by the Governors through their secretary.

XXII. The terms of payment for each pupil shall be from time to time prescribed by the Council of Governors.

XXIII. All payments for the above objects shall be made quarterly in advance.

XXIV. Foundation boys are the nominees of benefactors or their heirs or assigns, or corporate successors, according to the following terms:—Any person giving or bequeathing to the Governors of the Church of England Collegiate School of St. Peter's Adelaide, property for such special object, shall, so long as it shall yield a clear income of 50*l.* per annum, have the privilege of nominating and keeping always at the school one pupil, who shall be educated, lodged, boarded, and clothed, by the said Governors, free of all charges; and for every 50*l.* so accruing to the said corporation, the benefactor, his heirs, assigns, or corporate successors, shall be entitled to one such nomination.

XXV. In the event of such benefactor, or his heirs, or assigns, or corporate successors, failing to nominate within three calendar months to a vacancy occurring in his, or her nomination, after due notice, such nomination shall lapse to the Governors, who shall elect from the school the most deserving boy, taking into consideration conduct as well as attainments.

XXVI. Parties endowing the corporation or trustees, to the amount of the annual tuition fee, or tuition and day-boarding fee, or tuition and boarding fee, shall themselves, their heirs, assigns, or corporate successors, in like manner exercise the same privilege of nomination to the class, or division so endowed, lapse of nomination to be provided for as above.

XXVII. Each boarding pupil shall wear a cap and gown, of such form and material as shall be determined on by the Visitor and Council.

XXVIII. The foundation boys shall, besides the cap and gown, wear such uniform dress as may from time to time be appointed by the Visitor and the Council.

XXIX. The boarding and foundation pupils shall be lodged, boarded, and otherwise provided for within the establishment, under the head master, and such other officers as shall be appointed by the Governors for that purpose. The head master shall be responsible for the general discipline of the establishment.

XXX. On the Lord's Day, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, all public worship within the precincts of the collegiate establishment shall be according to the Liturgy and Formularies of the Church of England; and until a chapel shall be attached to the collegiate buildings, or a room licensed by the Lord Bishop, for divine worship within them, the boarders and foundation boys shall be taken on those days by the head master, or such person as, with the consent of the Governors, he shall depute, to such church belonging to the Church of England, as the Visitor and Governors shall appoint. Also, a sermon, or exposition of Scripture shall be delivered by the head master, or other officiating minister on those days, whenever such chapel as aforesaid, shall have been built, or a room licensed for divine worship.

XXXI. Nevertheless, nothing in the above rule shall be construed to prevent any boarder, or foundation boy, receiving leave of absence, on written application to the governors by his parents, guardians, or friends whom they shall nominate, to spend the Lord's Day, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, with them. This application shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the Governors; provided always that the hour of closing the gates (to be fixed by the Council) shall be duly observed, and a certificate (the form of which, according to Schedule C, shall be provided by the Governors), signed by the parent, guardian, or friend so nominated, be brought to the head master by the boy on his return.

XXXII. During the week one or more lectures shall be given by the head master, on the doctrines and evidences of Christiantty, and on the History of the Church, at which all the pupils shall be required to attend.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

XXXIII. During the week one or more lectures shall be given by the head master also, on the peculiar principles and formularies of the Church of England, but attendance at these shall not be required from those pupils whose parents being members of other communions shall wish them to be exempt.

XXXIV. The Governors, with the sanction of the Visitor, shall be empowered to make any new rules, statutes, or bye-laws, with a view to the more efficient conducting or expansion of the collegiate school; provided always that no such rule, statute, or bye-law, shall contravene the fundamental principles of its constitution.

XXXV. There shall be monthly meetings of the Governors, for the admission of pupils, and for the transaction of other business.

XXXVI. The Governors shall appoint a secretary who shall keep a book, in which the proceedings of all meetings of the Governors (not less than five of whom shall form a quorum) shall be minuted and signed by the chairman.

XXXVII. The Governors shall appoint a treasurer, who shall half-yearly submit the accounts of the Corporation properly balanced at the monthly meetings of the Governors, held in January and July; such treasurer shall make no payment on account of the collegiate establishment without the account being first passed by the Council, signed by the chairman, and countersigned by the secretary.

XXXVIII. The Governors shall cause to be invested as an endowment not less than 500*l.*, in such a way as shall be immediately productive of a revenue.

XXXIX. The Governors shall employ the remainder of the funds at their disposal in the erection of collegiate buildings on the site, and according to the plans agreed upon by William Allen, Esq., and the Council acting for and on behalf of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the original Proprietary.

XL. The Lord Bishop of Adelaide, William Allen, Esq., and the body of proprietors, shall severally convey to the Council of Governors, the property intended by them or their constituents, to be devoted to the collegiate school, founded on the principles and conditions set forth in the above rules and regulations.

XLI. Until a college be erected for the admission of senior students, it shall be lawful for the Governors to assign dormitories in the collegiate school buildings for the accommodation of Church of England students in theology, not exceeding at any one time four in number, on terms for board and lodging to be fixed by the Council.

APPENDIX.

Schedule A.

Declaration to be subscribed by a Governor on accepting that office.

I, *A. B.*, do declare that I am a member of the Church of England, and that I do allow the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer to be agreeable to the word of God; and do hereby accept the office of Governor of the Church of England Collegiate School of St. Peter's Adelaide; and promise, to the best of my judgment and ability, to perform the duties of the said office.

Schedule B.

Engagement between the Head Master and Council of Governors.

I, *A. B.*, B.A. or M.A., or B.C.L., or D.C.L., of College, clerk in holy orders, holding the license of the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, do hereby engage to fulfil the duties of Head Master of the Church of England Collegiate School of St. Peter's Adelaide, as fixed by the statutes of the said school, together with bye-laws to be made from time to time by the Council of Governors, according to the Statute, No. 34, receiving quarterly the undermentioned stipend.

(Signed) A. B.

Day
Year
Quarterly stipend

Schedule C.

I certify that *A. B.* has passed his leave of absence with my knowledge and consent.

(Signed) C. D.

Day
Year

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 93.) No. 33.

NEW ZEALAND.
No. 33.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., to Earl GREY.

Government House, Auckland,
July 9, 1849.

MY LORD, (Received November 23, 1849.)

I HAD hoped by the present opportunity to have transmitted to your Lordship the Blue Books for the provinces of New Ulster and New Munster; but that for New Munster not having reached me, I think it better no longer to delay forwarding the Blue Book for New Ulster, together with my Annual Report upon these colonies.

Enclosure No. 1. Blue Book for New Ulster for 1848.

2. In order that this Annual Report may be understood, it is necessary to take the following view of the present state of these colonies:—

3. They are composed at present of what may be termed nine principal European settlements, besides smaller dependencies of these. The largest of the settlements contains about seven thousand (7,000) European inhabitants; and their total European population may be stated at about twenty thousand (20,000) souls. These settlements are scattered over a distance of about eight hundred (800) miles of latitude; they are separated from each other by wide intervals; and communication, even for persons on horseback, exists only between three of them. Their inhabitants are chiefly British subjects, but there are amongst them many Americans, French, and Germans. The majority of them have never been trained to the use of arms. The settlers, both in the main colonies and the subordinate dependencies, have occupied the country in so scattered and irregular a manner, that it would be found impossible to afford them efficient protection. They are generally without arms, and would probably be deprived of them by the aboriginal population if they possessed them at any remote stations.

4. The wide intervals between these European colonies are occupied by a native race, estimated to consist of one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) souls, a very large proportion of whom are males, capable of bearing arms. These natives are generally armed with rifles or double-barreled guns; they are skilled in the use of their weapons, and take great care of them; they are addicted to war; have repeatedly, in encounters with our troops, been reported by our own officers to be equal to any European troops; and are such good tacticians that we have never yet succeeded in bringing them to a decisive encounter, they having always availed themselves of the advantage afforded by their wilds and fastnesses. Their armed bodies move without any baggage, and are attended by the women, who carry potatoes on their backs for the warriors, or subsist them by digging fern root, so that they are wholly independent of supplies, and can move and subsist their forces in countries where our troops cannot live.

5. I should correct here a popular fallacy, which, if ever acted upon, might prove ruinous to these settlements. It has been customary to compare them to the early American colonies, and the natives of this country to the North American Indians. There appears to be no analogy between the irregular manner in which these islands were partially peopled by whalers and persons from all portions of the globe and the pilgrim fathers who founded the early settlements in America. And I have been assured by many excellent and experienced officers, well acquainted with America and this country, that there is, in a military point of view, no analogy at all between the natives of the two countries; the Maories, both in weapons and knowledge of the art of war, a skill in planning and perseverance in carrying out the operations of a lengthened campaign, being infinitely superior to the American Indians. In fact, there can be no doubt that they are, for warfare in this country, even better equipped than our own troops.

6. These natives, from the positions which they occupy between all the settlements, can choose their own point of attack, and might even so mislead the most wary Government as to their intended operations as to render it extremely difficult to tell at what point they intended to strike a blow. They

NEW ZEALAND.

can move their forces with rapidity and secrecy from one point of the country to another; whilst, from the total absence of roads, the impassable nature of the country, and the utter want of supplies, it is impossible to move a European force more than a few miles into the interior from any settlement.

7. The natives, moreover, present no point at which they can be attacked, or against which operations can be carried on. Finding now that we can readily destroy their pas or fortifications, they no longer construct them, but live in scattered villages, round which they have their cultivations, and these they can abandon without difficulty or serious loss, being readily received and fed by any friendly tribe to whom they may repair. They thus present no vulnerable point. Amongst them are large numbers of lawless spirits, who are too ready, for the sake of excitement and the hope of plunder, to follow any predatory chief. To assist in anything which might be regarded as a national war, there can be little doubt that almost every village would pour forth its chiefs and its population.

8. With these characteristics of courage and warlike vagrancy, the Maories present, however, other remarkable traits of character. Nearly the whole nation has now been converted to Christianity. They are fond of agriculture, take great pleasure in cattle and horses; like the sea, and form good sailors; are attached to Europeans, admire their customs and manners; are extremely ambitious of rising in civilization, and of becoming skilled in European arts; they are apt at learning; in many respects extremely conscientious and observant of their word; are ambitious of honours, and are probably the most covetous race in the world. They are also agreeable in manners, and attachments of a lasting character readily and frequently spring up between them and the Europeans.

9. A consideration of these circumstances will, I think, lead to the conclusion that any attempt to form, in those portions of these islands which are densely peopled by the natives, an ordinary European settlement, the inhabitants of which produced all they required, and were wholly independent of the native race, must end in failure. The natives in the vicinity of such a settlement, finding themselves excluded from all community of prosperity with its inhabitants, would soon form lawless bands of borderers, who, if they did not speedily sweep away the settlement, would yet by their constant incursions so harass and impoverish its inhabitants, that they would certainly soon withdraw to the neighbouring Australian settlements, where they could lead a life of peace and freedom from such incursions. Upon the other hand, however, it would appear that a race such as has been described could be easily incorporated into any British settlement with mutual advantage to both races; the natives supplying agricultural produce, poultry, pigs, and a constant supply of labour (although yet rude and unskilled), whilst, upon the other hand, the Europeans would supply the various manufactured goods required by the natives, and provide for the manifold wants created by their increasing civilization. Such a class of settlements might easily grow into prosperous communities, into which the natives, with characters softened by Christianity, civilization, and a taste for previously unknown luxuries, would readily be absorbed.

10. The questions to be solved have therefore been, how to induce the native race cordially to assist in the attempt to create so desirable a state of things, and how to provide the funds requisite for governing so many isolated settlements, spread over so vast a tract of difficult country, the intervals between which are occupied by so warlike a race, over whom it was necessary to exercise some control? It is worthy of remark here, that the united population of New Zealand is as large as that of New South Wales has, until very recently, been, and that it is a population, from its mixed and peculiar elements, infinitely more difficult to govern than that of New South Wales, whilst the cost of the machine of government is greatly increased from the number of the settlements and their distance from each other. In point of fact, the several settlements are distinct colonies, and both in the difference of feelings and interests of the Europeans, and of the respective native tribes inhabiting each, differ much more widely from each other than many British colonies do. It appears, therefore, that it would be imprudent and unjust to attempt to draw any parallel in these respects between New Zealand and any other British colonial possession.

11. In carrying out any plan, having for its object the amalgamation of the two races, the following difficulties have, until recently, presented themselves:—

1stly. Hostile encounters had taken place between the settlers and the natives in the south of New Zealand, and between Her Majesty's forces and the natives in the northern portion of the country, in all of which the number of killed and wounded on our side had been comparatively so large, and the loss of the enemy so small, that they had been led to form an exaggerated notion of their own prowess and strength, and a desire of emulating the example of those chiefs who were imagined by their countrymen to have gained great successes, had excited a spirit of exultation and dissatisfaction throughout the greater portion of the islands, so that whilst a rebellion was actually raging in one portion of the islands, it was too probable that the natives would speedily break out into similar excesses in other portions of them.

2ndly. Disputes existed between the settlers and the natives in various places regarding their respective rights to certain lands. These disputes, relating to the personal interests of the parties concerned, created between them a feeling of hostility and bitterness which was gradually raising race against race, and which threatened ultimately to become a feeling which could only be put a stop to by the extermination of one party or the other.

3rdly. As a necessary result of the difficulties existing under the two previous heads, the revenue had almost disappeared, and by the issue of paper money, a large debt had been contracted; there was thus an absence of the funds requisite for the re-establishment of order and good government, whilst the settlers had also, to a great extent, lost all confidence in their future prospects, and were in a disheartened and desponding condition.

4thly. A very great difficulty had been created by the Crown's right of pre-emption having been waived in favour of certain individuals over large tracts of land, and by the inordinate demands of other persons to extensive tracts of country having been entertained by the Government, the result of which was, that a party of land claimants had been called into existence who made demands so extravagant and illegal that no Government could accede to them, nor did it appear practicable to make a settlement of these claims, even upon the most liberal basis, without incurring for the Government such a degree of hostility from a large number of persons as would probably exceedingly embarrass and impede any subsequent administrations.

12. In determining the line of policy the Government should pursue in reference to the first class, of the difficulties above named, that is, in reference to the war which existed in New Zealand, and the rebellion which appeared likely to break out, the following considerations seemed naturally to present themselves:—

13. It appeared to be clearly the duty of the Government, in a firm and decided manner, to crush the existing rebellion, and to put down without delay any disturbances which might afterwards break out; but yet it also seemed clear that its ruling line of policy should be not to embark in any operations in which an absolute certainty did not exist of speedy and complete success, and rather to delay engaging in hostilities which might appear necessary than hurriedly to embark in any contest the result of which could not be foreseen.

14. Indeed, delay in engaging in hostilities was, wherever practicable, obviously the first duty of the Government of this territory. No knowledge of the country of such a nature as to enable an officer to move with certainty a body of troops even to a few miles from any of our settlements, was possessed by the Government.

The number of persons who possessed a competent knowledge of the native language was so few that it was impossible to secure the services of the requisite number of interpreters. The two races had so recently been brought into close contact, that their ignorance of their respective appearance, of their language, customs, and manners, filled them with mutual distrust, whilst their disputes, in relation to land, embittered their feelings of hostility. It appeared very probable that as the two races became more accustomed to each other, as their knowledge of each other's language and customs increased, and as their private differences were adjusted, so would all necessity for war and conflict between them wear away; whilst, should these anticipations of a delay in military operations rendering a war unnecessary, prove correct, it would clearly have been an uncalled for measure of severity to hurry on a contest with the natives.

NEW ZEALAND.

And in the case of each individual who fell in such a conflict, it might have been said that from his ignorance a man had been destroyed whom a few months' enlightenment would have rendered a good subject, a valuable consumer of British manufactured goods, and a contributor to the revenue. The loss to Great Britain by engaging in an unnecessary war would also have been great; every 100 soldiers that had fallen must have cost at least 10,000*l.* Moreover, Great Britain, in dispatching two regiments to this country, had made great exertions, which it could not continue or repeat without considerable inconvenience to the public service. Yet even a very few false movements might have entailed so considerable a loss upon the small force in this country as to have rendered large and continued reinforcements necessary. It is perhaps not too much to say, that during a considerable period of time any signal failure in an operation which had been entered upon, would have led to a simultaneous and almost general rising, the effects and cost of which may easily be conceived.

15. It was also certain that even if the anticipations which had been formed of the benefits which might spring to both races from delaying military operations had not been realized, and it had proved ultimately necessary to embark in a war, yet that each month's delay, by increasing our knowledge of the country and of the native language, and by enabling us to complete our roads and to consolidate our establishments, would be of the greatest advantage to Great Britain, by enabling it to enter on the contest with greater means and more certainty of success.

16. Mercy, justice, and prudence, all appeared therefore to point to delay as the general rule on which the Government should act. This line of policy has therefore been in all instances unswervingly pursued, and the result has quite equalled the anticipation which might reasonably have been formed; for whilst the rebellion which existed and the disturbances which naturally sprung from that rebellion have been in all instances crushed, the total loss, of all ranks, sustained on our side through so long a period of time has amounted to only 28 killed and 53 wounded; and in as far as human judgment can form an estimate of such matters, no probability exists of any extensive rebellion ever hereafter breaking out in the country, and even should such disturbances again unhappily break out, our knowledge of the country is now so much more accurate, our alliances with the natives have become so much more numerous, our military roads have already been so far completed, the number of persons acquainted with the native language and customs so increased, and the natives' supplies of arms and ammunition have been so much diminished, that we should enter on such a contest with infinitely greater advantages than we formerly possessed.

See Return attached.

17. The efforts which have been made by the Government of this country for the removal of the second class of difficulties alluded to were of two kinds:—

1st. The resumption of the Crown's right of pre-emption, which had unfortunately been abandoned, and—

2nd. The adjustment of many of the almost innumerable land questions which existed. The task of resuming the Crown's right of pre-emption appeared to be one of great difficulty and danger, but the natural good sense of the natives, and their continually increasing confidence in the Government, have rendered its accomplishment much less difficult than was anticipated. The various steps which have been taken for the adjustment of the disputes in refereuce to land have been so fully detailed in the Despatches from the various authorities, and the large mass of documents which have been transmitted to the Home Government, that it may be unnecessary to say more than, that with very few and trifling exceptions, every land question in the southern province has been already disposed of, whilst in the northern province nearly all questions connected with lands have been also arranged, with the exception of those which, resting upon grants issued by the Crown, can only be dealt with by our Courts in the ordinary manner.

18. The measures taken to remedy the difficulties detailed under the third head, namely, the want of a revenue, the existence of a depreciated paper currency, and the failure which had taken place in the confidence and expectations of the settlers, have also all been fully detailed in the Despatches which relate to those subjects. The objects contemplated by the Government, in reference to these subjects, may be generally stated to have been the imposition

of duties which, by a system of indirect taxation, might raise from the native as well as from the European population a revenue which would increase with every successive step of their advancement, and yearly yield the means for their more efficient control and government, whilst in aid of and in connexion with these plans the depreciated paper currency was partly withdrawn, and the remaining portion of it was converted into a funded debt.

19. In order to remedy, in as far as possible, the evils enumerated under the 4th head, namely, the difficulties which had been created by the Crown's right of pre-emption having been waived in favour of certain individuals over large tracts of land, and the claims of others having been entertained to enormous tracts of country, every effort has been made to adjust these claims upon the most liberal terms, and to carry out these arrangements in the most conciliatory manner; this being, however, one of those cases in which individuals have been led to form extravagant expectations which it was impossible for any Government to realize, no efforts could probably have prevented much disappointment and bitterness of feeling ensuing, and it is probable that nothing but time can completely eradicate this evil, although, from the settlement of so large a number of these claims, and from the arrival of so many disinterested persons in the colony, the proportionate number of individuals, whose expectations have been disappointed, is gradually decreasing, and their influence, as a party, will soon cease to be felt.

20. But little would, however, have been accomplished if the Government had confined itself simply to an attempt to remove the various evils under which these islands were labouring. It was necessary that active measures should at the same time be taken, without delay, for the amalgamation of the two races; that the confidence of the natives should be won; that they should be inspired with a taste for the comforts and conveniences of civilized life; that they should be led to abandon their old habits; that the chiefs should be induced to renounce their right of declaring peace and war; and that the whole of the native race should be led to abandon their barbarous modes of deciding disputes and administering justice, and should be induced for the future to resort to our Courts for the adjustment of their differences and the punishment of their offenders.

21. Thoroughly to accomplish a change of this nature would require a long series of years and a succession of generations.

22. The utmost, therefore, that any Government could hope to do was to establish institutions which might imperceptibly but certainly lead to so complete a change of manners in a barbarous nation as was contemplated; and to secure these institutions by such laws and by such a constitution as appeared to afford a reasonable guarantee for their perpetuity, the first step to be taken to ensure these ends appeared to be, to convince the natives that our laws were better than their own, as affording more perfect security for life and property, and a much more ready means of adjusting differences which might arise either between natives and Europeans or amongst natives themselves.

23. To attain these ends the Resident Magistrate's Ordinance was passed, and Mixed Courts were constituted for the settlement of disputes betwixt natives. At the same time a considerable number of their young chiefs and most promising young men were enrolled in an armed police force, and thus habituated to act as actual administrators in the lowest offices of the law, and were made acquainted with the practical administration of the law in our inferior Courts. This latter measure, at the time it was introduced, excited unbounded ridicule, yet probably no measure has been so totally successful in its results. The native armed police force has furnished gallant men who have led our skirmishing parties and who have fallen like good soldiers in the discharge of their duty; and it has furnished intelligent, sober, and steady constables, whose services, under various circumstances, have been found of great utility. The actual result of the two measures combined is sufficiently attested by the number and importance of the cases in which natives were concerned which have been recently decided by our tribunals, to which until lately the natives never resorted.

24. To bring the natives under the influence of the Government, and to gain their confidence and attachment, various measures have been resorted to by the Government. Hospitals have been established in the principal districts to which both races have been equally admitted, and in which they have been

NEW ZEALAND.

tended with equal care; savings' banks have been instituted for the benefit of both races; a considerable number of natives have been employed in the minor offices of the Government establishments; pensions have been conferred on those chiefs who, during the first rebellion, were most distinguished by their gallantry, fidelity, and devotion to the British cause. Large numbers of natives have been employed on public works and in the construction of roads, thereby securing to the colony the advantage of excellent lines of communication, whilst, from the discipline maintained amongst those employed upon public works, those works formed in fact industrial schools, in which the natives were trained to European habits of order and obedience, were accustomed to use European tools instead of their own rude implements, and were thus gradually trained to become useful labourers for the colonists. The natives have also been encouraged to pursue improved modes of husbandry, to construct mills, to acquire vessels, to attend to the breeding of cattle and horses, and a newspaper is fortnightly published by the Government, for the purpose of giving them useful information and plain practical directions on all those points to which the Government is anxious they should direct their attention.

25. These various measures may be, however, said to aim only at the present improvement and advancement of the native race, and to make no adequate provision for their continual advancement in the arts of civilized life, and for the education of the native children upon such a system that they might have a prospect of standing on terms of equality with the European race, and of understanding and speaking their language.

26. Fortunately the task of the Government in this respect has been an easy one. There existed in this country three missions, established by different Christian denominations, amongst whom there is, perhaps, an emulation as to which should achieve the greatest amount of good, and it may reasonably be doubted whether at any period of the world there has existed in one country, amongst so large a number of men who had devoted themselves to the holy calling of a missionary so many persons who were eminently qualified by piety, ability, and zeal to discharge the functions of the office upon which they had entered: the result has been that these gentlemen, scattered throughout the country, have exercised an influence without which all the measures adopted by the Government would have produced but little effect. Won by their teaching, the natives have almost as an entire race embraced Christianity, and have abandoned the most revolting of their heathen customs. Instructed by the missionaries, probably a greater proportion of the population than in any country in Europe are able to read and write; and encouraged by the precept and example of the same gentlemen, they have, in all parts of the islands, made considerable progress in the rougher branches of civilized life. The Government, therefore, in establishing schools thought it most desirable not to attempt to set up a system of its own which might have required years for its development (during which a generation might have melted away, and an opportunity have been lost which could never be recalled), but rather to join its exertions to those of the missionaries, and to endeavour, whilst it established its own educational institutions, to render the system of the missionaries more complete and effective than hitherto. It therefore provided considerable funds which should be set apart for educational purposes, but determined that these funds should be applied under the direction of the heads of the different denominations who had missions established in New Zealand; it being provided that the several institutions, which received any portion of these funds should be conducted upon the industrial system; that the English language should be taught there, and that a sound religious education should be imparted to the pupils. Provision was also made for the appointment by the Government of inspectors who will examine into the state of the schools, and will ascertain that the various requirements which are imposed by the laws relating to these institutions are strictly complied with.

27. All these measures appeared calculated to secure a permanent and constantly increasing, instead of a scanty and superficial civilization for the native population; and in order still further to increase the chances of success, two laws were passed, the first of which prohibited the natives from procuring arms or ammunition, and the second of which debarred them from the use of

spirituous liquors. These regulations appeared stringent and likely to create discontent, but it was thought probable that, united with so many other measures of a character which were agreeable to the natives, and clearly calculated to promote their welfare, their strong natural good sense would lead them to see that these more distasteful restrictions had originated in the same care for their welfare, as had suggested the other portions of the system, and the result has justified the anticipations which were formed, as they have, without complaint, acquiesced in these regulations, and generally and cheerfully acknowledge their beneficial tendency.

28. In the course of the past 18 months the natives have, on several occasions, shown in the most striking manner their increasing confidence in our institutions, and their knowledge of the rights they have gained by their incorporation into the British Empire, by carefully considering the effect that proposed measures are likely to have upon their future welfare, and by evincing their gratitude or dissatisfaction by forwarding congratulatory addresses for benefits received, or by transmitting memorials against proposed measures to the Queen, on whose justice and desire to promote their welfare they evidently relied with the most implicit confidence.

29. The most cursory consideration of the large number of objects which the Government proposed to itself, in carrying out the system of policy which has just been detailed, must have shown that it relied upon receiving, at least for some years, considerable monied assistance from some extraneous source, until the improvement which might naturally be looked for in the internal traffic and external commerce of the colony had so far improved the revenue that it would suffice to defray the necessary expenditure of the Government.

30. Such assistance was, in point of fact, most generously supplied by the Imperial Parliament, and it hence became an important object for the local Government so to conduct the financial operations of the colony that it might, at the earliest possible period, dispense with the assistance which was afforded to it, and thus cease to be a burden upon the parent state which had so liberally aided it during its early struggles. This end may be said to be so far attained, that in the ensuing year the resources of the country will suffice to defray the whole of its expenditure with the exception of 15,000*l.*, if the proposed financial operations are approved of which were detailed in the Despatch named in the margin, whilst, as in each succeeding year, an increase of revenue may be looked for, and no corresponding increase in the expenditure will be requisite, the amount of assistance received from Great Britain can be still further rapidly diminished in each year subsequent to 1850.

No. 52, April 20, 1849.

31. In order that every guarantee might be afforded that the state of prosperity to which these colonies were attaining might have a character of permanency, it was still necessary that institutions should be devised which would ultimately constitute a form of government which was likely to be adapted to the circumstances of this country, and to be satisfactory to its mixed and peculiar population. It also appeared to be a matter of great importance, that continual advances should be made towards such institutions, so that their introduction might be gradual, and that they might, as it were, imperceptibly grow with the growth of the colony.

32. Such a form of institutions had already in their main outline been sketched by your Lordship, and these in their main features presented a constitution than which nothing better could be devised here, although alterations in the details appeared necessary to adapt them to this country, and to the feelings of its inhabitants. These alterations were made, and the form of constitution which appeared best adapted to New Zealand was fully reported on in the Despatches named in the margin, whilst several steps preparatory to their introduction have already been taken in this country, and in point of fact, with the exception that the assemblies, instead of being elective, are nominated by the Crown; the proposed system may be said already to be in full operation in New Zealand. The great error which the local Government is in this respect thought by one party in the colony to have committed, is too great a delay in introducing the elective principle. It may, perhaps, upon the other hand be urged that, looking to the peculiar condition and population of this country, it is better to err on the side of prudence, and not to incur the risk of the fearful evils which would ensue from another rebellion for the sake of acquiring one or two years earlier that which must certainly within so short a period be obtained.

No. 106, Nov. 29, 1848.
No. 4, Feb. 2, 1849.
No. 23, Mar. 15, 1849.
No. 27, Mar. 22, 1849.

NEW ZEALAND.

33. The foregoing sketch of the policy which has been pursued by the local Government, and the reasons upon which that policy has been based, will probably, when taken in conjunction with the various Despatches which I have written upon the several subjects alluded to (and which fill up the present outline), form so complete an exposition of the recent proceedings of the Government in these colonies as will make your Lordship fully to understand the returns contained in the Blue Book for New Ulster. I can only trust that I have not omitted to forward information upon any subject which your Lordship may deem important, although amongst so large a mass of matter it is difficult not to fall into the error of too hastily passing over subjects which may be only imperfectly understood in England.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) G. GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 2. Blue Book for New Munster for 1848.

P.S.—I this morning received from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Munster a copy of the Blue Book for that province, together with the usual Annual Report; it is fortunately, therefore, still in my power to forward these documents to your Lordship, together with the Blue Book for New Ulster.

Enclosure No. 3. Lieut.-Gov. Eyre to the Gov.-in-Chief, No. 65, June 25, 1849.

July 10, 1849. G. G.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded in New Zealand from March 4 to July 2, 1845.

Date.	Name of Place.	Killed.	Number.	Wounded.	Number.
1845.					
March 4 . .	Kororarika	Soldiers . .	4	Soldiers . .	1
		Seamen . .	6	Seamen . .	8
May 8 . .	Okaihan	Soldiers . .	13	Soldiers and Seamen . .	39
		Seamen . .	..		
July 1 . .	Ohaiowai	Soldiers . .	32	Soldiers . .	60
		Seamen . .	2	Seamen . .	2
		Pioneers . .	..	Pioneers . .	4
	Total to July 2, 1845 . . .		57	. .	114

RETURN of Killed and Wounded from January 11, 1846, to July 20, 1847.

Date.	Name of Place.	Killed.	Number.	Wounded.	Number.
1846.					
January 11 .	Ruapekpeka	Soldiers . .	3	Soldiers . .	11
		Seamen . .	9	Seamen . .	17
		Pioneers . .	1	Pioneers . .	2
May 16 . .	Boulcott's Farm, Valley of the Hutt.	Soldiers . .	7	Soldiers . .	3
June 16 . .	Valley of the Hutt . .	Soldiers . .	1	Soldiers . .	4
September 10	Howkewi	Soldiers . .	2	Soldiers . .	6
		Seamen . .	1	Seamen . .	..
1847.					
May 10 . .	Wanganui	Soldiers . .	1	Soldiers . .	..
July 19 & 20	Ditto	Soldiers . .	3	Soldiers . .	10
	Total to July 20, 1847 . . .		28	. .	53

	Killed.	Wounded.
Grand Total from March 4, 1845, to July 20, 1847 .	85 . .	167

Encl. in No. 33.

Enclosure in No. 33.

Lieut.-Governor EYRE's REPORT, transmitting Blue Book for the Province of New Munster.

(No. 65.) Government House, Wellington,
June 25, 1849.

SIR,

One Enclosure. Letter of Chiefs Tokapuahia, May 8, 1849; H. Parai Te Aro, May 8, 1849. Mr. St. Hill to Col. Sec., April 26, 1849. Ditto, May 8, 1849.

IN transmitting to your Excellency one copy of the Blue Book for the province of New Munster, made up for the year ending 31st December, 1848, I have the honour to explain that the reason of its not being forwarded at an earlier period in the year has arisen from the circumstance of the blank forms having only been received from Auckland in the month of April, and from the delay which unavoidably takes place in procuring the required information from Nelson, Akaroa, and Otago, owing to the uncertainty and unfrequency of any means of communication between those places and Wellington.

NEW ZEALAND.

Extract, report, Major Richmond, Jan. 20, 1849.
Ditto, Major Wyatt, Jan. 3, 1849.
Ditto, Major Durie, Jan. 25, 1849.
Return of Natives emigrating from Waikanae, Apr., 18
Opening Address, Lieut.-Gov. Eyre, May 1, 1849.

I have also to explain, that the reason of only a single copy being transmitted instead of two is, that forms for only two copies were forwarded to Wellington from Auckland, and as four are required (viz., two for your Excellency, one for the Legislative Council, and one for the Lieutenant-Governor), very great additional labour and considerable delay must be incurred in order to copy all the printed forms in writing prior to the details being filled in. I will, however, endeavour to transmit a second copy with as little delay as possible, and hope to be able to do so in about a month from this date.

2. In reviewing the circumstances and position of the province, I am enabled to carry my remarks up to nearly the close of June, 1849, and thus supply your Excellency with some important information, more particularly as regards the land question, which I could not have done at an earlier date.

I am happy to inform your Excellency of the generally satisfactory and prosperous state of the province, and of the continued prospect of peace and tranquillity, now becoming daily more assured by the better knowledge of each other, which exists between the native and European races, and by the acquisition of considerable property on the part of the former, and their enjoyment of many advantages which a friendly and uninterrupted intercourse offers, all of which would be perilled, if not altogether lost, by the renewal of disturbance or war.

3. Amongst those measures which have most conduced to the civilization and advancement of the native race, undoubtedly the first and most influential has been the employment of natives in the construction of the great lines of road; they have there been taught the use of tools and the manner of executing different kinds of work, an acquaintance with which fits them to assist the settlers in their various operations, and enables them to obtain frequent employment; by mixing at the road parties with Europeans, they become more acquainted with and accustomed to our customs, train of thought, and mode of life; old prejudices are removed and former habits give way to a new and improved state of things; they become subject to discipline and control, observe order, punctuality, and regularity in their hours of work, and of meals; learn subordination to authority, not founded on birth or wealth, but having its origin in talent, skill, industry, fidelity, or any of the qualities in consideration of which one man is placed in authority over his fellow men; acquire habits of cleanliness and attention to their persons; dress themselves in and value European clothing of a comfortable and substantial kind, and very generally use a better and more nutritious diet than they formerly indulged in; in fact they, to a great extent, adopt English habits, customs, and tastes, and to satisfy the new wants which these create, they are stimulated to closer and more intimate relations with Europeans by seeking employment from them, or by occupying themselves in supplying such articles for sale to them as they have the means of procuring, and thus a mutual confidence and dependance is established between the two races, and the State has the best guarantee for the future tranquillity of the country, and the continuance of the existing amicable relations between its two classes of subjects.

4. Nor is the amount of good which is thus effected, or are the changes I have described as going on restricted to the limited number of natives employed at any one time on the roads; on the contrary, from the frequent changes which take place on the parties, as circumstances either recal natives to their own houses, or enable them to offer their services to the Government, a very large portion of the native population is brought within the operation of their beneficial influences. Neither is this the case with regard to those tribes only who are usually considered as most friendly to us, for even Rangihaeta's immediate followers are not able to withstand the temptation, but become competitors for employment with the rest; and when I went overland to Whanganui, in January last, I met a party of natives from that river on their way to Wellington to seek employment on the roads, and was told by them that there was a very large body of Whangauni natives preparing to follow them for the same purpose; thus in one short year after the war the very natives who were then arrayed against us were actually on the point of walking 120 miles across the country, away from their friends and homes, to try and obtain a share in the advantages which they believe employment on the roads to offer. Unfortunately, however, I was so circumstanced at the time with regard to finances that it was not in my power to increase the road parties beyond their existing

NEW ZEALAND.

strength, and with very great regret I found myself compelled to disappoint the expectations which had been raised, and by telling the Whanganui natives that I could not then give them any employment, prevent their intended journey.

5. Another instance of the good results of employing natives in the construction of roads, and remarkable as exhibiting steady self-denial, persevering industry, and combined effort, on the part of a considerable body of natives to effect a desired object, deserves to be recorded. At the village of Otaki, distant 50 miles from Wellington, a small portion of the Ngatiraakana tribe are Roman Catholics. These natives had long contemplated the erection of a water-mill, and had partly commenced the undertaking, when they found their funds insufficient to complete it. Despairing, from the smallness of their number, of raising the necessary amount by individual instalments or contributions, they came in a body of about 70 to the Government, and requested to be employed upon the public roads for three months without drawing any portion of their pay until the expiration of the whole period, in order that they might then have the means of carrying out the undertaking in which they were so much interested. During the whole of the three months they worked steadily and well, supporting themselves from their own resources, and at the close of their agreement paying over the greater portion of their earnings to the party employed by them in the arrangements connected with their mill.

Independently of the pleasing and interesting light in which the native character is placed by the above occurrence, I think no stronger or more gratifying proof could possibly have been given of the absolute confidence reposed in the honour of the Government, and in its meeting its engagements with certainty and punctuality.

6. Other symptoms of improvement are to be observed in the increasing civilization of the natives in their acquisition of horses and cattle, and in their desire to have villages laid out for them instead of their pahs.

During the early part of the present year I made a hurried visit up the coast to Whanganui, examining a good deal of the intervening country, more especially on the Rangitiki and Manawatu rivers; and I was much gratified at the great extent of fine open country which I met with, and much of which is of a highly fertile and valuable character. At the Manawatu I found numerons native cultivations of wheat, then just ripening, as fine as any I have ever seen in any part of the world. I was informed also, on good authority, whilst in this neighbourhood, that the natives of the Manawatu had sold six hundred pounds' (600*l.*) worth of wheat during the previous twelve months, and that the quantity of wheat then growing was much greater than it had been the previous year.

In going up the Whanganui river for about 50 miles, I was also much pleased to find the wheat cultivations very extensive, frequently embracing both sides of the river, where the ground was favourable, and extending in long narrow strips along the banks, the precipitous nature of the country abutting upon the river confining the available land to these narrow belts. The natives were everywhere exceedingly friendly and well disposed, and seemed most anxious to cultivate closer relations with Europeans.

Many of the natives are now beginning to acquire cattle, and they have long possessed a number of horses. At the emigration of a portion of the Ngatiawa tribe from Waikanae, in April, 1848, I believe the emigrating party took away about 40 horses, and there were still others left with the portion of the tribe which remained. Thinking your Excellency might like to have a return showing the number and sexes of the emigrants, I enclose a copy of a list carefully taken by Mr. M'Lean, when they were on the line of route to Turaneke.

Return of Mr. M'Lean, showing number of natives who emigrated from Waikanae to Turaneke, April, 1848.

At Otaki the natives are still making rapid progress in civilization, and the settlement is assuming the appearance of a neat European village. Many new houses of a superior kind have been built during the last 18 months; a magnificent church has been erected, and, though not quite complete, is in a state which is usable; in fact, I have myself attended service there, when I think there could have been little short of 900 natives within its walls. More attention has been paid to neatness than was formerly the case; and most of the fences are not only substantially put up, but are cut evenly at the top, and present a very neat and pleasing appearance. The gardens are also more

attended to; and the use of milk, butter, tea, &c., more appreciated in the domestic arrangements.

7. The example of the Otaki natives has been a great stimulus to other tribes, who are not a little envious of the comfort enjoyed by them, and of the reputation which their superior civilization obtains for them among Europeans, and which is strongly evidenced by the visits of nearly all the better class of visitors to the province to that favoured settlement.

The result of this feeling creates a strong desire to follow the example of the Otaki natives, and to form villages in other localities; and numerous applications are made to the Government to send surveyors for the purpose, a disposition which I endeavour to encourage as much as possible by complying with the request, when practicable, or likely to lead to beneficial results.

During the last 18 months such villages have been laid out at Whanganui (or the Patiki side), at Manawatu, at Waikanae, at Wainui, and at Molucha in the middle island. Instructions have also been given to lay out a village at Porirua, and to lay out the Te Aro Pah, in the town of Wellington, in a manner which, whilst suitable for building purposes, may be more conducive to the health and comfort of the natives than it is in its present wretched state.

I transmit translations of the applications made with reference to these two latter places, the one from the principal chiefs of the Ngatitoa tribe, and the other from the Te Aro chief, Henri Parai.

From chiefs of Takapuahia, May 8, 1849; H. Parai, Te Aro, May 8, 1849.

8. Other indications of the advancement of the native race, and of their growing confidence in the value of civilized institutions, are to be found in their frequent applications to the resident magistrates' courts whenever they consider themselves aggrieved, whether by Europeans or by other natives, and in the readiness with which they submit to and abide by its decisions. In these courts during the last 18 months several cases of grave import between native and native have been adjudicated upon, which would formerly have involved the life of the offender, and might have led to a general disturbance; some of these (cases of seduction) I had the honour of bringing more particularly under your Excellency's notice in my Despatches, No. 85, 26 July, 1848, and No. 101, 17 October, 1848.

I now transmit a copy of an interesting report from the resident magistrate of Wellington on the general working of the resident magistrates' courts, and I fully coincide in the opinion expressed by that officer, that the inexpensive and expeditious redress afforded tends greatly to strengthen the amicable relations between the two races.

Mr. St. Hill to Col. Sec, April 26, 1849.
Ditto, May 8, 1849.
Extract from Report of Major Richmond, Jan. 20, 1849.
Ditto, Major Wyatt, Jan. 3, 1849.
Ditto, Major Durie, Jan. 25, 1849.

I also forward a copy of a letter from the resident magistrate at Wellington, in reference to the execution of the native Mororo for murder, and the impression which that event seems to have made on the minds of the natives generally.

Three extracts also from reports of other resident magistrates are herewith attached, and tend to show the generally tranquil state of the province and the existence of a mutual good feeling between the two races.

9. During the last 18 months several important and difficult land questions have been happily adjusted, and very extensive and valuable districts been acquired for the purposes of settlement.

The questions thus successfully settled are, first, the long pending and embarrassing one at Whanganui, the particulars of which were given in my Despatch, No. 64, 5th June, 1848, and No. 87, 1st August, 1848. Secondly, that of the Middle Island, reported in my Despatches, No. 19, 10th March, 1849, and No. 24, 20th March, 1849. Thirdly, that of Rangitiki, as stated in my Despatch, No. 44, 3rd May, 1849, and No. 58, 2nd June, 1849. Some arrangements have also been made as detailed in my Despatch, No. 36, 18th April, 1848, by which the claims of natives resident at Wellington and other parts of New Munster to land at Taranaki, in the province of New Ulster, have been satisfied and set at rest. The land-locked Bay of Waitohi, in the Middle Island, has also been acquired as a port for the Warran, under your Excellency's more immediate and personal superintendence. In addition to the above, negotiations have been opened for the acquisition of the Wairarapa country, but were temporarily suspended for the reason stated in my Despatch, No. 18, 8th March.

Mr. M'Lean is now engaged in endeavouring to adjust the Manawatu question, and it is my intention to dispatch Mr. Mantell to the Ahuriri and Hawke's Bay country, as soon as he returns from a mission to Bank's Peninsula, having reference to arrangements required on behalf of the Canterbury settlement, and

NEW ZEALAND.

for the adjustment of the French claim in that neighbourhood. The fact of the natives of the Ahuriri having voluntarily come forward and offered to sell their land, and the steps I proposed taking in consequence, are stated in my Despatch, No. 61, 21st June, 1849.

Within the same period of time grants have also been issued to the New Zealand Company for the districts of Wellington, Ponrica, and Nelson, and the grant for Whanganui is ready for signature.

10. With regard to the general prospects of the province, I am happy to say they never were more promising. Your Excellency is aware that after the serious calamity which befel the province in the earthquakes of October, 1848, considerable depression existed, and the revenue of Wellington was materially affected for the quarter in which they occurred; that depression, however, existed but for a short period; the energy and perseverance of the colonists seemed but to increase with the occasion for their exertion, and the ruined dwellings in the town were soon replaced by new buildings of wood, better calculated to resist the shocks of earthquake should such again unhappily take place.

In other respects, also, the province bears a most cheering aspect. Its climate is most healthy and the necessaries of life are both abundant and cheap; the great drawbacks to its rapid progress being the want of emigration, and of easy and quick communication between its various isolated settlements: these drawbacks to its rapid progress can only be removed by the adoption of such regulations as, by permitting the sale of land within the colony itself, may enable each settlement to have its land-fund applicable to the purposes of emigration, and by the establishment of steam communication.

11. The establishment of a local Legislature on the close of 1848 has opened out a new era for the province, by bestowing upon it the power of enacting any laws necessary for the regulation of its local affairs. Through the channel also of the Legislature, the colonists are provided with a proper and legitimate means of expressing their opinions or making known their wishes upon all questions of importance, whether such questions be local or general.

The first session of the provincial Legislature of New Munster assembled for the dispatch of public business on the 1st May, 1849, but they had previously been called together for a day or two in December 1848, by your Excellency, for the purpose of laying before them an exposition of your Excellency's policy and views with regard to certain questions affecting the general welfare.

During this first session now nearly closed, the local Legislature have enacted various laws of considerable importance in reference to local matters, and they have expressed their opinions on one or two subjects of general interest to the whole of New Zealand; but as it will be my duty to communicate with your Excellency on many of these subjects separately, I refrain from entering upon the questions involved in them now; I take the opportunity, however, of enclosing a copy of the opening address.

Opening address, Lieut.-Gov. Eyre, May 1, 1849.

12. In concluding this hasty and cursory review of the general state and prospects of the colony, I cannot but regret that the pressure of other business has prevented me from devoting the time I could have wished to so important and interesting a discussion, and that I have therefore necessarily been obliged to leave untouched many points which, if more leisure had been afforded me, I should gladly have referred to.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, (Signed) E. EYRE.

&c. &c. &c.

Sub.-Encl. in No. 33. (Translation.)

Sub-Enclosure in No. 33.

Takapuahia, May 8, 1849.

FRIEND GOVERNOR,

GREETING: I have come over for the purpose of asking you to send a surveyor to survey the land at "Takapuahia," the site proposed by us as a village, that we may commence to build better houses for ourselves, and to erect a place of worship, and a house in which to try those persons who behave improperly. This place has been selected by us as a spot where the natives may collect together, and not become scattered; that we may follow the example of the white man, and that it may be said that we are one people, united together in

love to the Queen and in love toward God, and that the law of God may be obeyed by us both alike.

(Signed) Rawni Kingi Puaha,
Wiremu Te Kawan,
Mohi Te Hua,
Rawni Pihama,
Te Wataranki,
Horopapera,
And many others.

His Excellency Governor Eyre.

(Translation.)

Friend Doctor, May 8, 1849. Te Aro Pah.

This is my address to you and the Governor Eyre, viz., to send a surveyor to lay down this place or residence of ours, that we may not continue to live in this state. I have well considered these things, which are right and proper, and of a good tendency; therefore have I made this request for a surveyor to come now at once, before we leave this to go to the Hutt to plant our food. We are the more anxious that this should be done, because the white people are acting wrong with regard to this place; they are surveying the Pah. It now, therefore, rests with you and the Governor to consider and arrange this matter, and concerning also the stream of water that it may come within the boundary of the natives. We are the more anxious that the water should be permanently included, because it is our only resource when the heat or middle of summer comes. Friend Governor Eyre and Colonel M'Cleverty, greeting.

Dr. Fitz-Gerald, (Signed) Hemi Parai.
&c. &c.

Extract from Major Richmond's Report, dated 20th January, 1849.

With regard to crime in the settlement, the relation between the races, and other matters I am required to report upon, they are in the same satisfactory state as at the date of the communication before referred to (3rd July, 1848).

Extract from Major Wyatt's Report, dated January 3rd, 1849.

The relations between Europeans and natives continue satisfactory, and the native trade is beginning to thrive again.

The tribes lately at war with us no longer fear to come down to the settlement, and their grain patches in the neighbourhood have increased in size and number since the same period last year, and the natives in general appear to be directing their attention to keeping stock.

The better class of natives and the chiefs are taking to wear European clothing, and I am firmly convinced that their dislike to the military occupation of Wanganui (the original cause of the war) is fast disappearing and subsiding.

Extract from Major Durie's Report, dated January 25th, 1849.

The natives continue faithful in the discharge of their duties, and I discern that their desire for being connected with the service is increasing.

Resident Magistrates' Court, Wellington,
April 26, 1849.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward abstracts of all cases disposed of at the Resident Magistrates' Court at Wellington, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1848. I regret that this return should have been so long delayed; but the preparation of the annual Blue Book returns, and an extreme pressure of the duties which have of late been required at my hands, have unavoidably retarded its transmission.

At the period that the civil clauses of the Resident Magistrates' Court Ordinance were brought into operation in this district, I expressed an opinion that much benefit would be the result to the community from the facilities by those provisions of the Ordinance which affected the recovery of small debts; and, at the same time, I stated that I entertained a confident and well-founded impression that the natives within the limits of my jurisdiction would lend their zealous assistance and cordial co-operation towards the support of those enactments which immediately appertained to their common interests; and I based this decision upon the experience which I have gained from their reliance on the impartial and unprejudicial administration of the law, and their prompt and ready acquiescence in every suggestion that I had hitherto made for the adjustment of differences, whether among themselves or between them and the Europeans.

It is with much satisfaction that I have now to observe, that the opinion I then hazarded has been justified by the practical effects which have been produced by the Ordinance in question during the past year. On reference to the monthly returns of cases it will be found that several matters of grave import between native and natives have been decided on in this Court with

NEW ZEALAND.

the aid of the appointed assessors, all of which have not only proved satisfactory to the parties concerned, but have, as far as can be ascertained, elevated the administration of justice to a high appreciation in the native mind, and have tended to strengthen the amicable relations between the two races in this neighbourhood in no inconsiderable degree. Not only have the suitors in this Court been enabled to obtain decisions upon numberless claims, many of them of insignificant amount, at costs much under the scale that had been established by the Courts of Requests' Ordinance, but they have found that the salutary provision which empowers the Court to prescribe such terms and conditions as to the time and mode of satisfying such judgments as it shall deem just and reasonable to be productive of as much benefit to the creditor as to the debtor.

The summary jurisdiction has also proved of great service in facilitating the arbitraments of numerous cases between European and native, and also between native and native.

Furious riding or driving; or driving from the shaft of a cart or waggon when drawn by more than one horse. Entire animals at large. Penalty, savage dogs at large unmuzzled. Penalty, cattle damaging public highways or foot-paths to be driven to the pound, and owners fined. Suspected persons, or reputed thieves or prostitutes, to be taken before a magistrate, who may convict as rogues and vagabonds. Damaging timber on the public belt of the towns, or damaging the public road. Firing guns in the public streets or on the public belt. Penalty for introducing or gambling in public houses, drugging liquors, &c.

I have only to add, that it appears to me that the advantages obtained by the employment at the present time of a large police force are not commensurate with the cost of maintenance. It might be, however, a matter worthy of consideration, whether, with a view as much to the saving of expense in the support of a numerous constabulary as with the object of gaining influence indirectly among the natives, to retain in the service of Government, either by means of an annual gratuity or by a small quarterly stipend, one or two of the most influential and intelligent young chiefs in each of the principal pahs or settlements between Wellington and Maniwatu on the one side and Ahurni on the other. I feel assured that, under proper directions and due encouragement, information through such a channel could at all times be gained of any mischief that might be in issue or in anticipation of being into existence throughout the district; at the same time that the retreat of deserters or persons escaping out of custody, or of those keeping beyond, as they might imagine, the reach of the law, would effectually be cut off.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington.

(Signed) HENRY ST. HILL, R.M.

Resident Magistrates' Court, Wellington,
May 8, 1849.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward an abstract return of all cases disposed of at this Court during the quarter ending 31st March, 1849.

The only case of importance that has been brought under the cognizance of the Resident Magistrates' Court during the quarter was that of the native "Maroro," who was committed, charged with the wilful murder of John Branhs and his three children. The prompt and vigorous measures that were on that occasion adopted for tracing and apprehending the murderer, his examination and committal for trial, the solemn proceedings by Special Commission before the Supreme Court, the conviction and execution of the culprit, have all been so recently brought under review that I have only to express the satisfaction I have experienced, since these events have transpired, in learning from every native whom I have heard hazard an opinion upon this subject a cordial concurrence in the justness of the judgment pronounced on this wretched malefactor.

I have, &c.,

The Hon the Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) H. ST. HILL, R.M.

ABSTRACT of Cases disposed of at the Resident Magistrates' Court at Wellington, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1848, distinguishing Criminal and Civil Cases, and showing in each the Numbers respectively of those in which the parties were Natives and Europeans, or Natives only, or Europeans only.

CRIMINAL CASES.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Between Maories and Europeans.										In which Maories only were concerned.				In which Europeans only were concerned.					Total Cases for each Offence.	Gross Total of Criminal and Civil Cases.
	In which Maories were Defendants.				In which Europeans were Defendants.																
	Convictions.	Committed for Trial.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convictions.	Committed for Trial.	Settled out of Court.	Dismissed.	Total.	Total between Maories and Europeans.	Convictions.	Committed for Trial.	Dismissed.	Total between Maories.	Convictions.	Committed for Trial.	Dismissed.	Settled out of Court.	Total between Europeans.		
Assault	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	5	11	16	
Breach of the Peace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	7	7	
Cattle Trespass Ordinance	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	6	7	
Drunkenness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	1	..	25	25	
Felony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	
Harbour Regulations, Breach of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Hired Servants' Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
Larceny	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	3	
Malicious Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	
Merchant Seaman's Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
Obstructing an Officer in his duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	6	6	
Destitute Relief Ordinance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Pound Breach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	
Rescue, Attempt at	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
Total	..	..	1	1	3	..	2	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	45	3	14	9	71	77	77

CIVIL CASES.

Between Maories and Europeans.									In which Maories only were concerned.				In which Europeans only were concerned.						Total Civil Cases.	
In which Maories were Complainants.					In which Europeans were Complainants.															
Verdict for Complainant.	Verdict for Defendant.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Amount sued for.	Verdict for Complainant.	Verdict for Defendant.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Amount sued for.	Total Cases between Maories & Europeans	Verdict for Complainant.	Verdict for Defendant.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Amount sued for.	Verdict for Complainant.	Verdict for Defendant.	Settled out of Court.	Summons could not be served.	Total.	Amount sued for.		
				£. s. d.					£. s. d.						£. s. d						£. s. d.		
4	..	..	4	7 18 9	..	..	4	4	3 14 6	8	1	..	..	1	20 0 0	37	7	37	..	81	426 6 5½	90	90
Total Amount sued for £457 19 8½																							
Total Number of Cases disposed of																							167

April 26, 1849. (Signed) HENRY ST. HILL, Resident Magistrate.

Intending to Settle at	Name of Tribe.	Name of Canoe.	Principal Men in Canoe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total. Men.	Total. Women.	Total. Children.
North of Naitara	Agalitama	Takahurihuri	Rangikatatu	5	5	..			
		Nangaroa	Kurihanga	5	2	2	10	7	2
	Agalimulauga	Tokekure	E. Ru	5	3	2			
		Polerangi	Kohika	5	6	6			
	Puitassu	Marutangata	Kotekamotakirau	6	2	2			
		Vessel	Te Ponga	20	21	1			
	Agalirahiri	Kairuru	Te Nirihana	9	5	5	45	18	16
		Mohia	Ko Ougicngi	7	8	2			
		Karuruketerangi	Tulawa	9	7	1			
		Kiriorankau	Areno	9	8	5			
		Kalauiwa	Governor Grey	4	3	1			
		Kaikaka	Nicodemus	6	3	3			
		Boat Kailone	Tekahinga	6	5	2	41	34	14
		Nakarangi	Te Kaokao	13	7	4	13	7	4
		Total North of Naitara		..	..	..	109	66	36

Intending to Settle at	Name of Tribe.	Name of Canoe.	Principal Men in Canoe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total. Men.	Total. Women.	Total. Children.
At Naitara . .	Palusso Manukouki,	Taupaki . . .	Te Heke . . .	4	4	1			
		Piritahataha . .	Maika	5	2	2			
		Maroro . . .	Tararua	6	5	3			
		Nikiloria . . .	Enoka	5	4	4			
		Marohopa . . .	Tamali	5	8	1			
		Oropi	Te Rangui . . .	6	7	6			
		Tipapa . . .	Koane	3	3	5			
		Taiarora . . .	E. Kaum . . .	5	1	..			
		Taumamata . .	E. Pero	6	5	4			
		Kupahanni . .	William King . .	3	8	3			
		Konenuku . .	Maruiratimutu . .	6	4	4			
		Ko E Au . . .	Puko Pomate . .	4	1	1			
		Konotekateka . .	W. Robert Tauping	4	1	..			
		Apupu	Panua	2	2	3			
		Makelu . . .	Takaratahi . . .	3	3	1			
		Pukawa . . .	Kewai Tumihaka .	4	3	1			
		Heu Heu . . .	Kassimana . . .	3	2	2			
		Hupipaipa . .	Nirihana . . .	3	2	3			
		Rauparaha . .	Ihaia le Warissa .	3	3	4			
		Aratotara . . .	Heke	5	10	3			
		Boat	Te Teira	2	2	3			
		Boat Louisa . .	Kawiri	3	4	2			
		Boat Prince Albert	Albert	3	5	2			
	and	Tamakaikau . .	Ramera	2	1	..			
	Taranaki . .	Ou Horses . .	. . .	20	1	..			
		Total at Naitara		..	..	..	115	91	58
Between Naitara and New Plymouth.	Pakatassu . .	Nakaane . . .	Martin Luther . .	9	4	4			
		Okatarewa . .	Patikita	6	3	1			
		Pawakawa . .	Henry	6	4	4			
		Total between Naitara and New Plymouth		..	..	..	21	11	9
South of New Plymouth.	Taranaki .	Kekenni . . .	Korossussera . .	5	3	..			
		Ruapairoa . .	O. Hua	5	6	..			
		Maratuahu . .	Haia	4	4	3			
		Te Narau . . .	Petua	4	3	3			
	Agatirnanni .	Harawangi . .	Herewene . . .	3	4	4	21	20	10
		Te Raho . . .	Paura	2	2	2			
		Te Puruatainui .	Reweti	3	3	3			
		Rongotehateka .	Orumene	2	2	1	7	7	6
		Total South of New Plymouth .		..	..	..	28	27	16
		Total Natives removing to Taranaki .		..	..	..	273	195	119

SUMMARY:—

North of Naitara	109	66	35
At Naitara	115	91	58
Between Naitara and New Plymouth . .	21	11	9
South of New Plymouth	28	27	16
Total	273	195	119

GENERAL TOTAL.

Men	273
Women	195
Children	119
Total . . .	587

(Signed) DONALD M'LEAN,
Inspector of Police, New Plymouth.

From the New Zealand Government Gazette (Province of New Munster), Wellington, Friday, May 11, 1849.

JOURNAL of PROCEEDINGS in the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wellington, Tuesday, May 1, 1849.

Present—

His Excellency Edward John Eyre, Lieutenant-Governor.	The Hon. W. H. Petre, Colonial Treasurer.
The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel M'Cleverty, Senior Military Officer.	The Hon Wm. M'Leod Bannatyne.
The Hon. Alfred Domett, Colonial Secretary.	The Hon. Wm. Hickson.
The Hon. D. Wakefield, Attorney-General.	The Hon. Geo. Hunter.
	The Hon. A. Ludlam.
	The Hon. Geo. Moore.

Absent—

The Hon. Francis Dillon Bell, and the Nelson members.

The Council met pursuant to summons.

The Rev. Robert Cole, Colonial Chaplain, being in attendance, was introduced, and read prayers.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor then opened the Council by reading his address:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

IT affords me much satisfaction to be enabled to call you together for the dispatch of public business, and to have it in my power now for the first time to resort to the advice and assistance of a legislature in carrying on the government of the province; nor is it a source of less gratification to me to reflect that, in thus calling you to share with me in the responsibility of directing and fostering the energies of our young and rising community, I do so at a time when the difficulties and impediments in the way of an onward progress are rapidly clearing away, and a bright and promising prospect opening out for the future.

To place before you the means of obtaining information on many points which are important in considering the questions likely to engage your attention, I have directed a variety of statistical and comparative returns to be prepared and laid before you. Some of those for past years are, I regret to say, less perfect than I could have wished, owing to the very imperfect records then kept; and some difficulty has also been experienced in collecting or comparing returns from the more distant settlements, owing to the infrequency and uncertainty of communicating with them. Every exertion, however, which circumstances would admit of, has been made to render the returns as complete and as useful as possible.

The usual financial returns will be laid before you as soon as they can be completed, and it will be my duty, in bringing forward the estimates for the year, to make such remarks in explanation of them as each particular service may seem to call for.

I am happy to inform you that the revenue of the province is steadily and progressively improving; and although at present not quite equal to the expenditure, I confidently trust that it will be so another year. I rely upon your assistance and co-operation in administering the public resources as economically as is consistent with the efficiency of the public service; but I would guard you against the fallacy of supposing that there is any true economy in reducing the strength of public departments to a degree incompatible with the proper discharge of the duties expected from them. I would remind you also, that in this province many of the departments have been but very recently called into existence; and that, in first organizing the establishments necessary to carry on the business of Government, a much larger expenditure is unavoidably incurred in proportion to the revenue than is the case when the various departments of the public service have been in full operation for some years. It is probable, therefore, that the existing establishments of the province will, with some slight modifications and additions, suffice for conducting the business of the Government when the amount of revenue shall have become double what it is at present.

It ought to be a source of great thankfulness to us, Gentlemen, that under the Divine blessing this province continues to enjoy peace and tranquillity; and that the amicable relations existing between both races of Her Majesty's subjects are daily being strengthened and cemented by a better knowledge of each other, and by a growing conviction that their dependence upon each other is mutual, and their interests identical.

Of the many embarrassing questions which at one time existed in reference to land, and out of which in reality arose most of the differences or disagreements between the two races, but few now remain unadjusted; and these few are, I trust, gradually tending to a satisfactory issue. It affords me much pleasure to announce to you, that since this Council met here in December last, two very important land questions have been arranged; the first relates to a purchase in the Middle Island, comprising the whole country between the Wairau and Otago blocks, and extending from one coast to the other. For the acquisition of this district negociations were commenced and terms entered into early in 1848; but it has only been within the last few months, when all the native reserves were determined and marked out upon the ground, that the purchase could be considered complete, and all sources of future difficulty or disagreement removed.

The second land question is that of the Rangitikei, a district lying between the Rangitikei and the Wangaehu rivers, and containing about 500,000 acres of land, "of which" Mr. M'Lean (the Commissioner employed on behalf of the Government in negociating the purchase) considers "a very large portion to be of a most fertile and valuable description, capable of maintaining a numerous European population, and superior to any other part of the island for cattle runs." For the acquisition of this district the arrangements are so far advanced that the purchase money is named, and a surveyor engaged in marking out the native reserves. I have every reason to believe, therefore, that in a few days at the utmost, the purchase will be finally concluded, and the first instalment of the purchase money paid.

Two very fine and extensive tracts of country will thus be secured for the purposes of colonization; and as both are suitable for immediate occupation by stock, they will probably become rapidly located, and a considerable impetus be given to grazing pursuits,—a branch of industry of the highest importance in a colony adapted to such occupations, both for the purpose of securing abundant and cheap food, and as a means of creating a valuable and certain export.

In connexion with this subject, I would briefly bring under your notice the rapid progress which has recently been made on the two great lines of road leading to the interior districts, and the great facilities which will be afforded by them, when completed, to settlers intending to locate there. In Captain Russell's last Report, that officer informs me that about 30 chains of unfinished side cutting in the Horokiwi valley, and about ten more chains near Duck Creek, are the only obstacles now existing to the passage of a dray from Wellington to Rangitikei, and these it is expected will be removed, and the road opened during the next three months.

On the Wairarapa road also the most vigorous exertions have been made during the summer months, and great progress been effected. I hope, therefore, if nothing unforeseen occurs to interfere with a renewal in the spring of those active measures which have necessarily been

NEW ZEALAND.

suspended during the winter months, that in the course of the ensuing summer the Horokiwi line will be fully metalled and completed, and that of the Wairarapa cleared and levelled quite into the valley, so as to be open for carts, and in a state sufficiently advanced to hold out the prospect of its final completion during the succeeding summer.

Another important line of road is also shortly about to be commenced, for the purpose of connecting the Waitohe with the Wairou, by means of which, when completed, a short and easy access will be open from the extensive and already occupied plains of the latter to a good and convenient port at the former.

In examining the returns which will be laid before you, you cannot fail to notice, as a subject of sincere congratulation, the very small amount of crime committed in the province as compared with its population, small even as compared with previous years; for I find that, in 1844, the convictions before the Supreme Court were 19, in 1847 they were only 11, and in 1848 only 10. I refer to this more particularly now from the recent occurrence of the crime of murder, an offence which is occasionally committed in every country, though happily most rare in this; whilst the immediate detection and speedy punishment of the criminal cannot fail to have a salutary effect, and tend to deter others from such crimes in future.

Startling, therefore, as the interruption to our ordinary quietude has been in the instance I allude to, I see nothing in it beyond an occurrence which might and which does take place occasionally everywhere; there is nothing which ought to alarm or deter intending emigrants from coming to our shores; and indeed I believe that at this moment there is no country in the world where life and property are more secure than they are in New Zealand.

It has been a matter of deep regret to me that this province has so long laboured under a deficiency of ministers of religion, and of the means of Christian education. In the Wellington district alone the European population, exclusive of the military and their families, numbers 4,500 souls; of these no less than 2,500 have returned themselves in the last census as belonging to the communion of the Church of England, and yet to supply the spiritual wants of these 2,500 there has been, until recently, but a single clergyman. I need hardly point out to you the multifarious and onerous duties attaching to such a charge. To officiate at two churches in the town more than a mile apart, and two in the country, of which one is five and the other nine miles distant, and each in a different direction, to attend the hospital and gaol, and to visit the poor and afflicted, are some of the more apparent and palpable of these duties; others, and scarcely less important ones, in connexion with the younger portion of the community, will readily suggest themselves to you, and you will at once perceive how utterly impossible it was that one individual should discharge them all, however active and zealous he might be; and I believe the one individual upon whom this fearful amount of responsibility was thrown, to have been most active and zealous to the limits of physical capability. Lamentable, however, as this state of things was, it was not the worst to which the portion of the community I am speaking of were liable, for the contingency of illness, absence, or any of the many causes which occur to interrupt the ordinary pursuits of life, no provision was made; and it do so happen that on one occasion, for three successive Sabbaths, there was not an officiating clergyman of the Church of England in Wellington; and for the whole of that period, therefore, more than one half of the population of the principal settlement of New Munster were deprived of all services or ministrations of religion whatever.

To obviate, if possible, the recurrence of any similar contingency, and at least to secure for the public institutions that religious attendance which every Government is bound to provide, I have appointed a colonial chaplain; and it affords me much pleasure to be able to state that, in consequence of such appointment, an additional clergyman will for the future always be stationed in the district.

Intimately associated with the subject of religion, and second only to it in importance, is that of education, an object for which as yet even less provision has been made in the province, and more especially in this portion of it, than for religion. I would earnestly commend both these subjects to your most serious consideration, as involving interests of the highest importance to the future welfare of the province, and as being in fact the very points upon which the character and conduct of the rising generation will so materially depend. Not only do religion and education constitute the means of developing, fostering, and raising the physical, intellectual, and moral capabilities of man,—of fitly preparing him for the duties and trials of life,—of teaching him to become a good subject, a good citizen, and a good member of the family circle, but they are also the barriers and the only barriers which interpose between him and the commission of crime; and it has been well observed, therefore, that "there is no evil which may not be feared from ignorance, and no good which may not be expected from a well educated community."

Another question to which I would invite your attention (and it is one of vital importance to the prosperity and progress of the province) is that of emigration; with peace and tranquillity reigning around us, with the necessaries of life in abundance and at moderate prices, with large tracts of fine and fertile country waiting only to be occupied, and with a climate which may vie in healthiness with the most salubrious in the world, there is yet one great drawback to our prosperity,—one, until removed, insuperable bar to our onward progress,—we have no emigration. The natural result of this is, that labour, and more especially skilled labour, is both exorbitantly dear and difficult to be obtained; and the best energies of the settlers are cramped and restricted by an inability to carry out improvements or extend their operations. In other colonies, and in the northern province of this colony, the proceeds of the sales of land constitute a fund from which the means of promoting emigration are provided; but in this province, owing to the peculiar arrangements which exist in reference to the demesne lands, no lands are sold in the province, and no such fund exists. I of course exclude from consideration

in these remarks the Otago district, where the New Zealand Company are still sending out emigrants; and I exclude also the prospective Canterbury settlement, not because an emigration in connexion with those settlements will not be productive of indirect advantage to all the others, but because there is every probability that they may shortly be erected into separate provinces; and I both think that each province should have a distinct emigration fund of its own, and I believe that such a fund might be obtainable in all, if the usual facilities were afforded for the sale of land within the provinces themselves.

I should be happy to find that you can make any recommendations or suggestions for remedying, for the future, the serious drawback upon the prosperity of the province which I have pointed out, and I feel assured that the Directors of the New Zealand Company would attach great weight to any representations coming from such a quarter.

In connexion with the subject of land, it will be my duty to lay before you copies of a correspondence which has taken place between the local Government and the principal Agent of the New Zealand Company in reference to providing funds to meet the necessary expenses of acquiring tracts of country from the natives, to enable that body to carry on its colonizing operations; and I shall have to ask you to make such provision from the revenues of the province for the purpose, or to take such other steps as you may think the exigencies of the case to require.

Of the principal laws which I propose to submit to your consideration during this session, an outline has already appeared in the *Government Gazette;* for I was desirous that the settlers should have the opportunity of considering and expressing their opinions upon questions in which their interests were materially involved, prior to the provisions which it was proposed to introduce into the ordinances relating to those questions being brought forward for discussion and enactment in the Council. Every care has been taken in the preparation of the bills which will be laid before you, to adapt them as far as possible to the circumstances and wants of the province; but they may yet be capable of much improvement, and it will be your duty to supply such additions or alterations as your practical experience and local knowledge may lead you to believe will render them more efficient or more generally useful.

Commending, then, to your best attention the varied and important interests upon which you are called upon to deliberate, and confiding in your active and zealous discharge of the trust committed to you, I rely with confidence on you for advice and assistance; and I beg to assure you, on my part, of my earest desire to co-operate with you in your efforts to promote the welfare and advance the prosperity of the province.

Legislative Council Chamber, Wellington,
1st May, 1849.

E. EYRE.

On the motion of Mr. Ludlam, it was ordered, that his Excellency's Address to the Council be printed.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table a correspondence between the local Government and the principal Agent of the New Zealand Company.

On the motion of Mr. Ludlam, the correspondence was ordered to be printed.

(No. 94.) No. 34. No. 34.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to Earl GREY.

MY LORD, Government House, Auckland, July 12, 1849.
(Received November 23, 1849.)

IN reference to my Despatch, No. 93, of the 9th instant, transmitting the Blue Books for these colonies, and the usual Annual Reports, I think it right to call your Lordship's attention to the fact, that the Blue Books only record the state of the European settlements and of the European population, it having been found impossible to obtain any accurate information regarding the actual number of the native population, the extent of land they have under cultivation, and the quantity of produce of each kind which they grow. The Blue Books, therefore, convey no real idea of the actual wealth of the colony, of the progress it has made, or of the large amount of produce which is now brought to market by the native population; efforts shall, however, be made in ensuing years to obtain accurate information upon these points, and I think that your Lordship will, when put in possession of this information, be both surprised and gratified to find what rapid advances in civilization and in agricultural pursuits the natives are yearly making.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. GREY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA.

No. 35.

(No. 15.)

No. 35.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G., to Earl Grey.

St. Helena, April 11, 1849.
(Received June 20, 1849.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of this colony for 1848, with reference to which I have to make the following observations.

Revenue.

The gross receipts of the year amount to 16,474*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, including 898*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* from the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and 560*l.* from intestate estates. The nett receipts, deducting these amounts, is 15,016*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, shows an increase over 1847 of 431*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, and over 1846 of 1,305*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; being the largest annual income this colony has ever exhibited.

Expenditure.

The expenditure amounts to the sum of 21,675*l.*, being 19*s.* 1*d.* less than the previous year. This amount, however, is still high, principally owing to the special outlays on the public buildings. The expenditure of the island in ordinary cases may be calculated at 20,000*l.* This includes 2,500*l.* paid on the spot for pensions granted by Her Majesty's Government to the late Company's servants.

Civil Establishment.

In December last the Hon. G. W. Edwardes arrived and assumed the duties of Auditor, to which he had been appointed; beyond which there has been no alteration calling for special notice.

Pensions

Amount to 2,687*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.*, being 40*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* more than the previous year. The following pensions have ceased:—

Mr. G. V. Lambe, died July 2, 1848, at . .	£500
Lieut. John Sampson, died April 3, 1848, at	150
	650
Add, new pension granted to Mr. Henry Weston, as late Master of the Country School, payable from the funds of the colony	28
Nett decrease . . .	£622

Mr. Lambe's pension was usually drawn in England, his executors, however, received the balance, 127*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, due to him, in this colony.

Parish and Population.

The expenditure of the parish, including 372*l.* paid in salaries to the surgeon, clergyman, beadle, &c., amounts to 985*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The population estimated to be 5,500.

Mortality.

The number of deaths in 1848 was 95; 16 of whom were seamen and soldiers, 79 only being inhabitants. The number of births, 215; increase, 136. In 1847 the deaths were 66; births, 171; increase, 105. It is also worthy of notice, that of 79 inhabitants deceased in 1848, the large proportion of 34 were upwards of 70 years of age.

Trade.

The number of vessels arriving in 1848 was 949, being 74 less than the previous year. The decrease appears in the number of English merchant vessels, of which 653 arrived in 1847, and 577 only in 1848. Traffic, notwithstanding, appears rather to have increased: the revenue from the Customs and harbour dues being 468*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* more than the previous year.

Liberated Africans.

From the 5th April, 1847, to 31st December, 1848, the Africans landed show the large number of 3,519; of which 932 were landed in 1847, and the remainder, 2,587, in 1848.

The emigration is as follows; viz., to

Jamaica	859
British Guiana	923
Trinidad	236
Cape of Good Hope	38
Total . . .	2,056

The deaths, 1,240, amount to one-third of the whole number.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) PATRICK ROSS.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

MAURITIUS.

(No. 114.) No. 36.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir William Gomm, K.C.B., to Earl Grey.

Mauritius, April 25, 1849.
(Received July 23, 1849.)

My Lord,

1. I have the honour to submit the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1848.

Finance.

2. In my general Report for the preceding year, No. 102, of 10th April last, I announced to your Lordship, and in successive financial Despatches of the period I recapitulated, the extensive reductions actually carried through in various branches of taxation, while others were projecting.

3. My more recent Despatches of like tenor will have apprised your Lordship that the colony has obtained further relief in the same sense, effected principally through a corresponding reduction in the demand for immigration, and to an extent that will justify the aggregate of relief afforded to the community to be estimated at little short of 100,000*l.* within the twelvemonth.

4. Those measures, it is presumed, will have carried reduction of imposts to the utmost extent compatible with the efficient maintenance of indispensable establishments; and these are undergoing, as reported some time since to your Lordship, a scrutinizing revision by the Council, with a view to their curtailment, where found practicable, and re-adjustment upon a scale suited to the actual circumstances of the colony. (Despatch No. 5, of 11th January.)

Revenue.

5. The political distractions of the year throughout Europe following fast upon the great commercial reverses experienced by the London houses, which sustained the cultivation of the colony, could not fail to produce corresponding results affecting the trade of the island generally, and its intercourse with France especially. These have been manifested in the reduced statements of imports and exports throughout the period, as compared with years immediately preceding.

A reviving confidence is apparent and its fruits may be reasonably looked for.

Sugar Crop.

6. The sugar crop of 1848-9, though falling considerably short of those of the several seasons immediately preceding, takes rank upon the general scale of recorded averages for a series of years past, only after these.

That in prospect continues to give earnest, as the published Statistical Reports of the colony will have shown, of being again considerably more abundant; the season of exposure to injury from violence of weather being in greatest mea-

MAURITIUS.

sure overpast, and the disease still lurking about some of the plantations, making no progress among the mass of produce in an unusually advanced state of vigour throughout the island.

Colonial Retrospect.

7. It is highly gratifying to me, as the hour of my separation from the colony and its concerns approaches, to observe that a spirit of sobriety is coming over the councils of the mercantile and agricultural interest generally; far different from that by which they have been unitedly animated through the several years immediately succeeding the renewal of immigration from India.

8. I would willingly believe that this spirit is destined to exercise a permanent influence, extending beyond the necessity of the hour; and that the course of proceeding which it suggests will still be regarded as the preferable one, and that which will be most punctually adhered to, should a season ever arrive when an alternative course, alluring as heretofore, shall again fall within the range of choice.

9. The bane of this colony has been a too confident and persevering reliance on the part of its principal contributors of capital for the augmentation of its produce, upon the power of the Supreme Government and Legislature united to continue ministering to their prosperity through the courses pursued.

10. Of the good faith of both, for abstaining from wantonly interfering with these, they had indeed every title to entertain the fullest assurance; but this assurance would seem to have provided insufficient security against the growing demands of a whole people, and a persevering one, the people of England, to be relieved from having the prices paid for one of the prime comforts and necessaries of life kept up at a forced height for the protection of any party interests, especially if such protection could be shown to resolve itself, with little exaggeration of portraiture, into a pampering of those interests, and holding out a temptation to splendid adventure.

11. When the industrious and fairly-earning tradesman was seen throwing up his concern, the expert and successful advocate deserting his calling, the cultivator of flourishing acres of coffee laying waste his plantations, and even the holder of no earthly means obtaining credit from his calculating providers for what seasons and sales might be fondly expected to realize for their satisfaction and his own,—(the records of Mauritius abound in such instances, allured on by the bait of Parliamentary protection to one favoured produce,)—it might have appeared to soberer calculators than those primarily engaged, that the feeding of such an appetite, universally prevailing in the colony, involved, at least, considerable risk; and that the day might not be far distant when not the whole power and will of Government and Legislature combined might be sufficient to satisfy the whole home-population, that prices need be kept up with them for obtaining such results; and the argument of encouragement being given to slave-labour in proportion to the withdrawal of equivocal protection from our own emancipated sugar colonies prove unavailing.

Parliamentary Papers, Second Report of the Sugar Committee, p. 31, February 24, 1848.

12. What paramount considerations there may have been, sufficient to outweigh the conclusions legitimately to be drawn from the data above presented it is not my province to inquire; but that such have presented themselves in the estimation of the parties principally concerned is very apparent, and the unhappy results are too manifest.

Colonial Prospects.

13. Such sad experience has brought into sudden, but I trust not, therefore, the less permanent disrepute, courses too generally and too tenaciously adhered to, as above noted, through years past; encouraging to the hope that the fictitious valuation of territorial property will never again be permitted to establish itself as a warrantable basis upon which to found a continued and widely-extended system of agricultural and commercial enterprise.

14. Surprising and precipitate profits must not, indeed, be sanguinely looked for, and even counted upon as heretofore, under such a regime steadily adhered to; but in a colony enjoying advantages far beyond all others under the Crown, Ceylon, perhaps, excepted, in the easy acquisition of labour, and surpassed by none in every other requisite, the cultivation of the cane may still hold out inviting prospects, and a moderately remunerating return may still, I should hope, be securely counted upon.

15. But the soil and climate of Mauritius hold out encouragement rarely to

be met with elsewhere, for the successful prosecution of other and various species of cultivation; and it has given proof of all this in years gone, before that of sugar became the all-absorbing one under the shield of protection.

16. All esculent roots and vegetables, European not less than tropical, thrive abundantly. Coffee and rice were cultivated heretofore, the former, I believe, to considerable extent in the island, and both of excellent quality.

The tea-plant has been shown, by several remittances to your Lordship's office, to have made no ungrateful return for the cares bestowed, with whatever limited means, upon its cultivation.

Silk Culture.

17. There is, moreover, a branch of industry not to be traced, that I am aware of, to any remote date for its introduction, but engaging some attention at this hour: I allude to that connected with the rearing of the silkworm.

18. Experience hitherto obtained in the colony is encouraging to the entertainment of this pursuit; and the example of Bourbon affords no vague earnest of success, since, in both the essential requisites—a high and equable temperature of climate, and a soil signally favourable to the nourishment of the plant which sustains the worm—Mauritius is in nowise behind its immediate neighbour, and enjoying marked advantages over the most favoured climates of Europe for the rapid fecundation of both.

It is also a pursuit which need in nowise interfere injuriously with the continued cultivation of the cane, the mulberry-tree proper for the purpose promising to thrive in localities that would yield inadequate profit to the sugar planter under his altered circumstances.

19. The tempestuous weather to which the island is periodically exposed, and dampness inherent in its climate through no inconsiderable portion of the year, however compatible with the luxuriant productiveness of the plant, will be destructive, if inadequately provided against, of the agency upon the preservation of which in a healthy condition the success of the speculation must depend; and therefore, upon the sufficiency of the precautions had recourse to in this regard on each establishment, the whole result must hinge.

Good feeling in the Colony.

20. The momentous occurrences of which Europe has been the theatre in the course of the last year, originating with the distinguished country from which the mass of the proprietary body of the colony derive their origin, have had the effect, as my numerous Despatches bearing upon the subject will have indicated, of bringing out into strong relief the extreme licentiousness of a section of the local press; but it has also afforded a signal opportunity to the right-minded portion of the inhabitants to give proof of their own entire freedom from any such taint of disaffection towards Her Majesty's Government, or yearning after separation from British rule, denouncing, as they emphatically did, the attempts as the unsupported manifestation of infatuated, and presuming, and miscalculating individuals.

21. I have recently had the satisfaction of conveying to the considerable parties so remonstrating, the expression of your Lordship's confidence, and that of Her Majesty's Government generally, in the loyal assurances so spontaneously tendered by them in the name of the proprietary body collectively.

Judicial.

22. The Report of the Committee of Council upon the Draft of Ordinance presented to it two years since by the judges for the reform of the code of criminal procedure in the colony has been completed and received by the Council, and Ordinances are in course of preparation for giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee.

23. I see reason to apprehend that much embarrassment may occur in the course of the proceeding, and that nothing short of the appointment of a competent legal Commission from home may be found available for reconciling the conflicting views taken in the colony itself by parties severally entitled to claim a hearing and to bear a part in the reformation, so much desired, of the existing code, and for bringing about the results pointed at in my Despatch No. 50, of 17th February, and others therein referred to.

The Church.

24. The churches of the Establishment continue unconsecrated, and its

MAURITIUS.

whole condition remains as represented in my last general Report, and that of the preceding year.

25. The attendance, meantime, in the two newly-erected rural churches in the districts of Plaines Wilhems and Moka is shown to have increased within the twelvemonth, through both Creole and Indian accession.

26. The joint aim of the ministry of both churches, English and Roman, has been to inculcate the observance of the rites of marriage and of baptism among the emancipated and Indian races; and these endeavours have been attended with merited and growing success.

Civil Hospital.

27. The restoration and enlargement of the original Civil Hospital in Port Louis has been some time since in progress, and approaches its completion.

28. The occupation of this building will throw open an infirmary at Grand River North-west, for the reception of the aged destitute, and improve the provision, so much needed, for insane patients.

General Health.

29. The health of the island has continued generally perfect to the end of the year. The almost unremitting moisture of climate of the three months which have succeeded, so advantageous to the crops, has proved seriously injurious to general health, and the mortality has been considerable. A progressive improvement is evidently taking place. The mortality will be shown to have fallen less severely upon the Indian than the general population.

Supply of Labour.

30. In its supply of labour, Mauritius continues forming, I apprehend, owing to its enviable locality, a rare exception from every other colony under the Crown. This, by the admission of its own appointed reporters, as shown to your Lordship by Enclosures to my various recent Despatches, continues to be sufficient and effective; and the annual bills of lading afford the most satisfactory confirmation of the integrity of the Report.

31. I hear it, notwithstanding, bruited that the principal agents, in conducting the planting concerns of the colony, are concerting urgent representations to be submitted to Her Majesty's Government and that of India, for obtaining a radical change in the system of introduction and engagement which is shown to be working so satisfactorily, and for counselling a return, partial or entire, to modes already tested.

32. Diminution of public expense for obtaining the supply is the most presentable plea that can be put forward, I believe, in the cause, and valid in its degree; the eventual as well as immediate welfare of the immigrant, of the native planter, and even of the agent-provider, and thence of his employer from home, being considerations that also enter into the question, and paramount, I conceive, in the estimates of Government, though hardly to be expected to be found thrusting themselves very pressingly into the calculations of parties interested in first degree for effecting the change.

Communication with Europe.

33. A monthly packet communication with Ceylon has been established by the Local Government since June last, through which proceeding the regular intercourse with Europe has been much accelerated.

The mercantile body are, however, intent upon improving this advantage by the addition of steam, and communicating bi-monthly direct with Aden.

34. If the object can be shown capable of attainment without involving too large a demand upon the general resources of the colony, its accomplishment is most desirable, since it is one of high importance to the entire colony; to its mercantile interest, local and at home, especially; and is far from unimportant in a political point of view.

35. It is, however, to be brought about rather, I apprehend, through the judicious employment of British commercial capital than through the agency of Government, local or superior; although I doubt not that every justifiable facility and support would be readily afforded to the scheme by both.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM GOMM,
Lieut.-General.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

CEYLON.

(No. 70.) No. 37. No. 37.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
General Remarks on the Revenue of 1848	447
Table of Duties collected on Imports and Exports	448
Value of Goods and Specie Imported from 1843 to 1848	448
Rice and Paddy Imported from 1843 to 1848	449
Comparative view of the Import of Grain and Specie from 1846 to 1848	449
Large Export of Coin in 1848	449
Manufactured Goods Imported in 1847 and 1848, showing the falling off in all articles of luxury	450
Observations upon this subject	450
General Remarks on Exports, with a tabular view of the value of Agricultural Produce, showing the increased Exports of 1848	450–1
Coffee. Quantity Exported from 1845 to 1848	451
Estimate of the crops of 1846, 1847, and 1848	452
Prospects of the Coffee-Planter—his improved position	452–3
Cinnamon. General observations upon the Cinnamon trade	453
Cocoa-nuts	454
Sugar	454
Tabular view of the Duties levied on Imports and Exports from 1843 to 1848, with Remarks	454
Effect of the change in the Export Duties upon the Revenue of 1848, with a complete Table appended	455
Land Revenue, exclusive of Sales of Land	455
Licenses	456
Stamp Revenue	456
Salt Revenue	457
Post Office Receipts and Expenditure	458
Total Revenue of Ceylon for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848	458
Expenditure from 1846 to 1848	459
Table showing the Military Charges paid out of Colonial Funds in 1847 and 1848	460
Remarks on the general Reductions of 1848	460
Debits and Credits of the Colony on 1st January, 1847, 1848, and 1849	461
Loan from the Oriental Bank	462
Balances of Public Money available at the end of each month	462
Notes in circulation	462
Exchanges, state of, with a tabular view of their fluctuations	463
Roads Department	463
Expenditure on the different classes of Roads in 1847 and 1848	463
Injury done to Roads and Bridges by extraordinary floods	464
Yattiantotte-road	464
Kotmalie-road	464
Repair of existing roads, and new traces opened	464
Kandy to Trincomalie	465
Civil Engineer's Department	465
Dilapidated state of Queen's House, Colombo	465
Expenditure on Public Works in 1847 and 1848	466
Purposes to which the Expenditure was applied	466
New Public Offices completed at Colombo (Plan and Elevation enclosed.)	467
Galle Light-house finished, description of (Elevation and Section enclosed.)	467
Necessity for a Light on the Great Basses	468
Peradenia Bridge, description of (Elevation enclosed.)	468
Survey Department	469
Returns of Sales of Land and Fees for Survey	470
Objections to the high minimum price of Land in Ceylon	470
The poor Lands of Trincomalie could be sold at a low rate	470
The Natives will not rent the poor Lands	471
Pearl Banks:—	
Spawn of the Pearl Oyster has been carried to other places	471
Offers made to rent the Fisheries for 10 years	471
The "Seaforth's" last trip in search of Oyster Beds	471
Discovery of Spawn in the Harbour of Colombo	471
Prospects of future Fisheries	471
Education:	
Improved scheme proposed	472
Report and recommendation of the Committee submitted	472
Table showing the Expenditure by Government for Education from 1846 to 1848, and amount of Fees recovered	472
Completion of the Singhalese and English Dictionary	472
Ecclesiastical:—	
General Remarks	473
Church of England	473
Visits of the Lord Bishop to the interior; erection of Nuwera Ellia into a Chaplaincy; new Churches in progress of construction	473
Church Schools, &c.	474
Church of Scotland	474
Female Schools established under the Scottish Ladies Society for India	474
Wesleyan Mission:—	
Northern or Tamil Division	474
Southern or Singhalese Division	475
Wesleyan Schools	475
Baptist Mission:—	
Its progress and present position	475
American Mission:—	
Its progress	476
Church of Rome:—	
Its present position, and prospect of advancement in this Colony	476
Its Schools, &c.	476
Public Health:—	
Number of Deaths during the years 1847 and 1848	477
Very low Mortality among the Troops	477
Progress of Vaccination	477
Charges on account of the Medical Establishment	477
Social Condition of Ceylon in 1848—General Remarks upon	477

(No. 70.) Queen's House, Colombo, May 11, 1849.

My Lord, (Received June 28, 1849.)

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1848.

Many circumstances have contributed to render the past year one of more than usual interest, both in a financial and a social point of view; and I now proceed to offer such remarks as may appear to be necessary to illustrate the general condition of the colony and its future prospect.

Revenue.

The important changes introduced into the tariff by the Ordinance No. 9, of 1847, which began to take effect as regards the import duties from the 6th

CEYLON.

January, 1848, and as regards the export duties from the 1st day of September of the same year, must necessarily have exercised an extensive influence over the revenue derived from customs, which has hitherto amounted to about one-third of the whole revenue of the colony.

No. 175 of 13th December, 1847, forming No. 5 of the series presented to Parliament, February, 1849.

My Despatch noted in the margin entered so fully into the details of the changes which it was intended to effect by that Ordinance, and the grounds upon which it was thought desirable that those changes should be made, that it will be unnecessary for me to remark upon them further, than to remind your Lordship that the abolition of the export duty upon all articles, except cinnamon (upon which it was reduced from 1*s.* to 4*d.* per lb.), would necessarily produce a considerable diminution in the customs' revenue of 1848.

Notwithstanding this voluntary surrender by the Government of a large amount of income—in fact of what appeared to be a description of revenue derived from objectionable sources—it is gratifying to me to be able to report to your Lordship, that the falling off in the customs' revenue of 1848 (imports and exports), as compared with that of 1847, has not exceeded the sum of 30,417*l.* 0*s.* 10½*d.*, which, bearing in mind the severe commercial crisis that has prevailed throughout the whole mercantile world and the depressed state of the colony generally, may be regarded as offering a more encouraging prospect than might have been anticipated.

The duties collected on imports and exports jointly amounted—

In 1847 to . . .	£146,474	10	6¾
In 1848 to . . .	116,057	9	8¼
Difference . .	£ 30,417	0	10½

This difference has been occasioned partly by a diminished import of duty-paying articles, and partly it has been the result of the alteration in export duties.

But before I proceed to remark upon the precise amount of revenue which has been surrendered by the abolition of the export duties, I venture to offer a few observations upon the general state of trade, as illustrated by the returns of imports and exports (exclusive of specie) furnished by the Customs' Department.

The total value of imports in 1848 amounted to 875,487*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; whereas in the preceding year it amounted to 966,814*l.* 16*s.*; so that there had been a falling off in the past year in the value of imported goods of 91,326*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

In fact, since the year 1845, when coffee-planting was at its height, and the flow of capital into the island was most rapid, and consequently the value of imported goods had reached its maximum, the annual value of imports has gradually and progressively declined. The following table will exhibit the gradual rise and fall in the value of imports during the last six years, the amount of specie being given separately :—

	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Goods Imported.	720,145	848,242	1,053,970	990,859	966,814	875,487	17	3
Specie Imported.	314,386	517,795	441,156	381,842	454,972	395,955	16	10
Total . .	1,034,531	1,366,037	1,495,126	1,372,701	1,421,786	1,235,443	14	1

The most important article in each year has naturally been one of general consumption; but it would scarcely be expected that the ordinary food of the people would constitute so large an item in the imports; not of one year only, but of each successive year throughout a long series. Rice and paddy, in fact, figure largely in the Custom-house returns. It has been for a long time well known that the island does not produce food enough for the consumption of its inhabitants; and the annual arrival of many thousands of Malabar Coolies adds considerably to the demand. In some respects the increase or decrease in the import of rice may be taken as a sort of guide towards a rough calculation of the increased or diminished number of labourers who come over from the continent of India. The following table shows the value of rice and paddy imported in the six years ending 5th January, 1849 :—

	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Rice and Paddy . .	334,345	350,230	459,262	430,177	445,889	389,484

The value of rice and paddy imported in 1847, constituted a larger proportion than usual of the total value of the imports of the year, and it is worthy of remark that an extraordinary number of Coolies came over from the continent in that year, and that they arrived at a much earlier period than usual.

It appears to me to be one of the most striking features in the commercial and social economy of Ceylon, that the import of grain, of specie, and of unskilled labour, is carried on year after year to so large an extent and nearly in the same relative proportions.

In the financial report which accompanied my Despatch No. 153, of 11th November, 1847, an attempt was made, and, as I think, satisfactorily, to explain what, at first view, appears to be the strange anomaly of the continued annual import of food and of coin into this colony, both of which are brought over from the same country. It was shown that a large amount of coin must necessarily be exported every year for the purchase of rice, and that by the operation of the exchanges the rupees must again be brought back, and that the same process will continue to be carried on so long as the import of food is requisite, and any profit can be obtained by the transaction.

Printed at p. 21 of Papers relative to the Affairs of Ceylon, presented to Parliament, by Her Majesty's Command, February, 1849.

The tables above given, suffice to exhibit the relative proportion between the annual import of rice and of specie; but when placed in juxtaposition the fact will appear more striking. Thus, taking the last three years as an example, the imports will be shown to have been:—

	1846			1847			1848		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Rice and Paddy .	430,177	2	1	445,889	6	4	389,484	1	8
Specie . . .	381,842	0	0	454,972	0	0	359,955	0	0

Although the import of specie has been carried on regularly during a series of years, and has always figured in the Custom-house returns, the re-export of the coin has been usually conducted in so private a manner (chiefly by the native traders or moormen), that it was scarcely exhibited at all in the annual returns of exports. The returns of 1848, however, for the first time show a considerable amount of coin exported during the year, viz., 276,874*l.* Nor, indeed, does that sum represent the total amount of specie which passed through the Custom-house; for among the imports re-exported direct from the warehouse, will be found the large additional amount of 209,752*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; but as this amount did not come into circulation, but was probably only temporarily deposited in transit, it cannot be regarded as having been withdrawn from the active trade of the island. It does not appear from the returns, that any portion of the coin was sent direct to Great Britain; which might perhaps have been rather expected, when it is borne in mind that very large remittances have been made in specie from the continent of India to Europe during the past year. But this has not been the case as regards Ceylon.

It has incidentally come to my knowledge that a considerable amount of specie was sent from this colony to the Mauritius towards the latter end of the last year, for the purchase of bills drawn against produce shipped to England from that island, where the scarcity of money was so great, that the very best bills, with ample security, were sold at 12 per cent. discount; and the bills thus purchased would, as a matter of course, find their way to the Presidencies of India for sale, where they were readily purchased at a considerable premium.

Various causes have, doubtless, contributed to occasion the export of coin from Ceylon during the past year. I should be very unwilling to attribute greater importance to the circumstance than it merits. The mercantile equilibrium of the world has been so much disturbed, that I should not feel myself justified in hazarding any premature conclusions upon the subject.

The comparative value of imported goods from Great Britain in the years 1847 and 1848 was—

CEYLON.

In 1847 . . .	£260,522	12	0
In 1848 . . .	203,978	8	10

Of which there were liable to duty—

In 1847 . . .	£208,295	12	0
In 1848 . . .	177,124	5	6

The nature of the articles of which a diminished import took place in 1848, will form a tolerably sure indication of the difficulties with which the planters and the mercantile community generally have had to contend.

The diminution has extended in a remarkable manner to every description of goods which could be regarded as luxuries, and to many which in this climate are to be looked upon as almost necessaries. The import of malt liquor, for instance, has diminished from 14,900*l.* in 1847, to 7,200*l.* in 1848; that of wines and spirits has been reduced more than one-third.

In cutlery, glassware, haberdashery and oilman's stores, the diminution in 1848 amounted to about one-third. Even in arms and ammunition there was a considerable decrease in 1848; their imported value only amounting to 968*l.*, while in 1847 it amounted to 2,928*l.* But it is a striking circumstance, that in 1847 about 10,000*l.* worth of machinery found its way into the colony: in 1848 none was imported, a small quantity of tools and implements only excepted; on the other hand, about 2,300*l.* worth of machinery previously imported were exported in the past year.

The vast extension which has lately been given to steam navigation in the East, of which Ceylon, owing to its geographical position, forms the central point, has naturally exercised an important effect in the increase of shipping occasioned by the necessary import of coals, which has risen from about 9,000 tons in 1847 to 16,000 tons in 1848.

Although at first view we might probably be induced to draw an unfavourable conclusion from the state of the import trade during the past year, I am, nevertheless, disposed to regard it, under all the circumstances of the case, as exhibiting, when taken in connexion with the export trade, a very encouraging prospect for the future. Assuming, as an admitted fact, what might readily have been predicated respecting probably every colony of Great Britain, that the imports have fallen off during the year 1848, I cannot but think that this very circumstance indicates either the prevalence of a greater spirit of economy, arising undoubtedly from the necessities of the times, or else an increased production of articles on the spot, which it had previously been the practice to import. As regards Ceylon, I augur well for the future, from the exercise of that spirit of retrenchment which is ordinarily the precursor of returning prosperity after difficulties overcome. But concomitantly with this diminished consumption of imported goods, there has been an increased export of the legitimate productions of the country. In short, the productive industry of the island has shown a progressive development. A greater amount of agricultural produce has been exported, and there has been a smaller amount of imported articles to pay for with the proceeds. I infer, therefore, that the balance of trade is really more favourable for the colony.

If I succeed in demonstrating this fact, I think I shall be perfectly justified in reporting to your Lordship, that the turning point of the difficulties of the colony is past, and that there is a well-grounded hope of its future advancement. It is unfortunately the natural result of a great crisis, that individuals suffer. I regret to be obliged to record that the pressure of the times has fallen very heavily upon some individuals, and may yet possibly bear unduly upon others. But I cannot permit myself to doubt that Ceylon will gradually but surely recover from the effect of the heavy burden of debt and difficulty which has weighed it down, and that the improvement in its prospects will, under judicious and wholesome encouragement, be progressively and permanently assured.

Exports.

It is true, that as regards the total value of the exports, exclusive of specie and of imports re-exported, the Custom House Returns show a falling off, as compared with 1847, of 44,522*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
Exports, 1847 . .	646,498	4	3
,, 1848 . .	601,975	16	8
	£44,522	7	7

But I shall be able to prove satisfactorily that on every single article of native produce connected with the agricultural industry of the colony there has been an important increase, except upon tobacco, in which there was a partial failure of crop. A first glance at the returns of exports would make it appear that there was a diminished export of coffee, but I trust that I shall be able to prove that there was really an increase in the crop of the season of 1848, although it does not appear in the Customs Returns of that year, from circumstances which I shall be able to explain. The following table will give a clear view of the relative amount of exported produce of the island in the years 1847 and 1848.

TABLE showing the Description, Quantity and Value of Agricultural Produce raised in and Exported from the Island of Ceylon, showing the increase in 1848.

Article.	1847				1848				Increase in 1848.		
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.					
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Areca-nuts . . .	Cwts. 40,514	36,723	8	1	Cwts. 56,524	42,590	5	11	5,866	17	10
Arrack	Gallons. 262,203½	11,315	14	2	Gallons. 322,497	12,781	3	1	1,465	8	11
Sugar	Cwts. 4,453	4,473	9	5	Cwts. 8,578	6,655	18	10	2,182	9	5
Cocoa-nuts . . .	..	5,471	6	8	..	6,330	16	9	859	10	1
Kernels	..	6,503	13	1	..	11,965	11	5	5,461	18	4
Cocoa-nut Oil . .	Gallons. 192,723	18,091	13	6	Gallons. 299,660	24,009	16	10	5,918	3	4
Cinnamon . . .	lbs. 440,974	44,097	8	0	lbs. 490,489	49,048	18	0	4,951	10	0
Cinnamon Oil . .	ozs. 12,477	1,217	19	0	ozs. 17,106½	1,757	6	4	539	7	4
	Total increase in value of produce exported in 1848, exclusive of Coffee								27,245	5	3

Coffee.

With regard to the coffee crop of 1848, it is necessary that I should mention that the gathering commenced later in the season than usual; the transport of the coffee from the interior to the ports of shipment was also attended with some difficulties notwithstanding the improved state of the road from Kandy to Colombo. Upon the whole, it must be considered to have been what is called a late season, so that a good deal of coffee which would under other circumstances have been shipped before the close of the year was really not put on board until the beginning of the present year, and, consequently, does not figure in the Returns of 1848. On the other hand, a considerable proportion of the crop of 1847 was shipped with extraordinary exertions before the close of that year, and, indeed, from the hurried manner in which it was in many instances put on board, there is some reason to think that the value of it may have become deteriorated in consequence. It is not surprising that although the coffee crop of the year or season of 1848 was in reality larger than that of the previous year, there appears upon the face of the Custom House Returns to be a deficiency as compared with the coffee exported in 1847. The quantity and value of coffee exported in each of the last four years is as follows, always bearing in mind that the coffee exported at the commencement of each year and included in its returns really forms part of the crop of the preceding year.

CEYLON.

COFFEE Exported in the following Years.

	1845	1846	1847	1848
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Quantity . .	178,604	173,892	293,220	280,495
	£. s.	£.	£.	£.
Value . . .	368,259 11	328,791	456,624	387,150

As the shipping season for coffee commenced at the latter end of the year, it would be a nearer approximation to correctness to calculate the crop of each year, from the amount exported in the last quarter of the one year and the first quarter of the next year. I much regret that I have not before me the complete Quarterly Returns from each of the outports which would be required to enable me to determine with accuracy the exact amount of coffee exported from the whole island in each quarter. But taking the port of Colombo as a fair criterion or standard by which to measure the relative amount of crop in each season, it will appear that the quantity of coffee shipped from this port alone, certainly the principal shipping port, in the seasons 1846–47, 1847–48, 1848–49, was as follows:—

COFFEE Shipped at the Port of Colombo, in the undermentioned Periods.

Crop.	Quantity.	Total Export for 2 Quarters.	Value.
	Cwts.	Cwts	£.
Last Quarter of 1846 . .	41,750	142,574	217,450
First Quarter of 1847 . .	100,824		
Last Quarter of 1847 . .	68,990	190,725	283,566
First Quarter of 1848 . .	121,735		
Last Quarter of 1848 . .	61,168	215,812	289,498
First Quarter of 1849 . .	154,644		

Upon the whole, I think I shall not be much in error in calculating the entire coffee crop of 1848 at not much short of 300,000 cwt., including, of course, the small quantity which is exported to foreign parts. But it is still further encouraging to find that the rise in the value of coffee in the English market within the last few months will have had an important effect in augmenting the receipts of the growers, so as in some degree to make up for the losses which there is too much reason to fear were incurred both by proprietors and shippers, owing to the very low prices which were obtained for the greater part of the crop of 1847.

If the present price of Ceylon coffee could be maintained in the London market, so as to form a fair criterion of the average returns which the planter might expect, I should entertain no doubt that coffee planting in this island when judiciously carried on in properly selected localities, and more particularly under the supervision of the proprietor himself, will form a very profitable and safe investment. The useless and wasteful expenditure of former periods, and the evils resulting from inexperience in the art of cultivation and from the total want of proper knowledge of the soil and climate, led many parties to rapid and unexpected ruin.

But within the last two years, and particularly since 1847, the cost of growing, gathering, and shipping coffee has very materially diminished; so much so, that by some persons of experience the diminished expense of putting good plantation coffee on board ship (including the reduction of the Export Duty) has been calculated to amount to 10*s.* per cwt. Although this calculation may not apply to all the estates, it is beyond a doubt that the cost of production generally is very much lessened; moreover, the high freights which were paid for shipping in 1847 (as high as 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton of 18 cwt.) added materially to the losses of the planters in that year; whereas in 1848 the great bulk of the coffee was carried to England at freights varying between 4*l.* and 5*l.* per ton. Hence the saving to the coffee proprietors in freight alone will be about 44,000*l.*

But there is also another advantage which has happily fallen to the lot of the

coffee planter in 1848, which has rarely been taken into account in the general calculations of expense. I allude to the state of the exchanges. It may, I think, be fairly stated that the difference of exchange in favour of the planter or merchant in 1848, as compared with 1847, was, at the least, 6 to 8 per cent. upon the whole value of the crop. The bills drawn against shipments of coffee at six months sight in 1847 were often only saleable at 6 to 8 per cent. discount.

In 1848, they have been sold, and are still selling at par to 2 and even 3 per cent. premium. But assuming an average difference of only 6 per cent., and calculating the amount which would probably have been drawn on the spot against the value of the coffee at only 200,000*l.*, the difference in favour of the growers upon this item only will be about 12,000*l.* Indeed, I incline to think that I have understated the amount of benefit resulting from the favourable condition of the exchanges to the shippers of produce during the year 1848. Fortunately the advantage has been continued up to the present time. Upon the whole I am far from looking upon the state of the planting interest in a discouraging light. Many estates have certainly changed hands under very unfavourable circumstances, others have been abandoned, owing to their unfavourable position and bad soil, but, on the other hand, new estates are coming into bearing, and the experience of the past, wisely turned to account, will, I trust, promise greater encouragement for the future.

Cinnamon.

The article next in importance as a production of the island, namely, cinnamon, also exhibits an increase in the year 1848, as shown by the Table above given. The increase in the quantity of cinnamon and cinnamon oil exported, amounted in value to 5,500*l.*, which is equivalent to an increase of one-ninth of the whole crop of 1847. But the position of the cinnamon grower has improved more than would be indicated by the increased amount of export, for the reduction of the export duty from 1*s.* to 4*d.* per lb., is equal to about one-third of the whole average cost of the article on board-ship.

Hence it is obvious that the gain is even greater to the grower, for the charges resulting from the necessity of paying the duty (or borrowing the money for that purpose) before the produce is shipped, are also saved. The state of the cinnamon trade has at all times been difficult to understand; it has been so much dependent upon casual circumstances, calculated temporarily to influence the particular nations or countries in which the article is principally consumed, that neither the mere cheapness of the article at one time or the dearness of it at another are to be estimated according to the ordinary rules which influence the demand and the supply. In short, cinnamon is purely an article of luxury, not one of prime necessity. The chief consumption of it being limited to Spain and Portugal and South America. The late Mexican war had an important influence in diminishing the demand for the article, so long as it lasted, and as a natural consequence the demand for it will be the greater, now that the war has ceased. The disturbed state of Spain and Portugal and the civil wars of Italy have, in like manner, exercised peculiar and unlooked-for influence over the state of the cinnamon trade. The cultivation of the spice also in the island of Java has added considerably to the competition with which the seller has had to contend in the public market. Still greater has been the effect of the substitution of cassia for the inferior kinds of cinnamon, brought about by the comparative lowness of price at which the former could be sold.

I entertain a confident hope that the cultivation of first and second class cinnamon in Ceylon will rapidly revive and increase, and by a reduction in the cost of exportation, that it will gradually be able to drive a great deal of the foreign spice out of the market.

As soon as the state of the public finances will permit me to relieve the trade altogether from the remaining duty of 4*d.* per lb., I look forward with confidence to such an increase in the production of inferior or third class cinnamon as will enable it to come fully into competition with the better kinds of cassia. The benefit of this reduction would be very great to the native grower of the spice, and I incline to think that the increased impulse given to trade would, in a short time, amply compensate for the immediate loss of revenue.

CEYLON.

Cocoa-nuts.

Cocoa-Nuts.

The export of the produce of the cocoa-nut tree, it will be seen, has increased by about one-third during the past year, and there is every reason to anticipate a yearly increasing export, in proportion as the numerous young plantations which have been formed within the last few years at Jaffna, and at Batticaloa, come into bearing. There are other parts of the island in which the cocoa-nut tree might be planted to advantage, if the land, which is of inferior quality, could be purchased by the natives at a lower rate than 1*l.* per acre.

At Trincomalie, for instance, although the soil is very poor, and is perfectly unsaleable at the present minimum upset price of land, plantations of cocoa-nut-trees would be formed in the very neighbourhood of the town, if the land could be purchased at a very low rate. Vast improvement would take place in the aspect of the country, the healthiness of the neighbourhood would be improved, and the well-being of the people increased by the clearing of the jungle which would take place.

Sugar.

With regard to the increased export of sugar from Ceylon in the year 1848, small as the production of this article is already, I cannot venture to hope that it will even be maintained at its present amount. The soil of this colony does not appear sufficiently enduring or rich enough to produce sugar in such a quantity or at such a cost as will remunerate the grower. Already some of the sugar land has been abandoned, and I can scarcely venture to hope that the cultivation of the cane will revive.

Before I bring to a close my remarks upon the general exports of the colony during the past year, it is necessary that I should notice a remarkable item, which for the first time figures to a large amount under the head of the re-exports of imports ; I allude to opium. No less a quantity than 191,240*l.* in value was re-exported during 1848. The simple explanation of this striking fact must be, that the establishment of the new line of steamers from Galle to Bombay in continuation of the line from China, has given rise to a considerable carrying trade in opium by the steamers between Bombay and China. The opium is frequently deposited for a short time in the warehouse at Galle, and inasmuch as it does not constitute in reality any portion of the legitimate trade of the island, it ought scarcely to figure in the list of imports and exports. The following table will give an interesting view of the total amount of duty collected, both on imports and exports, in the island of Ceylon, from the year 1843 to 1848. It will be seen that the years 1845 and 1847 were those in which the largest amount of duties were collected on imports. The export duty on cinnamon was reduced in May, 1843, to 1*s.* per pound on all sorts; and as the shippers had held back for a long time in antici pation of this reduction, and were anxious to profit by it to the utmost extent before the market should attain permanently the lower level to which it must of necessity have fallen, the export of cinnamon was carried to its highest point in 1843 and 1844.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Duty collected on Imports and Exports jointly in the Island of Ceylon, from the year 1843 to 1848.

	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
IMPORTS.						
Duty on Rice . .	46,495 0 6	49,512 2 9	63,308 0 5	62,190 18 7	61,868 10 10	55,751 13 6
Duty on Paddy .	8,410 7 0	7,584 17 9	11,803 8 11	7,874 5 3	10,372 4 10	7,960 18 6
Duty on other Goods	23,430 13 5¾	31,541 2 7	36,786 13 2	36,140 1 6½	36,023 16 3¾	31,132 7 10
Total. .	78,336 0 11¾	88,638 3 1	111,898 2 6	106,205 5 4½	108,264 11 11¾	94,844 19 10
EXPORTS.						
Duty on Cinnamon.	35,486 9 0	53,197 1 0	20,410 11 0	20,082 16 0	22,368 9 6	9,481 7 3
Duty on Coffee .	4,822 5 10	6,692 5 9	9,081 16 8	8,220 9 5	11,417 9 3	7,568 15 5
Duty on otherGoods	3,453 14 3	3,076 3 5¾	3,069 10 1	3,186 10 8½	3,733 6 0	2,995 1 4
Total . .	43,762 9 1	62,965 10 2¾	32,561 17 9	31,489 16 1½	37,519 4 9	20,045 4 0

In order to exhibit at one view the amount of revenue which has been given up during the year 1848 by the reduction of the export duties from the 1st September, I have prepared a table showing the exact state of the export trade, and of the amount of duties actually collected during the year on each

article, and the amount which would have been collected had the duties been retained, or, in other words, the amount which was lost by the change in the export duties which took place from the 1st of September last.

I would request your Lordship's attention to the interesting particulars which may be gathered from an inspection of this table (which is appended). It will only be necessary for me here to remark, that the amount of duties actually received from exports during the year was 20,045*l.* 4*s.*; and the amount lost by the alteration of the duties during the last four months of the year was 18,602*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; of this amount, the loss on cinnamon duty alone was 15,103*l.* 1.

There will also be found in the Appendix a table showing the receipts and expenses of the whole Customs department of the island for the year ending 5th January, 1849, and the rate per cent. at which that branch of the revenue was collected. The average rate for the whole island is 8⅜ per cent.; that for the port of Colombo is only 4⅞ per cent.; and that for the Western Province (six ports) 5¾ per cent. The reduction of the export duties has slightly raised the rate per cent. of the remaining collections. 2.

Land Revenue, exclusive of Sales of Land.

The revenue derived from the tithes of the produce of cultivated land, or, in other words, from the sale of the rents of the Government share of the produce of certain lands, during the year 1848, has very nearly equalled that of 1847, and has exceeded that of 1846. Indeed, under the head of paddy rents, from which by far the larger portion of this revenue is derived, there has been an increase in 1848 of 1,180*l.* 14*s.* 10¾*d.* over the receipts of 1847, and of 1,930*l.* 13*s.* 9¾*d.* over the receipts of 1846. This fact is the more gratifying, because it has resulted from an increase in the quantity of paddy land brought under cultivation. This is shown by comparing the returns of cultivated land in 1847 with those of 1848. In the former year the number of acres of paddy land cultivated amounted to 459,000, whereas in the latter year the quantity had increased to 478,000 acres. The following table will exhibit the progress of the land revenue for the last three years:—

LAND REVENUE in the following Years:—

Description of Revenue.	1846			1847			1848		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Paddy Farms . .	39,210	11	8	39,960	10	6½	41,141	5	5¼
Fine Grain . . .	3,984	1	1½	4,234	16	3¼	3,761	10	10¾
Garden Farms . .	796	9	1	1,725	11	10½	779	17	6¾
Tythes redeemed . .	14	14	5	37	10	0	.	.	
	44,005	16	3½	45,958	8	8¼	45,682	13	10¾

The very moderate proportion which the revenue derived from land in Ceylon bears to the whole native population of the island, by whom the cultivation of the land may be said to be almost exclusively carried on, is worthy of especial notice at the present time. Assuming the entire native population of males only to amount to about 780,000, the whole revenue derived from the produce of cultivated land (exclusive of articles raised for exportation) will be less than 1*s.* 6*d.* per head for males, and the proportion which it bears to the total revenue collected for the service of Government will be little more than one-tenth part. It must also be remembered that this is the only direct revenue which they pay.

The receipts from sales of Government lands have again suffered a diminution in the past year; nor can I venture to entertain any hope of an increase in their amount, or any prospect of satisfying the wishes and the wants of the natives under this head so long as the present disproportionate minimum rate of 1*l.* per acre is maintained in this colony, where comparatively little valuable land remains at the disposal of Government.

RECEIPTS from Sales of Government Lands in the following Years:—

	1846			1847			1848		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Land Sales . .	13,054	3	7	6,471	8	8¾	5,465	4	9

CEYLON.

The question of the minimum price of land, and the conditions under which the disposal of it may be most advantageously regulated, both for the interests of Government and those of the community at large in this colony, is one of too great importance to be incidentally treated in a Report of this description. I therefore reserve the further consideration of it for a more appropriate opportunity.

Spirit Licences.

The revenue derived from this source, including the licences to distil rum and arrack, as well as the renting of the privilege of selling arrack by retail, has for some years been of considerable amount. Since 1846, however, it has gradually declined, partly owing to the decreasing rates at which the rents have been sold, in consequence of the pressure of the times, and partly owing to the increase of arrears due from the arrack renters. The actual receipts have gradually diminished from about 58,000*l.* to little more than 50,000*l.* but there are large arrears outstanding, the recovery of which has been retarded in consequence of the depreciation in the value of property which is held as security for the payment, and which it has been deemed advisable not prematurely to force into the market. These arrears, will, however, be gradually recovered, and will be added to the revenue of future years.

Licences.

Under this head appear for the first time the receipts for licences under the Fire-arms Ordinance, and the Carriers and Traders and the Dog Ordinance. The two last Ordinances having been repealed, and the first or Fire-arms Registration Ordinance having been modified, the same receipts from these sources cannot be calculated upon for the future. The total amount of revenue derived from all these sources during the past year was only 6,718*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, which was distributed as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Licences to possess fire-arms . . .	4,713	7	6
„ traders	897	0	0
„ carriers	843	4	0
„ carriages for hire . . .	71	0	0
„ dogs	193	15	0
	£6,718	6	6

With regard to the effect of the alteration in the Fire-arms Ordinance by which a single registration was only to be in future required, instead of the annual renewal of it, I have every reason to believe that it has already induced the natives to bring forward thousands of guns for registration which before were kept concealed.

During the present year a vast number of guns have been registered; and as the chief object of the Ordinance has been thereby successfully attained, I feel more than ever satisfied that the alteration in the Ordinance was well-timed and in everyway beneficial.

Stamps.

* No. 2 of 1848.

The new Stamp Ordinance* only began to take effect from the 1st day of June last year, but I am happy to observe that the increase of revenue from stamps during the year has amounted to 2,347*l.* 8*s.* 11¼*d.* over 1847, and upwards of 5,000*l.* over 1846, as follows:—

RECEIPTS from STAMPS.

		Increase.		
	£. *s.* *d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1846	22,366 8 10½	.	.	
1847	25,152 9 3½	3,796	0	5
1848	27,499 18 2¼	2,347	8	11½
Increase in 1848 over 1846 .		5,133	9	3¾

Salt.

The only remaining head of revenue which is deserving of particular notice is that of salt, the manufacture and sale of which is a profitable source of income. The diminished number of Malabar Coolies who arrived in the island last year, and the reduced means of the natives in some parts of the interior, arising from the very low price which they were able to obtain for the inferior kind of native coffee, naturally exercised some influence over the consumption of salt.

The export of salt to the neighbouring continent of India may be said to have entirely ceased during the year 1848. In each of the two preceding years about 75,000 bushels of salt were exported, but in the last year little more than 5,000 bushels were carried out of the island.

The cessation of the export was occasioned by the reduction of the rate at which the Company's salt was sold in India without an equivalent reduction in the charges on the import of foreign salt.

The gradual falling off in the revenue derived from salt since 1846 is as follows:—

SALT REVENUE.

		Decrease.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1846	38,053 16 9¼	. .
1847	37,322 8 6¼	731 8 3
1848	36,492 19 11¼	829 8 7
Decrease of 1848 as compared with 1846, is		1,560 16 10

It is remarkable that the decrease in the revenue derived from salt during the past year was principally to be noticed at Hambantotte, where by far the best salt in the island is formed naturally, although it is sold by Government at the same rate as salt made at other places. This circumstance tends, I think, to prove the diminished consumption of salt in the Kandian country during the year 1848; for the Hambantotte salt is carried in large quantities by the Moormen traders direct from the place of its formation to the mountain country, by way of Badulla, and is bartered in that neighbourhood commonly for native coffee. If this view of the case be correct, which I see no reason to doubt, it furnishes an additional proof of the influence which the state of the home markets must exercise indirectly over various branches of the local revenue, as well as directly over the comfort and the well-being of the native population of this colony.

The great rise in the value of all descriptions of coffee, and more particularly the improved demand for the lower or native kinds, within the last few months, will, I trust, exercise a most beneficial influence over the internal trade of the island, and will consequently augment, to the lower classes in particular, the means of consuming those articles, whether of necessity or of convenience, which contribute to the general revenue. I am led to anticipate rather an increase than a diminution in the receipts from the salt revenue during the current year.

Postage.

It is very satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the depression of the times, and concomitantly with the exercise of the strictest economy in all that relates to the private disbursements of individuals, the Post Office receipts have increased during the past year by about 400*l.*, while the expenses of the department have diminished by nearly 300*l.* In fact, the revenue derived from the Post Office has exceeded the entire expenditure of the department by about 1,500*l.*

CEYLON.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure in the Post Office Department in the Years 1847 and 1848.

	1847	1848
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Postage Receipts	7,600 13 0	8,010 14 7½
Expenditure of the Department . .	6,724 17 5¼	6,445 10 6
Difference between the Receipts and Expenditure . .		£1,565 4 1½

The efficiency and regularity which distinguish the management of this department are the subject of general satisfaction, and reflect much credit upon the head of it.

The great advantages which must be derived in all countries from giving the utmost possible extension to cheap and rapid postal communication, are now so well understood and so thoroughly appreciated, that it would have been very gratifying to me if I could venture to entertain any probable hope of being able to introduce a cheap and uniform rate of postage into this colony. But the habits of the great mass of the people, the nature of their intercourse with each other, and a variety of obstacles peculiar to an eastern people, preclude my entertaining the question at the present time. Indeed, I should very much doubt whether there can ever be a reasonable prospect of being able successfully to introduce such a measure into this island; or that any amount of benefit would be likely to result from it which would compensate for the loss of revenue which would be the consequence.

I shall, however, omit no opportunity of profiting to the utmost by every facility which may be afforded, by the opening of new or the improving of old lines of road, for the extension of cheap and speedy postal communcation throughout all parts of the island.

At the same time it must be remarked that the increase in the receipts of the post office department is in a great measure due to the increased correspondance with Europe, occasioned by the rapid and certain intercourse which has resulted from the extension of steam communication.

Having thus dwelt at some length upon the different sources from which the greater part of the revenue of the island is derived, and having taken pains to explain the particular grounds upon which the increase or decrease in the receipts under the more important heads is to be accounted for, supported by the most cautious observations as to the prospects of the revenue for the current year. I think it will be a subject of congratulation to your Lordship to observe that the total receipts of the year 1848 (notwithstanding the sacrifice of a large amount of revenue by the abolition of the export duties) have only fallen short of the receipts of the year 1847 by the sum of 25,853*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and have equalled the total revenue of 1846 within about 1,600*l.*

REVENUE of CEYLON for the undermentioned Years:—

	1846	1847	1848
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total Revenue, including Receipts by the Agent in London	416,403 15 2½	440,619 5 7½	414,765 16 1½
Difference between 1848 and 1846 .	£1,637 19*s.* 1*d.*		

If the amount of revenue which (as shown by a previous table*) was lost by the alteration of the export duties,† were added to the actual receipts of 1848, we should find that the total revenue of 1848 would have been 433,368*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*

Taking a broad view of the financial prospects of Ceylon, I confess that so far from perceiving any ground for apprehension, I incline to hope that the calculations upon which the estimates of the revenue for the current year were framed were somewhat under stated. Eventually the elasticity of the resources of Ceylon will, I feel confident, be so thoroughly demonstrated, that apart from any expectations of aid from extraordinary sources (such as pearl

* See Appendix No. 1.

† See page 479.

fisheries, &c.) the revenue of the island will, I trust, be constantly maintained at such an amount as will enable it (without parsimony and without injustice to individuals) to meet all the legitimate charges it can be expected to defray, and leave nothing undone which can fairly be demanded for the improvement of the country.

Expenditure.

I next proceed to consider the important subject of the expenditure of the colony during the year 1848. As it has been my priviledge to offer extended observations upon the revenue of the island, and the nature of the sources from which it is derived, so will it likewise be my duty to furnish such an explanation of its expenditure during the same period as will, I trust, sitisfy your Lordship that no effort has been spared to ensure the most economical management of its finances. The future expenditure of the island is a subject of grave importance, but without anticipating on the present occasion changes, which may shortly be proposed, I may venture to express a confident hope, that the expenditure will in future years, by the exercise of a wise and judicious economy, be kept without difficulty within the legitimate revenue of the colony. A considerable reduction has already taken place in the course of last year, compared either with the preceding one, or with any year since 1844; but nevertheless I have not ceased to feel the correctness of the remark which I made in my last annual report, with regard to the extreme difficulty of effecting on the occurrence of any sudden emergency, extensive reductions in an expenditure which had grown up by degrees into a system, and in which so many interests were concerned. The increase in the expenditure between 1841 and 1847 was gradual and progressive; large additions were made to the fixed establishments by sanction from home, and equitable claims, if not vested interests, were created, to satisfy which the utmost caution and the most deliberate judgment are requisite. I should be very unwilling prematurely to diminish the efficiency of public departments, or commit unnecessary hardship or injustice towards individuals. If the revenue of Ceylon for the past year only fell short of the revenue of 1846 by the small sum of 1,600*l.* (notwithstanding the alterations of the export duties) it will be satisfactory to your Lordship to observe, that so far was the expenditure of 1848 from being equal to the expenditure of 1846, that the difference on the side of retrenchment amounted to not less than 66,879*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The apparent difference between the expenditure of 1848 and that of 1847 was even greater, amounting, as shown upon the face of the returns in the Blue Book, to 87,661*l.* But this difference requires to be explained as follows:—Heavy arrears of expenditure, properly belonging to previous years, were charged in 1847; added to which, the contingent expenditure of the last month of 1846, amounting to nearly 20,000*l.* was, in consequence of the introduction of the new system of accounts, charged in the expenditure of 1847, so that altogether the sum of about 74,000*l.* was paid in 1847 which did not belong to the legitimate expenditure of the year. Deducting this amount, therefore, from the apparent expenditure of 1847, the comparative statement of the expenditure of the three last years will be as follows:—

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE of the following Years:—

1846	1847	1848
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
498,205 8 10	444,763 18 4½	431,325 10 4
Difference between 1848 and 1846 . £66,879 18*s.* 6*d.*		

The unlooked-for demands of 1848, occasioned by the increased charges brought to account under various heads for the suppression of the disturbances which occurred in the middle of the year, and for ensuring the uninterrupted maintenance of the public peace, necessarily gave a more unfavourable aspect to the finances than had been hoped for. Nevertheless it is satisfactory to find that these extraordinary charges have been defrayed out of colonial funds, without calling for any assistance whatever from the mother-country.

CEYLON.

This circumstance alone will suffice to demonstrate the great advantage which was derived, in every sense of the word, from the adoption of vigorous and decisive measures for the suppression of the outbreak at the first moment of its commencement. It becomes still more the subject of congratulation that aid has not been solicited from home, when we bear in mind the fact, that Ceylon has for many years defrayed a larger portion of the necessary military expenditure required for its protection than any other Crown colony. Besides the colonial pay and allowances to the troops and military staff which alone amounted in 1848, to 34,168*l.* 13*s.* 7¾*d.* and in 1847, to 37,911*l.* 15*s.* 2¾*d.* the colony has had to defray the whole of the charges for the Commissariat and Barracks Department, the expenses of transport, the repair and maintenance of all military buildings, fortifications, &c., and in addition to these expenses has had to pay nearly 4,000*l.* a-year for military pensions, and likewise to contribute 24,000*l.* annually to the military chest, towards the Queen's pay of troops. The following table will show the expenditure for military purposes alone, out of colonial funds during the last two years, which is even much below what it formerly was.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure for Military purposes paid out of the Colonial Funds during the Years 1847 and 1848.

	1847			1848		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Contribution towards Military Expenditure .	24,000	0	0	24,000	0	0
Colonial Pay and Allowances	37,911	15	2¾	34,168	13	7¾
Commissariat.						
Barrack Expenses and other Military charges .	6,194	13	9	4,658	16	4
Military Buildings and Works	9,045	10	0¼	3,748	3	0¼
£	77,151	19	0	66,575	13	0½
Military Pensions	4,305	16	0	4,583	10	0
Total . . . . £	81,456	15	0	71,159	3	0½

It must, therefore, be a matter of congratulation that in a year of unprecedented commercial difficulty, both at home and abroad, and after the suppression of internal disturbances, the expenditure has only exceeded the income of the colony, notwithstanding the loss of the export duties during the last four months of the year, by the sum of 16,559*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*

It is difficult to say how much of this excess resulted from the measures rendered necessary by the occurrence of the Kandian disturbances. About 900*l.* only has been brought to account under the head of "Special Military charges;" but this will not form a just criterion of the actual cost, for the increased Commissariat charges, the unforeseen expenditure for judicial police and gaol purposes, for transport, for preparing quarters for the troops, and for the use of the Government steamer "Seaforth," in conveying troops and treasure, and the employment of a division of the road pioneers in carrying baggage and ammunition (by which their labour upon the roads was temporarily lost), all these additional sources of expense, and some minor ones, were the result of the active measures adopted for the protection of property and the maintenance of the public tranquillity. Their amount was upon the whole more moderate than might have been expected, and the adoption of vigorous measures for the speedy and effectual restoration of tranquillity was in reality the surest method of avoiding the ultimate expenditure of large sums of money which would otherwise have been unavoidable.

The general reduction of expenditure in 1848 will be found to have been distributed over many heads, and to have extended to nearly every department.

Under the head of Establishments there is an apparent decrease (after deducting increase) of 9,687*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* But of this sum 7,000*l.* is due to the transfer in the accounts of 1848 of the charges of the four divisions of pioneers previously appearing under the fixed establishment, to the head of roads, streets, and bridges, by which means the actual cost of each particular work can be more accurately and minutely ascertained and controuled.

In the course of the remarks which I shall have occasion to offer upon the

departments of Public Works, I shall take the opportunity of making such observations upon the expenditure connected with them during the year 1848 as will, I trust, satisfy your Lordship that while I have omitted no opportunity of restricting the outlay as far as prudence would permit, I have not suffered the public buildings unnecessarily to deteriorate or the public roads and bridges to be injudiciously neglected.

In order to render the view of the financial position of the colony which I have thus far endeavoured to develop complete, I have directed the preparation of the following table, exhibiting at one glance the whole of the debts and credits of the island and the balances in its favour on the 1st day of January in each of the years 1846, 1847, and 1848:—

RETURN showing the Debits and Credits of the Colony on the 1st January in each of the Years 1847, 1848, and 1849.

	Debits.	Credits.	Balance in favour of the Colony.
On the 1st January, 1847.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance in the Public Cash Chests in the Colony	. .	126,885 12 4	
Ditto in the hands of the Agent-General in London	. .	8,721 17 9	
Ditto due by Her Majesty's Government for Advances made by the Colony for the Army Service	. .	9,544 3 7¾	
Ditto by the Presidency of and Agents at Bombay	. .	508 5 0¾	
Ditto by the Hong Kong Government	. .	627 8 9½	
Ditto due to the Presidencies of and Agents at Madras and Bengal	4,294 10 5½		
Total £	4,294 10 5½	146,287 7 7	141,992 17 1½
On the 1st January, 1848.			
Balance in the Public Cash Chests in the Colony	. .	89,836 5 10½	
Ditto in the hands of the Agent-General in London	. .	12,051 3 11	
Ditto due by Her Majesty's Government for Advances made by the Colony for the Army Service	. .	3,129 8 0½	
Ditto due by the Hong Kong Government	. .	1,224 7 0¾	
Ditto due by the Colonial Agents at Bombay	. .	903 15 8	
Ditto due to the Presidencies in India	21,051 11 11		
Ditto to the Colonial Agents at Calcutta and Madras	1,396 3 5½		
Amount of an Advance made by Her Majesty's Government to the Agent in London for the service of the Colony	10,000 0 0		
Total £	32,477 15 4½	107,145 0 6¾	74,697 5 2¼
On the 1st January, 1849.			
Balance in the Public Cash Chest in the Colony	. .	94,136 8 0½	
Ditto in the hands of the Agent-General in London, including 10,000*l.* remitted to him in November and December, 1848, not accounted for by him in that year	. .	26,622 19 4	
Ditto due by Her Majesty's Government for Advances made by the Colony for the Army Service	. .	4,613 0 3	
Ditto by the Hong Kong Government	. .	3,224 18 1¾	
Ditto of Advances made during 1848, outstanding on the 1st January, 1849	. .	3,712 10 0¾	
Ditto to the Presidencies in India	4,014 2 7½		
Ditto to the Colonial Agents in ditto	140 17 1		
Ditto to the Mauritius Government	32 7 3		
Ditto to the Oriental Bank	39,055 19 2¼		
Ditto of Deposits in the Public Chests	31,439 18 6¼		
Total £	74,683 4 8	132,309 15 9¾	57,626 11 1¾

N.B.—The Debits do not include the amount of Paper Currency outstanding, 87,400*l.*

In the last of the above series of accounts it will be observed that the amount received from the Oriental Bank up to the 1st January on account of the loan

[CEYLON.

of 50,000*l.* contracted for with that Institution, is included among the debits to the extent of 39,055*l.* 19*s.* 2¼*d.* By a further arrangement with the Directors of the Oriental Bank in Bombay, the period for the repayment of the loan has been extended till July 1850, and the rate of interest to be charged for this extension of time has been raised to six per cent. per annum. I have every hope, that the progressive reduction of expenditure, and the improving resources of the island, will suffice to enable the colony to meet either the whole or the greater part of that payment within the specified time.

Among the debits of the colony on the 1st January, 1849, it will be observed that the sum of 31,439*l.* 18*s.* 6¼*d.* is included under the head of Deposits. A portion of the amount placed under this head will have been afterwards brought to the credit of the colony as revenue, it being temporarily included among the deposits, until finally brought to account under its proper heads. Another portion comprizes the monies belonging to suitors in the courts of law and to intestate estates, &c. pending the ultimate disposal of the claims. In fact, there is generally a considerable balance of deposits in the hands of the Public Accountants.

I have appended to this Report a table showing the exact balances of public money available for Government purposes (excluding the deposits) in the General Treasury, and in the hands of the Provincial Accountants on the last

3. day of each month in the year 1848.

I likewise append a table, showing the state of the Government paper currency, and the amount of each denomination of notes created, and put into circulation between the 1st September, 1847, and 31st August, 1848.

4. On examining the monthly returns for the year 1848, as shown in Appendix No. 3, I find that the monthly average amount of notes outstanding (in actual circulation) throughout the year was 44,618*l.*, or just half the total amount of Government paper currency.

Exchanges.

I have already taken occasion to remark upon the great advantage which has accrued to the proprietors of estates during the past year, from the very high rate at which bills drawn against shipments of produce could be sold. So many circumstances have contributed to disturb the commercial equilibrium of the world for some time past, that it would not be within my province to attempt to explain the causes which have tended to produce the high rate of exchange in Ceylon. But commercial and banking transactions of this nature are so much interwoven with each other, and as regards Ceylon in particular, are so much dependent upon the state of trade at the Indian presidencies, and even in China, all of which necessarily exercise an important influence over the exchange between Ceylon and London, that it is scarcely surprising that the high rate has been so long and uniformly maintained during the year 1848. The following table exhibits the rates at which bills in London were purchased by the Oriental Bank in each month during the year. It is only necessary to remark, that the selling rates were from 2½ to 3 per cent. higher than their purchasing rates. The rate of exchange with the presidencies has varied little during the last 18 months. It has remained pretty steady at 1*s.* 11⅛*d.* to 1*s.* 11½*d.* the rupee, for 30 days' bill on Madras and Bombay, and a fraction less for bills on Calcutta:—

TABLE showing the Highest and Lowest Rates at which Bills on London were purchased by the Banks in each Month of the Year 1848.

	6mo Sight.		3mo Sight.		30ds Sight.		Sight.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January. . .	Par.	3 per cent. dis.	2 per ct. pr.	Par.	4 per ct. pr.	2 per ct. pr.	5 per ct. pr.	3 per ct. pr.
February . .	,,	Par.	2 ,,	2 per ct. pr.	4 ,,	4 ,,	5 ,,	5 ,,
March . . .	,,	1 per cent. dis.	2 ,,	1 ,,	4 ,,	2 ,,	5 ,,	3 ,,
April . . .	,,	1 ,,	2 ,,	1 ,,	3 ,,	2 ,,	5 ,,	3 ,,
May . . .	,,	Par.	1½ ,,	1½ ,,	3 ,,	2 ,,	4 ,,	3 ,,
June . . .	2 per ct. pr.	1 per cent. pr.	3½ ,,	2½ ,,	5 ,,	3½ ,,	6½ ,,	5 ,,
July . . .	3 ,,	3 ,,	4½ ,,	4½ ,,	5½ ,,	4½ ,,	6½ ,,	6 ,,
August . . .	3 ,,	3 ,,	4½ ,,	4½ ,,	6½ ,,	5½ ,,	7 ,,	6 ,,
September . .	5 ,,	3 ,,	6½ ,,	4½ ,,	7½ ,,	5½ ,,	8 ,,	7 ,,
October . . .	4 ,,	3 ,,	5½ ,,	4½ ,,	6½ ,,	5 ,,	7 ,,	6 ,,
November . .	3 ,,	2 ,,	4½ ,,	3½ ,,	5½ ,,	4½ ,,	6 ,,	5 ,,
December . .	3 ,,	2 ,,	4½ ,,	3½ ,,	5½ ,,	4½ ,,	6 ,,	5 ,,

NOTE.—The banks' selling rate from 2½ to 3 per cent. above their purchasing rates.

Roads Department.

Impressed with the conviction, that to suffer the main lines of road to fall out of repair to any serious extent would be to exercise anything but a wise economy, besides occasioning serious inconvenience and detriment to the internal trade of the island, I felt it my duty to expend upon the necessary maintenance and judicious extension of the most important lines of communication the utmost amount which it was possible to devote to it out of the restricted resources of the year.

Upon the whole, the expenditure under the Roads Department in 1848 was less than in 1847; but the state of the main road to Kandy had became so bad, that it was found necessary to incur a much larger expense for its permanent improvement, as well as for its immediate and indispensable repair, than had been provided for in the estimates of the year, or had been devoted to it in the preceding year. Indeed, this great line of communication with the coffee districts had been somewhat neglected, owing to the enormous expense required for its more substantial and permanent repair. The traffic on this road is very heavy: about 1,000 bandies, with two bullocks each, traverse it daily: the receipts from tolls amount to nearly 20,000*l.* a-year. By the improvement of this road, the cost of conveying rice into the interior, and of bringing down coffee from the estates has been reduced, and the number of days required for the journey up and down has been lessened. I am satisfied, therefore, that the expenditure of a large sum in the improvement of this road has been really a wise, prudent, and economical measure.

The following table exhibits the comparative expenditure on the different classes of roads in the years 1847 and 1848:—

	1847			1848		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
On roads and streets in the towns of Negombo, Kandy, Jaffna, Galle, and Matura and Trincomalie there has been expended in the repair and upkeep	.	.		1,716	15	0¾
For repair of bridges	3,206	1	2¾	1,617	14	3¼
On 367½ miles of the principal or first-class carriage roads there has been expended in the repair and upkeep . . .	15,131	1	2½	20,963	18	10½
On 188 miles of second-class carriage roads, bridged and opened to full width, but neither metalled nor gravelled, for upkeep and repair	2,996	17	2¾	2,175	15	9¼
On 459 miles of all other description of roads (expenditure having been confined to that which would suffice to prevent serious deterioration)	5,316	16	0¼	951	15	3
For opening and improving roads already begun . . .	13,903	10	7¼	6,877	13	5
For opening new roads	.	.		1,788	19	7½
For new bridges	.	.		250	0	0
For departmental	6,312	18	10¼	6,953	4	2½
Total . . . . . £	46,867	5	1¾	43,295	16	5¾

The whole expenditure in the Roads Department was considerably within the amount voted for the service of the year, the saving being about 11,000*l.*

The heavy rains which accompanied the setting in of the south-west monsoon

CEYLON.

last year occasioned considerable damage to the roads and bridges in several parts of the island. Many of the rivers, particularly the Calany Ganga, overflowed their banks; and in addition to unprecedented damage done to the roads, the Tekey and Bibool Oya bridges on the Yattiantotte line were washed away, and three bridges on the Nuwera Ellia road fell in, having been for some time in a bad state of repair. It was a matter of great importance to effect the restoration of these works before the gathering of the crops commenced; with great exertions, and much to the credit of the department, the works were restored in an efficient manner before the heavy traffic of the coffee season commenced.

The progress made on the road leading through Gampola and Ambegamowe to Yattiantotte (the highest navigable point on the Calany river), and by means of which it was hoped that a considerable amount of coffee would find its way to Colombo, has not been so rapid as could have been wished, partly owing to the removal of a division of pioneers from this line to the road from Kandy to Colombo, and partly owing to the carrying away of the two bridges already mentioned, by the very heavy floods. Nevertheless, a good deal of coffee was brought down by that line, as a portion of the road was open for wheel traffic.

There still remains a balance upon the estimated cost of completing and metalling this road of 28,479*l.*, of which only 4,000*l.* has been voted for 1849; but as all the necessary bridges have been built, I have every hope that the road will be in a tolerably passable state by the next crop time, so as to allow a large portion of the coffee crop of the neighbouring district to be brought to Colombo by that road.

The branch road from this line (8½ miles in length), which leads up the valley of the Gorrewake, and opens up the extensive district of Kotmalie will, I have reason to hope, be metalled and finished in the course of the present year.

The road from Colombo to Galle has been kept in fair order. The great convenience and facility given to the large traffic on this important line, by the opening of the bridge at Caltura (which was built by private parties (natives) with the sanction of Government, under certain conditions favourable to the encouragement of the spirit of private enterprize among the inhabitants), has had the effect of awakening a similar feeling in other parties, who have come forward with the object of attempting undertakings of the same kind.

A bridge is in progress over the Pantura river, at Digoralle, 16 miles from Colombo, on this line, which, with four miles of newly-made road, will be opened for traffic in the course of the present year.

The other principal lines of road upon which there is any considerable traffic have been kept in a fair state of repair, such as from Colombo to Negombo; Ambepusse through Kornegalle to Kandy; Kandy to Nuwera Ellia, and others. But in addition to the repair and up-keep of existing lines of communication, I have endeavoured during the past year to open up new lines of country, so far as I could venture to apply the limited means at my disposal to that purpose. A line has been traced, about 50 miles in length, leading from Manaar to Madawatchy, a point on the great central road to the northward, which, when passable throughout its whole course will be one of vast importance, as likely to become the high road for Coolies arriving from the continent of India, and seeking to travel by the most convenient and best route towards the Kandian coffee districts. This route will be both a healthy one, and well supplied with water; whereas the present route by Anaradapoora through Aripo, is a barren waste, destitute of population, resources, or even water.

Nineteen miles of this line have already been opened to the breadth of 12 feet, and the whole of it will be probably traversable by the month of October next, if the season continue favorable.

From Matelle to Kornegalle, another new trace has been commenced. It will be about 20 miles in length, of which about five miles have been opened to a width of 18 feet, and a bridle path has been nearly completed throughout the remainder of its extent. I anticipate good effect from the operation of the Road Ordinance upon this line, which, when completed, will bring the coffee district round Matelle, within much easier access of a shipping port. In continuation of this route, an old trace from Kornegalle to Negombo has been re-

opened, and is now passable for light-wheeled traffic. It opens up a fertile and populous country, and will doubtless contribute to increase the trade with the interior, and thereby to cheapen the necessaries of life.

A new trace has also been run through Maturatta, from the head of the Kandy Lake to Nuwera Ellia. The whole distance (about 46 miles) has been completed, so far as selecting and tracing the best line of country which it will traverse. It will pass through many villages, and will be very conducive, when finished, to the advantage of the native Kandians. The people have already volunteered to work upon this line, and as soon as the Road Ordinance can be brought into complete operation, I entertain a hope that the road will be gradually completed with little expense to Government.

Several applications have been made for new traces in other parts of the country; and I regard an improved line of communication between Trincomalie and Batticaloa of so much importance, that I look forward to the immediate opening of a good trace between those places, the importance of which is yearly demanding the more decided encouragement to the Government.

I much regret that it has been quite out of my power to devote any considerable sum towards the repair and completion of the road from Kandy to Trincomalie. I understand that a very small expenditure would suffice to render it passable throughout its whole extent during the dry season, between June and August. I trust that the time is not very far distant when it may be in the power of Government to commence the permanent completion of this important road; but the scantiness of the population, and the unhealthiness of some parts of the line in certain seasons, will, I fear, present great obstacles to an early completion of the undertaking, however desirable such a work may be.

It is with great satisfaction that I take this opportunity of recording, in the highest terms, the general good behaviour, alacrity, and readiness to serve in any capacity in which they might be required, of the several divisions of the road pioneers, during the disturbances of last year in the Kandian country. They acted as baggage and ammunition carriers, as guards for the defence of outstation Cutcherries, and occasionally as escorts to Commissariat carts. A few of them were drilled for a short time, and rapidly profited by their military instruction. With a more complete system of discipline, and with an organization partaking somewhat more of a military character, they could be brought to form a very useful irregular force of about 1200 men, hardy, and accustomed to exposure. I believe the whole of them are Malabars.

Civil Engineer Department.

It was not without much regret that during the year 1848 I found myself prevented from devoting to the improvement and repair of public works and buildings so large a sum of money as I should have wished, or as circumstances would have seemed to demand, had not the state of the public finances imposed upon me the necessity for the exercise of the most rigid economy.

In a climate such as that of Ceylon, a considerable annual outlay will at all times be required, even for the indispensable repair of public works and buildings, which, owing to the effects of heavy rains and winds, and to the influence of a tropical sun, added to the destroying power of numerous insects, fall rapidly into a state of dilapidation unless careful and timely repairs can be effected. Many of the public buildings are in fact already so much decayed, partly owing to their having been constructed long before the English came into possession of the island, and partly owing to the want of substantial repairs at the time when they were most required, that at no distant period, I fear, it will be absolutely necessary that some of them should be pulled down and rebuilt.

I may instance the state of the Queen's House at Colombo, as a prominent example. It has been for a long time in such a doubtful state of security, and the amount annually expended in its repair has been for many years so considerable, that the aggregate expense incurred merely for preventing it from falling, has within the last 10 or 12 years been almost sufficient to build a substantial new residence. The amount spent in these temporary repairs since 1843 only, has been not less than 1629*l.*

It has been recently found necessary to support, by props, nearly every floor

CEYLON.

of the building, and I am informed that even the roof is in so dilapidated a condition (having received no substantial repair since the time of the Dutch burgomaster by whom it was built), that it must be liable to tumble down with very little warning to the inmates. Its construction is defective, and the timber of which it was originally built was of an inferior description. Even the lintels of the door-ways, and the wood-work generally in the interior of the house, are decayed. It has been estimated that to put the whole building into complete repair, even without any additions or improvements in the plan or elevation, would cost not less than 3000*l.*; and it would cost 450*l.* more to repair the kitchens, stables, and outbuildings. But I am happy to be able to say, that there are not many specimens of such complete dilapidation; and I have used every effort during the past year to maintain the public buildings generally in a fair and reasonable state of repair.

The total amount expended in the department of the civil engineer during the years 1847 and 1848, was as follows:—

Public Works and Buildings.	1847	1848	Decrease.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Expended . . .	27,884 17 10	13,968 9 6½	13,916 8 3½
add— Establishments of the Department . .	5,067 3 6	4,605 19 9	461 3 9
Total . .	32,952 1 4	18,574 9 3½	
Decrease in 1848			14,377 7 0½

At the present reduced rate of expenditure upon public works, the proportion which the charges for establishments bear to the total outlay appears to be far too great.

In fact, the same establishments would suffice to execute a much greater amount of work. Reductions are being gradually effected, but as it is to be hoped that in future years a greater outlay on public works may be practicable, it would scarcely conduce to economy to reduce the establishments to too low a scale. But I look forward to be able shortly, by consolidating with the present functions of the department the performance of some other duties, to obtain its services for the purposes required at a lower proportionate cost.

The manner in which the sums devoted to public works have been actually applied during the past year will be seen as follows, the expenditure having been kept much within the amount voted in the estimates of the year:—

	£.	s.	d.
1. Towards the completion of works already begun there has been expended . . .	4,254	0	11½
2. For new works	750	9	2¼
3. For minor new works, the cost of each of which should not exceed 200*l.*	676	7	5¼
4. For repairs of Government buildings, the cost of each of which should not exceed 200*l.* .	3,137	9	9¾
5. For new bridges	2,398	10	0
6. For repairs of bridges, including the Bridge of Boats at Grandpass	1,273	12	7¾
7. For the instruction of the prisoners in Wellicadde Gaol in various mechanical trades .	183	11	8
8. For implements	258	11	1¾

making altogether a total expenditure, under these heads alone, of 12,932*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.*

The remaining 1,000*l.* required to make up the whole sum spent during the year was applied to various minor works and special charges, among which is included the sum of 105*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.* for a fire-engine purchased for the purpose of protecting the great wooden arched bridge at Peradenia from being destroyed by fire, of which some fear was entertained during the Kandian disturbances.

Public Offices.

In December, 1848, the new range of public offices in the Fort of Colombo was completed and occupied, comprising chambers for the Colonial Secretary, offices for the Civil Engineer and the Surveyor-General's departments, the Commissioner of Roads, and the Postmaster-General.

The whole forms a long and handsome range of buildings, having an upper story, and protected by a colonnade from the heat of the sun below. It stands in a line with the Council Chamber, and I venture to hope that in process of time a similar range of buildings may be constructed on the other side of the latter, so as to form a uniform and continuous front towards the esplanade. I transmit to your Lordship a ground-plan and elevation of these buildings, which will give a more complete idea of them than any description of mine.

These offices were commenced in August, 1846, under a contract with Messrs. Green and Co., who undertook to complete the whole for 3,100*l.* within 12 months from the commencement of the building. This period was afterwards extended, by the permission of Government, to the 6th February, and subsequently to the 6th March, 1848, but owing to the want of funds, and the severe pressure of the times, the Messrs. Green were unable to complete their contract. An unexpended balance remained in the hands of Government upon the amount of the contract of 410*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*, and the difference between that and the sum of 605*l.* required for the completion of the building by the Civil Engineer department, was paid by the assignees of Messrs. Green's estate. A further sum of 293*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* has been since required for providing the necessary fittings, partitions, screens, &c. Thus the entire cost to Government of this fine range of offices, as now occupied, has not exceeded 3,393*l.*, which, considering the amount of accommodation afforded, must be looked upon as very moderate.

Galle Lighthouse.

Another building of great importance which has been completed and brought into use in the course of the past year, is the iron lighthouse at Galle.

This work was constructed in London by Mr. Alexander Gordon, at a cost of 1,861*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, to which must be added the charges for freight and insurance, the cost of erection at Galle, and the salaries and passage-money of the engineers sent out to superintend the completion of the work, amounting altogether to 1,153*l.* 6*s.* 2¼*d.* Thus the total cost of the building, as it now stands, has amounted to 3,015*l.* 0*s.* 8¼*d.*

The erection of it was completed in April, 1848, and the light was exhibited for the first time on the 1st of July. It is a clear and brilliant fixed light, which, though not very powerful, can be seen from a ship's deck at a distance of 15 miles. The height of the iron column, from its base to the gallery, is 68 feet, and the light is 7 feet above. The whole stands upon a rock 28 feet above the level of the sea, so that the height of the light above the sea is 103 feet. The diameter of the column or tower, at its base, is 12½ feet, gradually contracting towards the top until it measures only 7 feet underneath the gallery, which itself has a diameter of 12 feet. The column is constructed of eight tiers of iron plates 8½ feet in height, the thickness of iron in the two lower tiers being one inch, in the three next seven-eighths of an inch, and in the three upper ones three-fourths of an inch. The weight of the column is 47 tons, that of the lantern two tons.

The base or footing flange of the column is fixed by 38 bolts into a groove in the rock cut to a true level to receive it. To the height of 16 feet the column is loaded with concrete thrown in between the plates and a cylindrical wall of brickwork, in which the first flight of 16 steps is placed. Above, there are six flights of 14 steps each, with iron rises, railings, and landings. It is ventilated by eight windows 12 inches square, two in every second tier.

The gallery above (2½ feet wide) is supported by 16 brackets, with a wrought-iron railing 4 feet high. The lantern is of gun-metal, with copper roof, cowl, and wind-guard, and has 10 sides glazed with strong plate-glass, 4 by 2¼ feet each plate.

It is lighted by 13 lamps with Argand burners and parabolic reflectors plated with silver, fixed on a strong wrought-iron stand. The angle of light seaward is 184 degrees.

This elegant structure has now stood the test of two monsoons without the

CEYLON.

slightest appearance of corrosion in any part, or of opening in the seams. For its preservation it has been covered with two coats of dark anti-corrosive paint, and over that two coats of pure white outside and in.

The entire cost of lighting, superintending, and maintaining the lighthouse is a little above 130*l.* per annum. The plan and elevation of this structure, which I have the honour to enclose, will give a perfect idea of its proportions.

The light has been found of the greatest advantage to shipping in approaching this dangerous coast; and it will not be out of place to mention here, that no light dues whatever are charged by Government on ships which frequent the ports of Galle or Colombo.

Great Basses.

I cannot omit this opportunity of renewing to your Lordship the expression of my daily increasing conviction of the vast importance of constructing a lighthouse upon the Great Basses rocks, which lie in a most dangerous position off the south-east coast of Ceylon. In my Despatch, noted in the margin and the accompanying papers, the subject was fully entered into, supported by the high authority of the late Admiral Inglefield.

Visc. Torrington to Earl Grey, No. 55, March 11, 1848; answered by Earl Grey's, No. 265, August 1, 1848.

Several of Her Majesty's ships have been in danger of being lost on these frightful rocks, and the fine steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have on more than one occasion had a narrow escape. If the magnificent harbour of Trincomalie is destined to be the principal naval station in the East, the necessity for a light upon the Basses will become still more imperative. As the island of Ceylon has really no shipping of its own (beyond the small native coasting craft), it could scarcely be expected, even if the public finances were in a flourishing condition, that any portion of the cost of such an undertaking should be defrayed out of colonial funds.

Peradenia Bridge.

Before I close my remarks upon the public works of the colony I am unwilling to lose the opportunity of alluding to a work of great magnitude and importance, which though completed some years ago has not hitherto been accurately described, but which, from the peculiarity of its construction, is deserving of much attention,—I allude to the great wooden bridge consisting of a single arch, having a space of 205 feet, which crosses the Mahawille Ganga at Peradenia, four miles from Kandy, on the high road from Colombo.

The very neat sketch, which I have the honour to enclose, will give an accurate idea of the elegance and importance of this structure.

The first notion of constructing a timber bridge in this island, very similar to the true American "Wirbeking" bridges, originated with Sir Edward Barnes, who had been much struck with the descriptions given in Sir Howard Douglas's "Essay on Military Bridges." A small model was accordingly constructed by his orders in 1824, under the direction of the Quartermaster-General's Department. This model was placed between two immoveable abutments, and was heavily loaded, purposely, until it broke down. The result of this trial, which took place in Sir Edward Barnes' presence, was so satisfactory, that he determined to have a bridge built upon a similar plan across the Mahawilla River, near Kandy. According to the original design the arch was to have had a span of 300 feet, and was to have been constructed entirely of satin-wood. But, subsequently, it was thought that a space of 185 feet would be sufficient, and some progress had already been made in cutting out and fitting the timbers for the bridge, when the span was ordered to be increased to 205 feet, and as the springing stones on each side projected 2 feet, the whole opening of the bridge, when finished, was 209 feet. But it has always been a subject of regret that a still greater span had not been given, for by the contraction of the water-way of a river subject to great and sudden floods, the increased rush of water and its great rise sometimes during heavy rains have been such, as on more than one occasion to create great fear for the safety of the bridge.

In preparing the timbers for the bridge it was found impossible to procure satin-wood sufficient for the completion of the work, and a less durable kind of timber, called Mibille, was therefore substituted for it, in forming the lower ribs of the arch. The centering was commenced in December, 1831. In

August, 1832, the arch was wedged and fixed to its abutments, and on the 1st October the structure of the arch was completed. The road-way was not completed until 1st January, 1833. The latter is 22 feet wide, and its height, about the lowest level of the river, is about 67 feet.

The arch is composed of four treble ribs, transversely distant from each other 5 feet. The whole depth of the arch is 8 feet; the sum of the depths of the ribs being 4 feet, with two intervals of 2 feet each. The beams of which it is composed, with the exception of those next to the abutments, are from 16 to 17 feet in length and 12 inches thick. They abut against each other with an unbroken section, and are secured at the joints by the notched pieces which support the road-way, the whole being kept in their position by means of cross ties, which, with the aid of diagonal braces which are locked into them, serve to give stability and firmness to the whole structure.

No material whatever but timber was used in the construction of the arch. Since the bridge was completed, it has been necessary on several occasions to effect extensive repairs, and to strengthen it by struts, &c.

The extraordinary floods of 1834 and 1837 rose to such a height as to threaten to sweep away the whole structure. An inspection of the sketch of the bridge in which the height of these floods is marked will suffice to show what great dangers it has withstood, and the necessity for effecting great repairs afterwards will not be a matter of surprise. Indeed it was a matter of general astonishment that the bridge was able to support such an enormous lateral pressure. At present it appears to be in a thoroughly sound and safe condition. But should any sudden rise of the river, with an extraordinary rush of water, bringing heavy floating bodies with it, ultimately carry away the arch altogether, the abutments would still be available, when raised, for a suspension bridge. The whole credit of the building of this bridge was due to Colonel Fraser, the Deputy Quartermaster-General of Ceylon.

Survey Department.

The sales of public lands throughout the colony, as before noticed, have been exceedingly small during the year 1848. In fact, with the exception of a few allotments required for the purpose of cocoa-nut planting in the northern province, in the neighbourhood of Jaffna, and in the eastern province, near Batticaloa, the demand for land appears to have almost entirely ceased. Much land already surveyed has been put up for sale, but met with no purchasers at the present minimum price. The operations of the Survey Department are therefore, strictly speaking, well in advance of the demand for land, although applications have been made for many small isolated spots of Crown land in different parts of the island for various purposes, viz., for paddy fields, for farming purposes, for gardens, or for completing the figure of particular properties. But it has been extremely difficult, and, in some instances, impossible to meet these demands. The time of an assistant surveyor is much wasted in going from place to place for these minor surveys, and they are sometimes very unsatisfactory and inconclusive when accomplished. So much is Crown land in this island intermixed with the property of the natives, and so great is the confusion respecting the titles to landed properties, and the extent of them, that it is not only impracticable to carry on any regular and continuous survey of Crown lands (particularly in a great part of the maritime districts), but it is also frequently impossible to determine, with confidence, what is Crown land and what is not. In one of the excellent Reports of the Surveyor-General he observes, "Wherever we turn we find an overwhelming confusion of grants "and titles of every class, both with and without surveys; lands held without "grants or titles of any kind; mutual encroachments and consequent litiga-"tion; and everywhere we find a variety of opinions, even among the best "informed, as to the correct boundaries of private properties." In some instances, even where the Government agent of the province has satisfied himself apparently on the best grounds as to the rights of the Crown, disputes have nevertheless arisen, and much delay and loss of time has been the consequence. In a recent communication the Surveyor-General further observes, "The provisions of the existing ordinances respecting land in general are "insufficient, and the more this insufficiency becomes understood the more it "is taken advantage of. The sale of Crown land may be expected ere long to

CEYLON.

" cease. In the course of time, the evils of universal litigation and universal " poverty will be co-extensive."

In the various Despatches which I have addressed to your Lordship upon the subject of a survey and settlement of the island, I have already brought these evils prominently to your Lordship's notice. But the difficulty of applying an adequate remedy is far beyond what could have been anticipated. It is hard to say which is most to be deplored, the magnitude of the evils to be remedied, or the discouraging nature of the many obstacles which stand in the way of rectifying what so much required amendment. From one end of the island to the other the courts of law are filled with angry disputants concerning rights to land. Assaults and crimes of deeper die are too often the result of quarrels about land; and the temptations to falsehood and perjury of every kind are so strong, where nearly all parties may be said to be interested, that truth is scarcely known or heeded.

The comparative receipts from the sales of lands in the years 1847 and 1848 were,—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1847 . . .	6,471	8	8¾
In 1848 . . .	5,465	4	9

The fees for surveys recovered were,—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1847 . . .	367	10	0¾
In 1848 . . .	309	11	10

And the fees for the preparation of title deeds and their enrolment, which are now paid into the public treasury (a fixed annual compensation having been awarded to the Colonial Secretary to whom they were formerly paid), were,—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1847 . . .	159	19	6
In 1848 . . .	126	19	11

The number of acres sold were,—

	Acres.
In 1847	3,545
In 1848	3,077

The demand for the largest number of acres of land was in both years at Batticaloa, where it was bought for cocoa-nut planting, at the minimum rate of 1*l.* per acre. The next in demand were lands at Jaffna for the same purpose. The remaining grants for land issued during these two years were exceedingly small in extent, and were limited to the Western and Central Provinces, including the town and gravets of Kandy. A great deal of time has been occupied by the Survey Department in the rectification and correction of surveys formerly made.

The operations of the surveyors were a good deal interrupted in the Central Province during the disturbances of last year, in consequence of their having been obliged to serve as special constables at Matelle and elsewhere, and also as jurors during the sessions of the Supreme Court.

In some other parts of the island the progress of the surveys was much impeded and even stopped by the heavy rains and floods which occurred. Nor is this the least of the obstacles with which a surveyor has to contend in a tropical country. Exposure to the weather in the jungles for weeks together induces fever and sickness of various kinds. Two of the assistant surveyors were for a long time disabled from this cause during the past year.

It appears to me that nothing would be calculated to contribute to the increased healthiness of some of the maritime portions of the island, as, for instance, of Trincomalie and its immediate neighbourhood, as the giving greater facilities to the natives for the acquisition of land, by which means an inducement would be held out to them for clearing away the exuberant and unhealthy vegetation which in this country is to be met with even on the poorest soils. Offers have repeatedly been made, as before remarked, by the natives at Trincomalie for the purchase of the waste jungle lands in the neighbourhood, all of which are poor and of little worth. But they cannot afford to pay more than 10*s.* to 12*s.* an acre. A proposal was made not long ago for the purchase of a considerable tract of land by a native in the neighbourhood of that valuable

harbour, at the rate of 15*s.* an acre, payable in three instalments. But unfortunately the regulations forbid the concession. Hence the lands are not sold, the jungle remains uncleared, the climate unimproved, and the scanty population does not receive the augmentations which are needed for the general improvement of that interesting part of the island.

The project of letting out on lease for a term of years these poor waste lands at a very low rental is not likely to be carried into effect in this colony. The natives have no inclination to embark in speculations of this kind. The possession or ownership of the soil is in all cases the great and almost only inducement which can tempt the native inhabitants to clear the land.

Pearl Banks.

With the Report which accompanied the Blue Book of last year, I transmitted to your Lordship a statement drawn up by the Inspector of Pearl Banks, dated 3rd April, 1848, in which an encouraging prospect was held out of future pearl fisheries, but none whatever of any immediate profit from this very precarious and obscure source of income. It was stated that the condition of the old banks had undoubtedly improved, and a strong recommendation was made by the native divers that "the oyster spawn should be protected "without being disturbed."

Many circumstances have since been brought to my notice, which lead me to think it more than probable that a portion at least of the spawn of the pearl oyster has been carried away by currents to places somewhat distant from the older and more valuable beds. Above all, I have been much struck by the circumstance of offers having been made to me of considerable amount by native merchants for the rental for a period of 10 years of the exclusive right of fishing the pearl banks. Now, as there is no sufficient ground for believing that any pearl oysters are at present to be found, or are likely for some time to be discovered, at the full stage of maturity, it has struck me very forcibly that the chances of future pearl fisheries of considerable value must be very encouraging, or the offer of renting a privilege from which no immediate benefit is to be derived would not have been made.

In the month of November last the steamer "Seaforth," accompanied by a very large stout boat, with eight divers hired for the occasion, was despatched to search for pearl oyster-beds off the western coast, between Negombo and Aripo, to the southward of the old and well-known banks. During the government of Sir Edward Barnes a very valuable pearl fishery took place along this part of the coast, and evidence of the existence of the pearl oyster, even to the northward of the Aripo Banks, as far as Delft Island, have not been wanting in more recent times. The oysters may not have been so abundant or so good, and the pearls may not have been of any great value; but the simple fact of the migration (if it can be so called) of the spawn of the pearl oyster is sufficient to encourage the hope of future discoveries in places at present little known.

Strong northerly winds, and some defect in the machinery, compelled the "Seaforth" to return to Colombo before the examination could be completed, and the season of the year has, up to the present time, precluded any further search. But it is a remarkable fact, that the spawn of the pearl oyster was not long ago found floating past the roadstead of Colombo, and was even discovered adhering to a buoy in the outer anchorage.

If, therefore, the pearl-oyster brood attaches itself to new bodies, towards which it must have been carried by the influence of the currents, it becomes a natural inference that the oyster itself must still exist somewhere or other in a state of maturity. On looking back through the history of pearl fisheries during the time of the Dutch occupation and since, we find that at many periods long intervals elapsed between the most productive fisheries. As no new circumstances have come to light which can suffice to invalidate the experience of former times, and as, on the contrary, many incidents have occurred which lead to a reasonable belief that the oysters have not become extinct, but that the fisheries will, in process of time, be fully revived, I entertain a sanguine hope that a succession of moderate pearl fisheries will be practicable within the next 10 years.

Although there are many grave objections to the too frequent inspection of

CEYLON.

the old pearl banks, I am, nevertheless, inclined to think that a cautious examination of all the banks along the coast would be very desirable during the calm season in October and November next, or certainly in the month of March, 1850.

Education.

The important subject of education has been one that has occupied my most earnest attention during the past year. A conviction had been for some time growing in my mind that the results of our educational establishments were by no means proportionate to their heavy expense; and it further occurred to me that the almost gratuitous shape in which the benefits of instruction had been imparted to the people was not without serious evil, as tending to foster a careless and dependent spirit, and prevent that self-reliance, that appreciation of knowledge as a thing to be sought, and prized, and paid for, without which it was not likely that any thorough reform in this branch could be effected. I accordingly directed the Colonial Secretary, in the autumn of last year, to call the attention of the School Commission to the necessity of a thorough revision
8. of the whole scholastic establishments in the island. A copy of his letter to the Commission will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

In this interesting paper he lays down the principle that the interference and contribution of the Government ought to be confined to assisting education, and not to providing it exclusively as heretofore; and he recommends that the extent of aid from the public Treasury should be limited to a sum per head to the schoolmaster for the education of each pupil, leaving to the parents to contribute a further sum in such proportion as might be agreed on.

The result of this recommendation was the appointment of a Committee of the School Commission, by whom a thorough and searching examination into the whole educational establishments of the island appears to have been instituted, and who availed themselves of the advice and experience of the gentlemen most competent to furnish information on the subject. The result of the inquiries of that Committee is embodied in the General Report of the Central
9. School Commission for the year 1848, which I also append. It was drawn up by the Auditor-General as Chairman of the Committee, and in it he enters fully into the question, and introduces a new and improved scheme, on a more efficient and more economical footing. I need only refer here to its contents. The partial introduction of the principle of self-support differing somewhat as to detail, though identical in spirit with the Colonial Secretary's recommendation, has already been found to work well; and I entertain a confident hope that this first step in a right direction will be followed up at no distant date by a still wider plan, and lead to still more desirable results.

The following Table will exhibit the amount of expenditure by Government for purposes of education in the years 1846, 1847, 1848, and the amount of school fees recovered :—

ABSTRACT of the EXPENDITURE for purposes of EDUCATION in the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848.

	1846			1847			1848			Total.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries	8,801	15	9¼	9,031	14	3¾	8,817	12	9	26,651	2	10
Incidents	1,748	13	9¾	2,384	5	9¼	1,906	7	9	6,039	7	4
	10,550	9	7	11,416	0	1	10,724	0	6	32,690	10	2
Deduct School Fees . .	602	4	1¾	547	14	6¾	654	16	3	1,804	14	11½
Total Expenditure .	9,948	5	5¼	10,868	5	6¼	10,069	4	3	30,885	15	2½

During the year 1848 the complete publication of a dictionary of the English and Singhalese and Singhalese and English languages has been finished. It is a work which promises to be of great utility; and I take the opportunity of forwarding a copy of it.

Ecclesiastical.

The vital questions of the extension of Christian instruction, and of secular education, are so intimately blended together, that it is scarcely possible to

separate the one from the other. The elementary education of the lower classes in all countries, and in this especially the instruction of the children of non-Christian parents in the rudiments of learning, must, of necessity, while conducted by Christian teachers, be intimately bound up with and conduce to the development of Christian principles. It is not here the place to discuss the question whether we are to educate first and make Christians afterwards, or whether we are to Christianize first (nominally) and instruct the mind in secular knowledge subsequently. Whatever view we may incline to adopt, it is a gratifying fact that the extension of Christianity and the progress of education do go hand in hand to a very great extent in this colony.

The efforts of the Government School Commission and the liberal aid afforded by Government, have already done much, but the unassisted efforts of the different religious communities have likewise contributed largely, to the extension of education concomitantly with the development of Christianity.

Church of England.—The frequent visits of the Lord Bishop of Colombo to different parts of the interior during the past year have been attended with the most encouraging results. At Matelle, Kornegalle, Badulla, Pusilawe, Rambodde, and Kotmalie, the ministrations of the Church by his Lordship were received with the utmost joyfulness by the residents in the neighbourhood, and much regret was everywhere expressed that the opportunities of partaking of the ministrations of our Church were not more frequent. Manaar was for the first time episcopally visited last year, and between 40 and 50 members of the Church of England were admitted to confirmation and partook of the Communion. The erection of Nuwera Ellia into a chaplaincy to which the Rev. J. Wise was not long ago appointed by your Lordship from England, promises a permanent advantage to that important sanitary station. The project of building a church there has been received with earnestness; fresh subscriptions have been collected, and it is hoped that, before the close of the present year, the structure may be completed. At Ratnapoora, in the Western Province, a small church has been erected, through the active assistance of the inhabitants, and the charge of it has been temporarily undertaken by the venerable Archdeacon during his absence on sick leave. A native Singhalese catechist will hereafter be probably transferred to it from Colombo. Churches are already in progress at Rambodde and at Pusilawe, in the Central Province, to be built solely by the private subscriptions of individuals. Two more churches have been opened within the Cotta district of the Church Missionary Society, about six miles from Colombo. Three more small chapels are also in progress in this neighbourhood. Several others are also proposed to be built in connexion with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

It deserves to be recorded, as a very gratifying and encouraging circumstance, that all these Mission churches and chapels have either been proposed by the natives themselves, or have been built, or are in process of construction, chiefly from their own contributions of materials, of labour, and of money. Moderate aid judiciously applied and wholesome encouragement given in a friendly and confiding spirit on the part of Europeans, appear to be alone required to induce the Singhalese natives to advance steadily in the right direction and to learn to help themselves by themselves.

In the Northern Province, the two Mission churches at Nellore and Chundicooly, have been restored and greatly improved. Another has been commenced, and subscription lists have been opened for several other churches in different parts of the island. In fact, on every side the most zealous efforts are being made, under the influence and example of our excellent bishop, to spread the influence of Christianity among the native heathen population around us.

Not the least gratifying circumstance has been the commencement of a native church mission in the neighbourhood of Jaffna, conducted and supported entirely by the natives themselves.

The celebration of the Jubilee of the Church Missionary Society was solemnized during the past year at each of the stations in this diocese, and was attended by circumstances of vast interest among a people who had witnessed its devoted work for a period of not less than 30 years.

CEYLON.

It is much to be regretted, that in a tropical climate, the progress and influence of the church is frequently impeded by the failing health of the spiritual labourers in the field. Some of the clergy have been temporarily removed, and others have entirely withdrawn from this scene of their labours. The three principal chaplaincies and most important stations in the island will shortly be filled only by temporary occupants.

Church of England Schools.—Much has been done during the past year towards the extension of education by the Church of England without the aid of Government. The Diocesan School Society of Colombo, a new institution, in which the Lord Bishop takes a zealous interest, has been most active and successful in its exertions. Already about 1,000 children are instructed under its auspices in 30 schools, either supported or assisted by it in different parts of the colony. In aid of this work, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in England have made a grant, for printing 2,000 copies of the Gospels, and 3,000 copies of the Parables, Discourses, and Miracles, of our Saviour, in the Singhalese language. The results of the efforts of this Society in Ceylon are most satisfactory and encouraging.

At the close of the year, a visitation was held at Colombo by the Metropolitan of India, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. It was the first which has taken place since the erection of Ceylon into a distinct diocese, and it must have exercised a most salutary influence in encouraging and uniting together the clergy in their labourious and responsible duties.

Church of Scotland.—No increase has taken place in the establishment of the Church of Scotland during the past year. Since the commencement of the present year, we have to deplore the loss of the chaplain of this church, stationed at Kandy, who fell a sacrifice to protracted ill health occasioned by the effects of climate. The diminished activity and less sanguine enterprise which have marked the coffee districts compared with the enthusiasm which a few years ago attracted so many Europeans to this country, have had their effect in diminishing the number of the congregation who formerly attended the service of the Church of Scotland at Kandy. Many Scotchmen who formerly acted as superintendents of estates, have left the colony. I am inclined to doubt, therefore, it will be necessary to appoint a successor to the Rev. Mr. Smith in the chaplaincy at Kandy. In connexion with the Church of Scotland in Colombo, there have lately been established a number of female schools, in which about 200 native girls have begun to receive the usual elementary education, founded upon Christian principles; they are also taught needlework. The best results are to be looked for from the improved training of the native female mind, under the supervision of ladies, which it has been found difficult to carry out in the Government schools. The Scottish Ladies' Society for Female Education in India have contributed largely towards the formation of these schools, and they have expressed a desire to establish a boarding-school for girls after the model of that of the American missionaries at Jaffna, which is so deservedly admired and which has been so beneficial in its results.

It would be very advantageous, if all the Presbyterian churches in the island, including the Church of Scotland and those of the Dutch Presbyterians, could be consolidated into a general presbytery of Ceylon, formed on the basis of the Dutch Reformed Church, or such other model as might be most acceptable to the parties concerned.

Wesleyan Missions.—These missions have been very active and successful in their exertions during the past year. There are two auxiliary branches in Ceylon, one for the Singhalese districts, having its principal stations in the western and southern provinces, the other for the Tamil districts having its principal stations in the northern and eastern provinces, viz., at Jaffna, Trincomalie, and Batticaloa. In the northern or Tamil division of the island, there are seven ministers employed, viz., four at Jaffna, and one at each of the following places: Point Pedro, Trincomalie, and Batticaloa. There are altogether about 330 accredited Church members, besides some who are on trial. A great deal has been done towards the extension of education in the Tamil districts, and there are not less than 1,846 children of both sexes, receiving instruction in the

Wesleyan schools. Of this number 432 boys and 55 girls are learning the English language. The printed Reports of the North Ceylon Auxiliary Society, which I have the honour to enclose, will furnish full information respecting the state of this mission.

The Singhalese branch of the Ceylon mission comprises three European missionaries and ten native ministers, of whom five are of mixed descent, and five are Singhalese; they are assisted by 16 catechists. The number therefore of paid agents in this branch is 29, exclusive of schoolmasters, and their labours are given to 69 villages (exclusive of six in the Seven Korles district), in each of which Divine service is celebrated every Sunday in the Singhalese language, in addition to the English and Portuguese services in the towns.

The number of Church members who meet each week in the class meetings, and the greater part of whom are Communicants, is 1,171. The number of persons who regard themselves as members of the Wesleyan congregations cannot be accurately ascertained. They may, probably, be estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. The number of baptisms solemnized in 1848 were 694, and of marriages 274.

It has been observed, that the influence attending the exertions of the missionaries is greater than the mere direct evidence of the labours of the missionaries proves to be the case. Wherever a chapel or a school, with Divine worship on Sundays is maintained, the tone of public morals improves; vice appears, at least, to retire more from public view, if it does not cease. Intemperance, gambling, and perjury, kindle shame, at least in the minds of those who practise them, although the existence of these vices may not cease.

It is worthy of remark, that during the political excitement of last year, the villages in which the Wesleyans have maintained establishments, and therefore possessed a certain influence, were those which least exhibited the unsettled feelings of the times.

Education has, at all times, formed an important part of the labours of the Wesleyan missionaries. As the salaries required to procure English teachers were higher than the funds at the disposal of the mission could afford, it has been found necessary for them to abandon the English schools and adhere altogether to the vernacular.

At the beginning of the year 1848, there were 2,963 boys and 675 girls under instruction in the Wesleyan schools; but towards the middle of the year instructions were received from the Parent Society at home to reduce the expenditure of the South Ceylon Mission by 600*l.* per annum, in consequence of the falling off in their funds, resulting from the general monetary embarrassments of the period. The schools consequently suffered much, and the numbers under instruction have been reduced by nearly 1,000. It is to be lamented, that owing to the deficiency of means, not only have the number of schools diminished, but the education given is likewise inferior to what ought to be. The instruction is of a very elementary kind, and as long as the teachers are so poorly paid, it cannot be expected that the standard can be much raised. Instead of salaries of 20*s.* to 25*s.* a-month, which would be required to procure better teachers, the funds of the Mission only allow of a remuneration to them of about 10*s.* monthly. Hence they are unable to give their undivided attention to the schools. The want of suitable school-books is also much felt. The mission has no funds to apply to this particular purpose, and the greatest difficulty is encountered in the attempt to print works, either purposely written in the Singhalese language or translated from the English language. A very small grant of 150*l.* a-year is given by Government towards the Wesleyan schools.

Baptist Missionary Society.—This Society has three principal stations in the island, viz., Colombo, Kandy, and Matura. There are 16 stations and 143 villages which receive the instruction of about 17 European and native missionaries. The operations of the mission are entirely carried on in the Singhalese districts; the missionaries have still many schools, although, owing to the diminution in the amount of funds remitted by the Parent Society in England, the number has latterly been reduced. About one-sixth of the entire expenditure is raised by subscriptions in the island. Nothing is contributed by Government.

CEYLON.

American Mission.—So full an account was furnished of this excellent institution in my Report of last year that little remains for me to add to it. The pressure of the times has been felt by these zealous and devoted missionaries, not less than by those connected with other societies. Their remittances from America have fallen off, but they have not ceased to use their unremitting exertions for the extension of education of a higher order, and their success has been not less remarkable than it has at all times been. The Government contribute 200*l.* per annum towards its support, and it is impossible to estimate too highly the value of their exertions and the benefits diffused by their enlightened instruction among the intelligent Tamil population of Jaffna. Many of our best schoolmasters received their education altogether in the establishments of the American mission.

Church of Rome.—By far the larger number of Christians in this island belong to the Roman Catholic communion, and although, without doubt, there must be among the natives many who are merely nominal Christians, or, as they have been called, "baptized heathens," it must nevertheless be admitted that there are a vast number who are really impressed with the spirit of Christianity, and who live in conformity with the precepts which it inculcates.

Although I have reserved my observations upon the Roman Catholic community to the last, I am very far from regarding them as the least important or least influential portion of the Christian inhabitants of this colony.

The Roman Catholics are supposed to have numbered, at the end of the year 1848, 115,000 souls, who are in the spiritual charge of a bishop and a vicar apostolic, his co-adjutor, and 28 apostolic missionaries.

For the purposes of their mission, the island is divided into 24 districts, in which are distributed 324 churches, which are maintained altogether by voluntary contributions, and by assistance from Europe, without any aid whatever from the local Government.

It is a remarkable fact that, out of the above large number of churches, there are only seven in the central, or Kandian province, to whom belong only about 1,600 members. As the western province is the most populous, and has been longest occupied by Europeans, by the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the English in succession, so does it also contain by far the larger number of churches and the most numerous church members, namely, 106 churches, and 64,440 members of the congregations.

But I believe it cannot be assumed that every one of these churches is constantly open for public worship. Divine service is in some of them only performed at stated and not very near intervals.

Hitherto, the efforts of the Roman Catholics appear to have been more zealously directed to the multiplication of churches than to the extension of schools. Among the numerous members of that communion are comprised a vast majority of the poorer class of natives. It is often difficult to instil into them a clear perception of the benefits which result from education, without long-continued and persevering exertions. The efforts of the missionaries have rather been directed (as it appears to me) to Christianize first, and educate afterwards. Partly, likewise, owing to the want of adequate funds, it has happened that the Roman Catholic schools (and I have the authority of their Bishop for the fact), are far from holding that position which they ought to do, and which it is in every sense desirable that they should do.

Altogether, about 700 children are instructed in the Singhalese and Tamil schools supported by the mission, besides 130 boys, who are educated in English and Latin at the seminary at Cotan-China.

Towards the support of the latter institution the Government contribute 100*l.* per annum, and 18*l.* towards a vernacular school at Batale in this province; but no other aid is afforded to any of the other Roman Catholic schools.

A girls' school, which was established in the Pettah of Colombo, has been lately closed, owing to the want of funds for its continuance. But it is hoped that means may at no distant time be found for its re-establishment.

During the past year, 657 adults have been instructed, and converted from Heathenism, and have been baptized into the Roman Catholic faith.

Fresh encouragement has been lately given to the exertions and labours of the mission, by the arrival from Europe of several zealous and well-instructed men to help in the arduous work of reclaiming the natives from Paganism. Increased pecuniary assistance is likewise looked forward to by the mission, and there is every prospect that, in a short time, the exertions of the Roman Catholics in the great work of education will not be surpassed by those of other ministers of God's word. The influence of the Roman Catholic clergy in this colony has been uniformly exercised in a sober, peaceful, and conciliating spirit. They have deprecated disturbance and violence, and have used their efforts towards the support of good order and good government.

Public Health.

The sanitary condition of the colony during the year 1848 has been unusually satisfactory. The number of deaths, so far as the registers show them, have been diminished by upwards of 4,000, compared with the year 1847, which was likewise considered to have been a very healthy year:—

NUMBER of DEATHS Registered (exclusive of Military) in the Years 1847 and 1848.

	Deaths.
1847	25,440
1848	21,372

The deaths among the military during the last year have also been comparatively few, and few stations, particularly within the tropics, can be regarded as having exhibited so small a degree of mortality; out of 4,290 males and 1,826 females, including European and native soldiers, women, aud children, there were, in 1847, only 249 deaths. The mortality was still less in 1848, for, out of 4,280 males and 2,015 females, there were only 170 deaths. Happily, there has been no great epidemic during the year. A few isolated cases of cholera occurred, and, for a short time, small-pox prevailed at Galle. Out of 231 cases of small-pox, which were reported during the year within that town and its gravets, 38 proved fatal. Vaccination has been carried on with great activity in all parts of the island, but much difficulty is experienced in the attempt to overcome the prejudices and the reluctance of the natives to allow their children to be inoculated. Out of 49,470 individuals vaccinated during the year, 33,918 cases were successful. The number vaccinated was considerably less than in 1847, but the proportion of successful cases was about the same. Unfortunately, so strong are the prejudices of the natives that, even when they have been persuaded to allow their children to be vaccinated, a vast number of them never return to give an opportunity of judging of the success or failure.

It is, however, consolatory to find, that in consequence (no doubt) of the great efforts made by Government, and the large expenditure incurred for the extension of vaccination and the arrest of small-pox during many years past, the dangerous epidemics of that virulent disease which formerly spread destruction and depopulation throughout the country, have altogether ceased. The expense of the large medical establishment of the colony has become greater than the public finances can properly support. I should be very reluctant to make too great a reduction during a healthy period, because experience has taught us, that very unhealthy seasons return at intervals and appear to be influenced by causes the precise nature of which is not altogether understood. The expense of the military medical staff will probably bear reduction. The charges for the medical establishment alone amounted, during the year 1848, to 8,581*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.*, paid out of colonial funds, besides the travelling and other expenses of medical officers, and the entire cost of the public hospitals.

Social Condition of the Colony.

Before concluding my remarks upon the general state and progress of Ceylon during the year 1848, I cannot omit to recal to your Lordship's recollection the unfortunate disturbances which took place at Kandy in July and August last, and the unsettled state of the public mind which showed itself for a brief period in some other parts of the colony. I have never ceased to regret the occurrence of events of a nature so serious, and calculated to lead to consequences so much to be deplored as those which took place at Kandy at

CEYLON.

Matelle, and at Kurnegalle; and still more painful has it been to me to have had to record the stringent but indispensable measures which were requisite to ensure the restoration of tranquillity, and to maintain the security of life and property, in the disturbed districts. My numerous despatches upon this subject will have already placed your Lordship in full possession of all the particulars of these occurrences, so that little remains for me to refer to on the present occasion.

The principal contriver of the whole plan of the rebellion, or at all events the most active agent in instituting the proceedings which led to the collision, in fact one who was in constant attendance upon the *soi-disant* king, and was most energetic in misleading the people, by name Lienadore Aratchy, was found guilty of high treason by a jury, on his trial before the Chief Justice a few days ago.

The weight of the evidence brought forward on that trial tended to prove, not that the disturbance was a mere casual outbreak or riot, brought about by the introduction of a new system of taxation, but a deliberate and long-projected scheme for attempting to overthrow the British authority, and substitute an independent power, that of chiefs and priests in its place.

However deeply we may deplore, as we must at all times do, with the utmost intensity, the stern necessity which compels us to resort to extreme measures upon an occasion such as I have described, I cannot but feel convinced that the effect of these measures upon the minds of the Kandian people of all classes, will have proved salutary and permanent in its influence. Up to the present time, the whole aspect of the country remains quiet and orderly. With security to life and property firmly established, the industry of the people has revived, and indeed has been more marked than usual, for during the recent coffee season it has been noticed, that a greater number of Kandians than was ever known to be the case before, offered themselves as labourers for picking the coffee crop, and in many instances brought their women and children to assist in the work.

I have every confidence that the peace of the country will continue completely assured, and that a better tone and spirit will gradually take hold of the minds of the Kandians. The removal of many of the worst and most notorious characters in the country to Malacca, by sentence of the Supreme Court, will have exercised a beneficial and permanent influence over the mass of the people.

Henceforth I look forward with sanguine confidence to the maintenance of a good understanding between all classes of the inhabitants, and I venture to assure your Lordship that no effort shall be spared on my part to encourage unanimity of feeling among all classes of the people, and by extending to them the paternal care and benevolent guidance of a just and mild Government, to keep alive in their minds the feelings of confidence, respect, and gratitude which must ever be essential to the happiness and prosperity of the community.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) TORRINGTON.

List of Appendices or Enclosures of Despatch No. 70, of May 11, 1849.

Page

No. 1. Detailed view of the Amount of Duty collected on each Article of produce exported in 1848, and the amount which was lost by the alteration of the Duties after the 1st September 479

No. 2. A Statement showing the Receipts and Expenses of the Customs Department, and the cost per cent. of collection, for the Year ending 5th June, 1849 480

No. 3. Table showing the exact balances of Public Money available for Government purposes throughout the Island on the last day of each Month in the Year 1848 . . . 480

No. 4. Table showing the state of the Government Paper Currency between 1st September, 1847, and 31st August, 1848 481

No. 5. Ground Plan and Elevation of the new Public Offices . .
No. 6. Elevation and Section of the Light-house at Galle . . . } not printed.
No. 7. Elevation and Plan of the wooden arched Bridge at Peradenia

No. 8. Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the School Commission concerning a revision of the Establishments 481

No. 9. Report of the Central Commission, including the Report of the Sub-Committee . . 483

Appendix No. 1.

Exports from the Island of Ceylon for 1848, showing the Effect of the Alteration in the Export Duties on the Revenue.

Article.	Quantity.	Value. £. s. d.	Duty Paid. £. s. d.	Duty Lost. £. s. d.	
Arrack	Gallons 221,524	8,995 6 1	224 18 11	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Gallons 101,345	3,804 9 6	. .	95 2 3	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.				
Areca nuts	38,799 1 11	28,968 19 5	725 9 2	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	17,725 0 18	13,512 19 0	. .	337 16 7	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Bark tanning	293 2 12	20 16 2	0 10 4	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	21 0 0	1 2 0	. .	0 0 7	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Beecho de Maar	62 1 9	46 10 3	1 3 3	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	. . .	. .	. .	. .	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Cardemons	40 1 16	143 17 8	3 12 1	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	16 3 7	57 6 6	. .	1 8 9	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Chanks	Number 1,698,345	3,126 5 6	78 3 4	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Number 778,875	1,209 18 3	. .	30 4 11	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Cinnamon	lbs. 38,597	3,859 14 0	1,929 17 0	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	lbs. 453,090¾	45,309 1 6	7,551 10 3	15,103 0 6	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Cocoa nut	Number 2,022,104	2,957 2 5	74 0 9	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Number 2,638,188	3,383 14 4	. .	84 11 10	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.				
Core Kernal	25,772 3 7	9,665 8 1	241 15 3	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	9,763 3 1	2,974 3 2	. .	74 7 1	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Core shells	Number 67,400	97 6 6	2 8 9	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Number 191,200	198 16 0	. .	4 19 5	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.				
Coffee	205,914 0 21	302,737 17 3	7,570 10 0	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Bush. 750 & 73,721 1 25	84,412 10 9	. .	2,110 6 8	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Coir rope	18,136 1 27	7,657 3 3	191 11 5	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Packages 9 & 7,066 0 25	2,971 6 4	. .	74 5 10	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Curiosities	Packages 33	159 6 0	4 0 2	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Packages 14	139 9 9	. .	3 9 10	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.				
Dammer	125 3 22	54 13 3	1 8 0	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Packages 4 and 38 1 6	18 8 0	. .	0 9 3	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Furniture	Packages 417 & Parcels 5,174	567 8 1	14 5 10	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Packages 235 & Parcels 4,170	279 7 10	. .	6 19 9	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Grain and seeds	Bushels 38 and cwt. 27½	12 12 9	0 6 6	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Bushels 165 and Bags 200	54 6 3	. .	1 7 2	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.				
Horns	842 1 13	841 8 2	21 1 3	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	815 0 27	787 3 9	. .	19 13 7	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Ivory	4 3 1	69 13 6	1 14 10	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	3 3 8	65 1 0	. .	1 12 7	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Joggerry	3,202 3 1	724 2 4	18 2 3	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	1,265 0 0	199 19 0	. .	5 0 0	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Miscellaneous	Quantity various	580 4 5	14 10 9	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Ditto	595 2 6	. .	14 17 4	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Oil, Cetronella	ozs. 2,235	131 14 0	3 5 10	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	ozs. 3,443	157 11 0	. .	3 18 9	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Oil, Cinnamon	ozs. 12,519¾	1,251 19 6	208 13 3	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	ozs. 7,023½	649 10 4	. .	117 1 2	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Oil, Clove	. . .	. .	. .	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	ozs. 476½	27 14 0	. .	0 14 0	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Oil, Cocoanut	Gallons 207,343⅓	17,802 14 3	445 3 9	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Gallons 104,252½	7,035 14 7	. .	175 17 10	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Oil, Essential	ozs. 1,637	75 0 0	1 17 6	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	. . .	. .	. .	. .	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Oil, Lemon Grass	ozs. 14,092½	529 2 0	13 4 9	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	ozs. 8,648	443 19 0	. .	11 2 0	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Oil, Plumbago	cwt. 3,992	411 5 0	10 5 8	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	cwt. 2,897	307 4 3	. .	7 13 8	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Provision	Quantity various	31 8 9	0 16 11	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Ditto	79 11 4	. .	1 19 10	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Spirit, Rum	Gallons 11,030	672 0 4	16 16 3	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Gallons 1,436	71 16 0	. .	1 16 0	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Salt	Bushels 5,400	90 0 0	2 5 0	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Bushels 1,200	17 10 0	. .	0 8 9	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.				
Sugar	8,588 0 5	6,662 10 7	166 13 0	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	10 0 4	9 7 4	. .	0 4 9	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Root dye	285 2 2	230 18 0	5 15 6	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	302 3 3	267 14 9	. .	6 14 0	1 Sept. 1848 to 5 Jan. 1849.
Tobacco	cwt. 9,688¼ and Packages 2	9,043 11 0	226 2 6	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	cwt. 9,614 and Packages 15	8,948 11 3	. .	223 14 4	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.				
Wax	17 1 4	75 7 2	1 17 8	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	25 1 9	72 0 2	. .	1 16 1	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Wood dye	2,459 3 18	781 18 6	19 10 9	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	1,853 2 0	577 19 5	. .	14 9 1	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
Wood, various	Quantity various	10,063 14 11	251 15 9	. .	6 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1848.
	Ditto	2,629 5 3	. .	65 14 7	1 Sept. 1848, to 5 Jan. 1849.
	Total . . .	600,408 13 2	20,045 4 0	18,602 18 9	

CEYLON.

Appendix No. 2.

Statement relative to the Receipts and Expenses of the Customs' Department for the Year 1848, showing the Rate of Collection.

—	Year ended 5th January, 1849.			Exports.	
	Revenue collected by the Customs.	Expenditure.	Rate per Cent. at which Receipt was collected.	Cinnamon.	Ordinary.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Western Province:—					
Colombo	85,171 18 7	4,166 13 9¼	4 7/8	9,194 0 7	8,986 3 0
Negombo	2,767 14 2	268 10 0	9 3/4	..	29 18 3
Calpentyn	1,093 3 2	260 0 4	24	..	150 13 7
Pantura	1,613 0 5	224 11 9	14	..	57 10 5
Caltura	1,462 6 5	228 2 0	15 5/8	..	37 17 5
Barberyn	3,195 9 3	296 10 8	9 3/8	..	122 7 7
Total of the Western Province	95,303 12 0	5,444 8 6¼	5 3/4	9,194 0 7	18,578 10 10
Southern Province:—					
Galle	9,706 15 4	1,524 15 3½	15 7/10	287 6 8	537 11 6
Dodandorevo Modero	511 17 6	116 1 5	22 6/10	..	28 15 0
Balleypitto Modero	940 2 2	201 15 4½	31 5/10	..	22 16 7
Belligavee	727 5 9	129 10 2	17 9/10	..	29 7 6
Girrdurrah	143 18 8	96 9 0	66 7/10	..	37 19 3
Total of the Southern Province	12,029 19 5	2,068 11 3	17 2/10	287 6 8	943 16 6
Northern Province:—					
Jaffra	4,951 12 8	1,542 15 0¾	31	..	347 8 3
Point Pedro	3,584 18 9	386 6 10	10 3/4	..	112 1 4
Manaar	648 2 2	321 1 9¼	49½	..	18 3 8
Total of the Northern Province	9,184 13 7	2,250 3 8	24½	..	477 13 3
Eastern Province:—					
Trincomalie	2,658 16 8	445 18 6	16 31/48	..	40 4 6
Batticaloa	188 13 11	70 13 1½	37 7/13	..	4 18 11
Total of the Eastern Province	2,847 10 7	516 11 7½	18 1/7	..	45 3 5
Total of the Island	119,365 15 7	10,279 15 0¾	8 5/8	9,481 7 3	20,045 4 0

(Signed) G. Vane.

Appendix No. 3.

Table showing the Cash Balances, available for Government purposes, (including Notes on hand) in the General Treasury, and in each of the Provincial Cutcherries, on the last day, in each Month, during the Year 1848.

—	General Treasury.	Western Province.	North Western Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	Northern Province.	Central Province.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January	42,626 18 11	5,683 4 8½	2,397 14 3	12,625 17 11½	4,476 14 7¾	10,453 19 1	19,060 2 7¼	97,324 12 2
February	50,233 10 10	4,617 14 2¾	2,945 9 7¾	14,389 19 10½	3,115 18 3¼	12,137 6 3¼	16,277 14 0½	103,717 13 2
March	53,825 2 0¼	5,384 12 0¼	2,226 9 6¾	14,186 0 11¾	2,125 14 5¼	7,289 2 3	8,714 3 6	93,751 4 9¼
April	52,726 3 7½	2,034 0 5¾	3,898 14 3¼	15,985 19 2¾	6,513 11 8¼	7,097 7 5¾	13,964 19 0¼	102,220 15 9½
May	54,140 5 1½	2,900 19 8¾	3,525 6 8½	8,546 12 1	6,116 7 7½	7,262 18 7	12,381 10 9¼	94,874 0 7½
June	52,636 11 8¼	2,592 9 7¼	5,374 0 1¼	7,165 9 0¼	5,562 5 3½	6,347 19 11½	8,987 13 1¼	88,666 8 9¼
July	*43,903 7 9	2,654 1 0	1,057 8 8½	6,571 15 1¾	4,509 15 3½	7,523 11 6¾	2,268 8 4¼	68,488 7 9¾
August	37,740 2 11¼	1,123 19 2¼	2,091 11 1	8,870 2 7¾	8,248 17 7	7,248 4 8¼	6,560 1 8¾	71,882 19 10¼
September	41,098 4 3¾	1,410 14 7¼	3,224 13 8	7,467 13 0¼	6,760 18 4½	6,831 5 1¼	9,364 7 6½	76,157 16 7½
October	30,595 13 4	1,668 14 0½	3,763 2 11¾	7,085 14 3¼	5,101 16 6½	3,139 7 11½	13,377 11 2	64,732 0 3½
November	38,536 7 11½	2,152 0 3	2,442 17 5¾	6,889 17 6	3,904 11 0	2,331 3 9	10,612 14 6½	66,869 12 5¾
December	37,571 8 8½	1,431 8 8	4,599 15 10	5,670 14 4¼	3,161 17 8	1,198 7 9	11,265 0 2¼	64,898 13 2

This includes a sum of 3,000*l.* remitted to Trincomalie on the 30th July.

Appendix No. 4.

State of Government Paper Currency, showing the Amount of each denomination of Notes created, and put into Circulation from 1st September, 1847, to 31st August, 1848, and the amount of each denomination Cancelled and withdrawn from Circulation during the said period.

Period when issued and cancelled.	Notes of £1 each.	Notes of £2 each.	Notes of £5 each.	Notes of £10 each.	Notes of £20 each.	Notes of £25 each.	Notes of £50 each.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Amount of notes in circulation on the 31st August, 1847, as per last statement	46,127	40,178	600	340	80	75	100	87,500
Issued from 1st September, 1847, to 31st August, 1848, bearing date 1st November, 1843	77	11,200	..	..	..	..	..	11,277
Issued from 1st September, 1847, to 31st August, 1848, bearing date 1st January, 1848	5,723	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,723
Total of notes issued	51,927	51,378	600	340	80	75	100	104,500
Notes cancelled from 1st September, 1847, to 31st August, 1848	9,237	7,218	255	150	40	50	50	17,000
Notes in circulation on the 31st August, 1848	42,690	44,160	345	190	40	25	50	87,500
Deduct one note of 50*l.* not current, having been called in by Government								50
Current notes in circulation, 31st August, 1848.								87,450

N.B.—About half of the above amount of Notes is generally in the hands of the public accountants.

(Signed) F. J. Templer, *Treasurer.*

Appendices Nos. 5, 6, and 7.

No. 5. Ground Plan and Elevation of the New Public Offices.
No. 6. Elevation and Section of the Lighthouse at Galle.
No. 7. Elevation and Plan of the Wooden-Arched Bridge at Peradenia.

These Plans have not been printed.

Appendix No. 8.

(No. 72.) Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
Sir, September 20, 1848.

1. By directions from the Secretary of State, the question of colonial expenditure is now under the serious consideration of the Government; and I have been ordered by the Governor and Council to communicate to you, for the information of the School Commission, that amongst other items their attention has been given to the sum voted in the last Supply Ordinance for purposes of education, together with the charges for the fixed scholastic establishment.

2. The present financial crisis renders the immediate reduction of these sums imperative, the condition and prospects of the Colonial Treasury being utterly incompatible with the existing scale of expenditure in this as well as in other departments.

3. The Governor and the Council are of opinion, that for the purpose of eliciting the utmost possible degree of advantage from the reduced sum which it will hereafter be in the power of the Governor to place at the disposal of the Commission, it may be found desirable to introduce a new principle by which to regulate its expenditure.

4. They are led to this conclusion by observing, that under the present system, by means of which a fixed annual sum is assigned to the teacher (together with incidental expenses, and the up-keep and rent of school-houses and furniture); irrespective of the number of pupils who may habitually resort to the schools, the expense of education fluctuates in different districts between extremes, the maximum of which leads to the conclusion that the good effected is disproportionate to the costs incurred. Thus, whilst in some schools the annual expenses for each pupil appear on an average to range between 6*s.* and 9*s.*, that of others, for no apparent reason other than the slender attendance of pupils, ranges from 1*l.* to 2*l.* per head, and upwards.

A similar remark applies to the greater establishments, such as the Colombo academy, the model school, and the central school, in the southern and central provinces; in each and all of which the Governor and Council are inclined to believe that the cost of the establishments is far in excess of the amount of instruction and education diffused amongst the people.

For example, at the Colombo academy the average attendance of the pupils for the last 12 months has been 32, and the gross cost of the establishment, after deducting fees (and without including house-rent), is 1,070*l.*, giving an average of 33*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per annum for every scholar. In the model school the result is similar, the attendance being 127, the cost 861*l.*, and the ave-

CEYLON.

rage 6*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* At the central school at Galle, the education of the pupils costs Government 11*l* 12*s.* 8*d.* yearly for each pupil, and at the central school of Kandy, 4*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

5. As regards the elementary schools, the cost seems in many instances equally disproportionate and fluctuating: that of Kurnegalle exhibits an attendance of 15 pupils; the establishment costs 68*l.* per annum, making an average of 4*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* for each child. The Dutch Consistorial boys' school, at which the teachers were formerly paid by fees from the pupils, and partly at the expense to Government of 10*s.* a head, now costs the Government 3*l.* 2*s.* per head, and the education of girls at the adjoining establishment costs 4*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per head.

At St. Thomas boys' school, the average is 3*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, and at the Matura girls' school, 5*l.* 16*s.*

6. On the other hand, where the attendance of pupils is numerous, the result is marked by equal success and economy. The American Mission at Jaffna so expend the sum entrusted to them by the Commission as to reduce the cost of English education to native pupils so low as 5*s.* 5*d.* annually. The Church Mission at the same place render the same service on a scale of 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the Wesleyan Mission of 9*s.* 1*d.* for each pupil. The average expense of the vernacular schools recently established throughout the west of the island, does not exceed 9*s.* a head, and for this sum educates about 700 pupils. But rising above these, the average in other schools ascends to 14*s.*, 17*s.*, 1*l.*, 2*l.*, and 3*l.* and upwards.

7. In trying to assign a cause for these anomalies, the Governor and Council cannot avoid the conclusion that they arise from a want of due appreciation on the part of the people of the importance of education, leading to a lax attendance of their children on the opportunities of acquiring it; whilst the fixed condition of the master and his emoluments being unaffected by any variation in the number of his pupils or the amount of his labour, has a tendency to render him indifferent as to the amount of actual good which may be effected through his instrumentality. Although this feeling of apathy and insensibility to the value of education cannot be said to be engendered by the fact of its being offered gratis to the people, it is nevertheless unquestionable that more attention and inquiry would be excited, and a deeper interest created on the subject, were the native inhabitants made to feel that they are required to make some exertion and outlay on their own part to procure for their children those advantages and that amount of instruction, without which they will be ineligible for public employment, and comparatively disqualified from compassing their own advancement by private enterprise.

8. Under this conviction, and satisfied that the mass of the population whose children now resort to, or are hereafter likely to frequent the public schools, are possessed of sufficient means to contribute something towards the expense of their instruction, the Governor and Council are disposed to adopt the resolution, that henceforth the interference and contributions of the Government ought to be confined to assisting education, and not to providing it exclusively as heretofore, and practically that the extent of aid from the public Treasury should be limited to a sum per head paid to the schoolmaster for the education of each pupil, leaving to the parents to contribute a further sum in such proportion as may be agreed on. In addition to this, they are of opinion that the parents should be required to pay for the books and other articles used by the pupils, and that the local community should be required to provide and repair the schoolhouses and furniture. Of course the master would, as at present, be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the School Commission, and the existing system should be even more rigidly enforced for securing to the Commission every control over the conduct of the masters, the system and management of the school, and quality and amount of the education imparted.

9. Should this principle be applied to the operations of the Commission, the annual grants for the future would be adjusted by an estimate of the probable number of pupils under training, and Government would be prepared to assign a certain sum per annum to be hereafter fixed, as its contribution towards the education of each, due care being taken to avoid imposition, and ensure the habitual and correct attendance of each pupil during the entire period for which payment is claimed. The cost of education will of course vary in different localities and under different circumstances, so that his Excellency must rely on the aid of the Commission to suggest the proper average for each, looking to the expense incurred elsewhere, and to the actual cost, under favourable circumstances, in Ceylon. The Governor and Council are of opinion that the maximum for each pupil in the elementary schools should not exceed 10*s.* per annum.

10. To the Colombo academy, the model school, the native normal institution, and the central schools of Galle and Kandy, it would be difficult to apply the same principle, inasmuch as the higher rank of the masters, and their birth and position, remove them from the opportunities of exerting an influence over the native population analogous to that expected from the native teachers; and besides the necessary extent of their establishments, and higher scale of remuneration, would exempt them from the application of the ordinary average as the charge of each pupil. The Governor and Council, however, must throw themselves upon the Commission to suggest such measures for the reduction of expenditure on their institution as may bring their gross annual charge within the bounds and proportion suitable to the reduced amount of the annual grants.

11. With this frank exposition of their views, and of the pressure under which the present course has been resorted to, the Governor and Council have directed me to express their hope for the assistance and co-operation of the Commission in carrying out their arrangements.

12. Taking all the pupils throughout the island, in every school of whatever rank, the gross number appears to be 5,165, and applying to these a scale of expenditure not exceeding the maximum of 10*s.* per head, their annual expense would amount to 2,582*l.* 10*s.* But the Governor and Council, aware of the difficulty of suddenly effecting reduction and reconstruction, and being desirous to avoid confusion or public injury, have ascertained that for the approaching year it will be in their power to appropriate 6,000*l.* to educational purposes.

13. This sum is the maximum which can be placed at the disposal of the Commission for the approaching year, and must be subject to variation or reduction as the public revenue may hereafter fluctuate. Out of this sum the Governor and Council look to the School Commission to suggest a scheme for providing for the present number of pupils from the 1st of January next, on the principle suggested, should the Commission see no reason against its adoption, but on such a scale for schools in distinct localities as their experience and information may lead them to suggest, and likewise to cover the reduced expenditure of the Colombo academy, and other similar institutions for public education, as Kandy and Galle.

14. His Excellency and the Executive Council have further to solicit from the School Commission their suggestions as to the arrangements which they propose for reducing the establishments of these institutions within such limits as may be provided for out of the reduced grant.

15. In making this communication, the Governor and Council are animated by the strongest confidence in the zeal, discretion, and judgment of the School Commission. The reductions of establishments and expenditure which it enjoins, have become imperative from the condition of the public finances; but after the most mature consideration of the probable operation of the system suggested, founded on the principle of enlisting the co-operation and assistance of the native population in promoting the education of their children, his Excellency entertains a strong hope that the extent of popular instruction will be enlarged by the measure; and as the demand for more liberal grants may increase with the increasing number of pupils resorting to the schools, the Government will be prepared to the utmost limit of the means at their disposal to extend the contributions towards this most important object.

I have, &c.,

To the Secretary of the Central School Commission. (Signed) J. Emerson Tennent.

Appendix No. 9.

Eighth Report of the Central School Commission for the Instruction of the Population of Ceylon, 1847, 1848.

	Page
Report	483
Appendix.—Committee's Report	484
Report of the Competition for the Turnour Prize	488
Respecting Meetings of the School Commission	489
Circular respecting the right of Individual Members of Sub-Committees to visit Schools	489
Circular	489
Abstract of Expenditure for 1847	489
Return of Establishment for 1848	490
List of Sub-Committees and Superintendents, 1848	493

The Central School Commission for the Instruction of the Population of Ceylon. Date of Institution 27th March, 1841.

President.

1. The Honourable Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K.C.S.

Members.

2. The Rev. A. Douglas Gordon, Church Missionary, Cotta.
3. The Rev. J. D. Palm, Colonial Chaplain of the Reformed Dutch Church.
4. The Rev. A. Renaud, Priest of the Roman Catholic Church.
5. P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Government Agent of the Western Province.
6. J. Smith, Esq., Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council.
7. The Rev. D. J. Gogerly, Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission for South Ceylon

Additional Members.

8. W. C. Gibson, Esq., Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.
9. The Honourable C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Auditor General.

Inspector of Schools.

The Rev. J. Brooke H. Bailey.

Secretary.

John Fraser, Esq.

Mr. J. D. Van Den Driesen, *Clerk and Storekeeper.*

Report.

The Central School Commission held 15 general and 5 special meetings during the past year.

The Commission having in December, 1847, come to a resolution that after the 1st of March, 1848, all rules regarding chaplains' and ministers' schools should be revoked, and that such schools if continued should be subject in every respect to the same rules and regulations as other Government schools, his Excellency the Governor's sanction to this measure was conveyed to the Board only in January, and the arrangement was carried into effect.

In the course of the year the English schools at Hambantotte, at Barbaryn, at Mabolla, and at Kornegalle, were discontinued, as were likewise the girls' school at Morotto, the English department in the Galkisse Girls' School, the Marandahn New Girls' School, and the Imbulgodde Vernacular Girls' School. The Vernacular School at Kimbulwille was trans-

CEYLON.

ferred to Hickodde, and that at Katunaika removed to Seedua. The English school at Manaar was re-opened, and Vernacular schools were established at Kohilewatte, Mattacooly, Milagria, and Corlawella.

A communication having been made by Government to the Commission in September, that the educational grant for next year would be on a reduced scale, it became necessary to institute a searching enquiry into the state of the schools, with a view to retrenchment. A Committee was accordingly appointed for this purpose, and its recommendations, which have been adopted by the Board and approved by the Governor, will guide the Commission in the distribution of the funds entrusted to them for the service of 1849. The Report of the Committee will be found in the Appendix.

In the month of April, 1848, Mr. James Smith was appointed a member of the School Commission in the room of Mr. Crabbe, gone to England; and in September, Mr. W. C. Gibson was appointed an additional member in the room of Mr. Wodehouse.

Report of the Committee appointed for the Revision of Schools on the Establishment of the Central School Commission.

1. The Committee of the Central School Commission, on whom has devolved the task of making the inquiries necessitated by the letter of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary of the 20th September last, have now the honour to submit to the Commission the result of those inquiries, in the shape of a definite plan for the future organization and classification of all the schools in the island, on a reduced scale of expense; and, as they hope, on a footing of greater efficiency.

2. In making these inquiries and collecting the materials for this new scheme, your Committee have been happy to avail themselves of the assistance kindly proffered of several gentlemen, whose antecedent or whose present positions, gave peculiar value to their opinion and advice; and have to tender their especial thanks to the Rev. Messrs. Brooke, Bailey, Boake, Dias, Glenie, Kessen, and McVicar; to Mr. Lee, late Secretary of the Commission; and to Mr. Whiting, the Government Agent for the Eastern Province; whose evidence before the Committee has been of signal use, as presenting a mass of facts and opinions, stamped with high authority and resulting from long experience.

3. The main point which has occupied the attention of your Committee, has been the consideration of the important principle laid down by the Colonial Secretary in his letter above referred to, the principle, namely, of self-support as contra-distinguished from the hitherto prevailing system of Government support to schools. "Satisfied," says the Honourable Gentleman, "that the mass of the population whose children now resort to or are hereafter likely to frequent the public schools, are possessed of sufficient means to contribute something towards the expense of their instruction, the Governor and Council are disposed to adopt the resolution. that henceforth the interference and contribution of the Government ought to be confined to assisting education and not to providing it exclusively as heretofore; and, practically, that the extent of aid from the public Treasury should be limited to a sum per head, paid to the schoolmaster for the education of such pupil; leaving to the parents to contribute a further sum in such proportion as may be agreed on."

4. On the abstract justice and correctness of the principle here laid down, there is a remarkable unanimity of opinion, as well on the part of the individual members of the Committee as on that of all the gentlemen who have communicated to it the result of their observation and experience. "The pauper system," says the Rev. Mr. Glenie, "hitherto prevalent in the educational institutions of Ceylon, has been the bane of the cause of education, and has produced a mass of abuses and jobberies almost beyond belief." "I think it cannot be too soon announced by authority," says the Rev. Dr. McVicar, "that it would be but fair and friendly in parents to share the burden with government in the education of their own children." And, without swelling the limits of this Report, by reproducing similar expressions of opinion, it may be confidently stated once for all, that on this important principle, all are agreed.

5. But if the practical application of any truth, whether political or moral, were as safe and easy as even the most laborious induction whereby it is arrived at and demonstrated, the sciences of ethics and of politics, would be, though not changed in their essence, yet widely different in their results from what the touchstone, experience, proves them to have been and to be. And, while fully agreeing with the Colonial Secretary in the principle laid down by him on the part of the Government, your Committee are so deeply impressed with a sense of the many disturbing causes, which in this island would interfere with the direct application, as to recommend for adoption in practice a system essentially differing in its details from that which it appears the Governor and Council were originally disposed to adopt.

6. It would hardly be becoming on the part of this Committee, and it would certainly be superfluous, to enter into any discussion of the question, whether the education of the people is or is not a branch of the positive duties of a government. It is quite clear that, taking the question on much lower ground, it is at all events the interest of a government, whatever be its duty, to educate those whom it governs. Every shilling laid out in furtherance of such an end, may well be expected to bring back interest a hundredfold. And, in an eastern population above all, in whom a knowledge of the rights as well as of the duties of humanity, is so deficient and so vague, and over whom consequently the machinery of Government must be so much more minute and complex than in countries where half the work of administration is done by the people themselves, it is clear that every help towards self-knowledge and self-control, must be of incalculable importance, as lessening the labour of Government by qualifying the people to require less of its interference.

7. On the other hand, the danger is not to be overlooked which might result from a too general and too ostensible intervention of Government in the great work of popular instruction and education. Men are not apt to value any blessings that are given to them quite gratuitously. As regards physical advantages, this principle is presupposed by the very definition of value:* "When it is said that an article or product is possessed of value, it is meant that individuals are disposed to give some quantity of human labour, or some quantity of an article or product obtainable only by means of that

* M'Culloch, Notes to "Wealth of Nations," note 2.

labour, in exchange for it." And experience tells us that this principle, which is demonstrably true of physical, is equally predicable of intellectual advantages and good.

8. Now the true end and aim of all education is not merely to impart a bare knowledge of facts, but also to train the mind for a proper use and appreciation of them. And to be used and appreciated they must first be properly valued.

9. Moved by these considerations,your Committee have carefully inquired how far, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, this principle of self-support might be introduted into the educational establishments of Ceylon.

10. The most effectual, as well as the most natural method of carrying out this principle, would doubtless be the organization of local and municipal bodies for the assessment of village rates, town rates, &c., to be levied and apportioned by the same local authority, according to the resources, the wants, and the circumstances of each district so assessed. And the old institution of the Gam Sabba, or local councils, might seem to offer some dormant but still vital elements, out of which to educe some such organization. On this subject your Committee may be permitted to refer to a valuable and excellent Minute of the late Colonial Secretary, Mr. Anstruther, dated 2nd August, 1841, and which will be found printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Central School Commission for that year.

11. Your Committee, however, though strongly inclined in favour of any system which should impose on the people of this island the exercise of individual responsibilities and individual rights, are yet reluctantly compelled to arrive at the conclusion that the introduction of such a scheme as this would be at least premature for the present.

12. At the same time your Committee, in expressing the opinion just enunciated, would wish most carefully to guard against the assumption that they are unfavourable to the principle of self-assessment, or even to its eventual introduction into this island.

13. Without trespassing on purely political ground, or entering upon questions of general administration and government, your Committee may perhaps be allowed to express their apprehension that the population of Ceylon is not ripe for such an exercise of self-government and self-taxation as this scheme would involve.

14. In the course of their inquiries on this subject your Committee have not failed to inquire into the details of the educational establishments in other colonies subject to the Crown of Great Britain, and, in the pursuance of these inquiries, they have been much struck by a measure introduced in the early part of this year into the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land. They cannot better state its nature and tendency than in the very words of the Lieutenant-Governor of that colony, in his address to its Legislature of the 9th of March last:—

15. "The essence of the system," says Governor Denison, "is in its application to particular localities, and its power of adaptation to the particular wants of those localities; and the question to determine was, in what manner the necessary funds could best be raised. If, acting upon the principle of the poor-rate in England, a levy should be made upon the property in the district, the effect would be to throw the whole charge for education upon the shoulders of a few holders of property; a proceeding manifestly unfair; for while I allow that they have a very great interest in the question, yet there is not, at all events, the same moral obligation imposed upon them as there is upon the parents, who ought therefore to bear a fair proportion of the expense. The assessment, also, for this purpose would have been very unequal. In some districts there might be a much larger population than in others, causing a much greater outlay for schools; and this would have to be met by a heavier assessment, the average of each district being the same; while the value of the property would not necessarily be increased by the amount of the population upon it.

"It was decided, then, after much consideration, that each individual should be called upon to pay a certain sum annually; in fact, to impose a capitation-tax; and 5*s.* was fixed upon as the amount which would cover all the expenses of the schools, placing the schoolmasters in the position which they ought to occupy, looking to the great responsibility imposed upon them.

"I am aware that great objections exist to the peculiar form in which this levy is proposed to be made. All the objections to a poll-tax will be raked up and made to bear upon the case; but are these objections reasonable, and do they at all apply to the circumstances under which it is proposed to make use of such a means for raising the neecessary funds? The tax is not imposed for general purposes; it is not for the benefit of the Government. The money raised by it is to be applied to purposes purely local; and the appropriation of it is left entirely in the hands of those who pay it.

"One great advantage which it offers is this, that as every man will pay it for himself and his children, it will act as an inducement to him to send his children to school; and this, in a country where the benefits of education are by no means appreciated as they ought to be by those classes to whom it is most desirable they should be extended, is of paramount importance.

"Another advantage is in the fairness with which such a tax bears upon the community. Every man pays, as nearly as can be, in proportion to the benefit which he derives from the application of the money thus raised. The single man pays for himself; the father of a family for himself and his children; the master of a family for himself, his children, and servants." *

16. Your Committee have been induced to quote at length this striking and able paper, because in their opinion it contains the whole gist and essence of this matter of self-assessment for education. Here, as in Van Diemen's Land, we have a population amongst whom the benefits of education are by no means appreciated as they ought to be by those classes to whom it is most desirable they should be extended. Here, too, we have to cast about for the best means of defraying the cost of such benefits. But here we have not, as in Van Diemen's Land, a population of European blood and manners, capable at once of an intelligent submission to the burden of such direct self-assessment, and of a participation in the machinery by which its proceeds would be administered and applied.

17. Your Committee, therefore, impressed as they are with a sense of the importance of the principle laid down by the Colonial Secretary, and hopeful as they may be of such progress among the native population as will enable it at some future time to be thoroughly carried out in practice, are for the present disposed to recommend, in lieu of any direct charge on the people for educational purposes, only an indirect assessment, by a complete re-modelling of the existing system of fees, and the conversion of them from an almost nominal payment into a fixed and proportionate one, according to the nature and extent of the instruction communicated in each class of schools.

* "Hobart Town Gazette," vol. xxxiii., No. 1666, Tuesday, March 14, 1848.

CEYLON.

18. For this purpose, they propose to classify the whole educational establishments of the island in the following manner:—

The first class will consist of the Colombo Academy. In regulating the scale of educational establishments, your Committee have placed this institution apart and alone. The kind of instruction therein imparted is, indeed, such that your Committee have not been without hesitation as to the propriety, under present circumstances, of continuing it at all at the public expense. They conceive that the parents of children by whom such a class of education would be required, and to whom it would be useful, would, in most cases, be able to defray its cost. It was, therefore, originally proposed to fix the scale of fees in the Academy at such a rate as would, if paid by the present average number of pupils, about cover the whole expenses of that institution. But, unwilling as your Committee are to proceed otherwise than most cautiously in their plans of retrenchment and reform, they have finally decided on recommending a fee of 12*l.* per annum, or 1*l.* per month, to be paid in advance by every pupil of the Academy. The establishment, they think, should consist of one principal, at the present rate of salary, and one second master, with a salary of 300*l.* per annum. The success or failure of this plan, as manifested in the permanence or in the diminution of the present number of scholars, will furnish the elements of a future decision as to the more thorough introduction of the principle on which it is based.

Another institution which does not fall naturally into any of the classes into which it is proposed to arrange the educational establishments of the island, is the Native Normal Institution for the training of teachers for vernacular schools. For the present this seminary may be retained on the existing footing, owing to the existence of a contract between the scholars and the Government, under the conditions of which they are to be maintained during pupilage, and provided with schools on the completion of their instruction; but so soon as the present classes so under contract shall have completed their term of instruction, it will be for the Government to decide on the propriety of retaining or discontinuing the Native Normal Institution, or of introducing changes into its constitution.

Your Committee propose that the second class should be termed central schools. Of these they should desire to see one established in the chief town of each province; but being sensible that the time has not yet come when any except rudimentary instruction could be successfully extended, it appears sufficient for the present to include in this section the two central schools already in operation in Colombo and in Kandy. The establishment of each might consist of a head master and an assistant with the same salaries as they now enjoy. Your Committee are of opinion that it would be well to discontinue the expense of maintaining normal students in connection with central schools; and they consider further that a fee should be exacted in every case at the rate of 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum, or 3*s.* 6*d.* a month payable in advance.

The next division your Committee would designate elementary schools, in all of which instruction should, they think, be imparted through the exclusive medium of the English tongue. In this class they conceive that the salary of the head masters might, according to personal qualifications or local advantages, range from 48*l.* to 84*l.* per annum, and that when the attendance of pupils in any school exceeds 60, an assistant master should be appointed with a salary of not less than 24*l.*, and not more than 42*l.* per annum. The school fees they would fix at 18*s.* a-year, or 1*s.* 6*d.* monthly, to be paid by each boy in advance.

In this division your Committee would include the model school, which they recommend should be separated from the academy and called St. Sebastian's school: they would likewise include St. Peter's school, St. Thomas' school, the Dutch Consistorial school, the Grandpass school: and they recommend the establishment of one elementary school at Galle, one at Caltura, one at Matura, one at Negombo, one at Trincomalie, and one at Kandy.

With a view to carry out these arrangements more completely, your Committee are of opinion that all Boys' schools, now borne on your establishment at Galle and at Trincomalie, should be abolished.

An important distinction characterises the schools which your Committee have next to advert to. These they would constitute your fourth class, and denominate mixed schools. In them, as their name indicates, education in the English and vernacular languages, proposed to be combined. Here, too, as in the preceding section, the salary of the head masters might be regulated by the extent of their attainments and by local considerations; but it appears to your Committee that 24*l.* and 48*l.* per annum ought to form the minimum and maximum limits. When the attendance of pupils in a mixed school exceeds 40 boys, the services of an assistant master, with a salary of from 12*l.* to 18*l.* per annum would be called for. And when the attendance exceeds 90 children, a second assistant, on the same rate of salary, would be required.

Your Committee recommend that the fees payable by the pupils in mixed schools, should be at the rate of 6*s.* per annum, or 6*d.* a-month. They further recommend that a mixed school be established at Mattacooly, the salary of the teacher to be . . . . . £42 per annum.

At Colpetty . . .	£48	per annum.	
Galkisse . . .	48	,,	
Morotto . . .	48	,,	
Pantura . . .	48	,,	
Wadua . . .	42	,,	
Ratnapoora . .	36	,,	
Bentotte . . .	36	,,	
Belligam . . .	36	,,	
Trincomalie . .	48	,,	
Galle	48	,,	
Manaar . . .	36	,,	
At Mulletivoe . . .	24	,,	
Calpentyn . . .	36	,,	
Chilaw	36	,,	
Putlam . . .	36	,,	
Kurnegalle . .	48	,,	
Gampola . . .	48	,,	
Nuwera Ellia . .	48	,,	
Badulla . . .	48	,,	
Kaigalle . . .	36	,,	
Kandy	48	,,	

Into the fifth (and the last class of this series) your Committee would throw all purely vernacular schools. They recommend that the head masters in this class should receive salaries ranging from 12*l.* to 18*l.* per annum; that an assistant, with a salary of 9*l.* per annum, should be assigned when the average attendance of pupils exceeds 40; and that a second assistant on the same scale of salary should be nominated if the attendance of pupils exceeds 90. They further recommend that fees at the rate of 3*s.* per annum, or 3*d.* monthly, in advance, should be exacted from each pupil attending any vernacular school.

Your Committee recommend the establishment of a vernacular school at Payagalla, the salary of the teacher to be . . . . . £18 per annum.

At Barbaryn . . .	£18	per annum.	At Corlewelle . . .	18	,,
Hangwelle . . .	18	,,	Digbedde . . .	18	,,
Mahare . . .	18	,,	Bandaragam . .	18	,,
Wellewatte . .	18	,,	Mattacooly . . .	18	,,
Sedua	18	,,	Millegria . . .	18	,,
Dehewille . . .	18	,,	Kohilewatte . .	18	,,
Kalubowille . .	18	,,	Hickodde . . .	18	,,
Wattella . . .	18	,,			

Your Committee propose that the female schools should be regarded as forming a distinct series. They recommend that the first class should consist of the Dutch Consistorial girls' school, (to remain on its present footing,) and of the female seminary. In respect to the latter they suggest that the salary of the principal teacher should be 200*l.* per annum, of the second mistress 48*l.* per annum; and of the third 18*l.* per annum.

They are further of opinion that the fees in both schools may be fixed at the rate of 1*s.* per annum or 1*s.* 6*d.* a-month.

It appears to your Committee that the girls' school at

Mattacooly,	Dalupotte,
Marandahn,	Galle,
Slave Island,	Trincomalie,
Colpetty,	Jaffna (Mr. Arndt, 24*l.*),
Pantura,	

should constitute the second class of female schools. They recommend that the salaries of the teachers should remain as at present, and that there should be no school fees.

The vernacular girls' schools would form the third and last section of this series: your Committee are of opinion that the salaries of the teachers should be fixed at 12*l.* per annum, and that the exacting of fees would not be expedient.

They propose that the following vernacular girls' schools should stand in this class—

Nagalgam.	Calany.
Wellewatte (Chunan village.)	Dehewille.
Galkisse No. 1.	Kalubowille.
Ditto No. 2.	Wellewatte.

Your Committee recommend that no future schools should be established, unless the buildings and furniture are provided by the people; but they are of opinion that it will be desirable to issue stationery gratuitously, as hitherto.

As regards education and the pecuniary aid towards its maintenance in the Northern Province, that portion of the island is peculiarly situated; Jaffna and its dependencies having been so extensively and so successfully occupied by the establishments of the American, the Church of England, and the Wesleyan Missions, as to leave up little room for purely Government schools. Under these circumstances an annual grant has for some years been confided to the ministers of these missions for the extension of education; and the result has been in every way so satisfactory that the Committee are not prepared to recommend to the Commission or the Government any alteration in the existing arrangement.

In respect to existing schools not included in the foregoing enumeration, your Committee recommend that they should be no longer borne on your establishment.

Your Committee would further recommend that the officers of the Commission be instructed to prepare without delay, and enforce the adoption, of a distinct and definite plan of education adapted to each class of schools, so that, in each class, the limits be fixed and settled, and the course of studies be kept quite separate and distinct from one another, your Committee consider this recommendation as one of paramount importance in order to prevent one class of schools from clashing or interfering with another, and thus hindering the development of the general system.

By the introduction of the system of classification and the enforcement of this payment of moderate and graduated fees, your Committee indulge a confident hope that the principle of self-support may immediately be introduced, at least to a certain extent, and without any sudden shock to the habits, the manners, or even the prejudices of the population. They are, at all events, disposed to think that, whether the system proposed by them be the best or not, it is, at least, the only safe and practicable one. And having submitted it to the Commission, they might here close their remarks, but that there are some matters connected with the administration of the schools, which though not immediately referred to in the letter of the Colonial Secretary, from which their inquiries originated, are yet, in their opinion, of most essential importance to the success of this or any other system of education, and may therefore find a fitting place in this Report.

1. It has been a subject of earnest inquiry, not always resulting in complete unanimity of decision on the part of your Committee itself, how far the education and instruction to be imparted in Government schools should be of a European or of a native character; and, especially as regards the medium of instruction, how far the English language should be exclusively, or at least mainly employed. On this point great difference of opinion appears to prevail amongst those even apparently most qualified to judge; and while it is contended by some that, to do any good at all, or communicate any instruction worth acquiring or retaining, we must not only impart quite new knowledge to the native mind, but also impart it through a new medium; others, on the contrary, maintain that an education of this kind, imparted by means of English books, and in the English language, would at least be but a feeble and sickly exotic, incapable of taking root in the native soil, much less of bringing forth any fruit. Without entering into this question abstractedly, or pronouncing any opinion as to the theoretic merits of either scheme of education, your Committee desirous, on this as on all other points, of following the safe road of practical utility, have adopted, as will be seen, a middle course. Fully agreeing with the advocates of English education, as to the paramount importance of a complete renovation of the native mind, of a letting in of new light, they are yet of

CEYLON.

opinion that the time is not yet come when that light can be admitted through a new medium. They fear, on the contrary, that, if it were prematurely attempted, the result would be not light but darkness, or at least so faint a penumbra as would do but little to dissipate error and diffuse truth. They have, therefore, made the English language the principal, but not the sole vehicle of instruction. They consider it necessary to keep up the present system of vernacular schools; but in such subordination and distribution as shall make them essentially subsidiary to the English schools. They hope by this means to lead up the native mind from the less to the greater, from the lowest to the highest; and, instead of wasting the resources at the command of the Commission on what they fear would be after all an unsuccessful attempt to convert Ceylon at once into a little England, they would rather, in the self-imposed task of enlightenment and reformation, imitate the renovating process of nature herself, silent, gradual effective; working by common means; transforming, not revolutionizing, in her operation:

> For Nature always loud when she destroys,
> Is silent when she fashions.

2. Another point of not less importance, but in which happily no difference of opinion prevails, is the necessity of an effectual superintendence over schools, so as to ensure the proper application of the funds allotted for their support. Your Committee would strongly advise, with reference to this point, the adoption by Government of the practice in force in the territories of the East India Company, by which all Government servants are obliged to execute the functions of superintendents of schools as part of their official duties.

3. Connected with this question of superintendence, and of not inferior importance, is the question of the appointment of schoolmasters. Your Committee cannot too strongly recommend the greatest care in the selection and appointment of these masters, on whose personal efficiency so much of the success of every educational establishment depends; and as the salaries of masters are continued on a liberal scale, it is hoped that by the exercise of an impartial discernment on the part of the Government, a truly efficient class of teachers may be secured.

In conclusion, your Committee have only to remark further, that they are well aware that the scheme of educational organization now proposed by them for your adoption, is, in its very nature, transitional and temporary. They have sought to embody and express in it, not what is abstractedly best in itself, but what is best under given circumstances; and they desire to enunciate, with equal emphasis and equal conviction, their opinions.

First, that the adoption of the system of payment by fees is the one best calculated at present to work efficiently and equitably towards the attainment of the principle of self-support. And second, that the said principle should, whenever circumstances permit, be carried out in a more complete manner, and by the imposition of a direct assessment.

C. J. MacCarthy, Chairman.

Adopted by the Central School Commission on 10th January, 1849.

J. Fraser, Sec. School Commission.

Rev. A. Douglas Gordon's Report of the result of the Competition for the Turnour Prize, held in the Council Room on the 3rd August, 1848, and the Resolution of the Central School Commission relative thereto.

I have the honour to communicate to the Commission the result of the examination of the candidates for the Turnour Prize, held Thursday, August 3rd.

The examination was conducted entirely by written papers, as this mode appeared to me more satisfactory than by *vivâ voce* questions in whole or in part; for, on such occasions, a candidate often appears to great disadvantage in consequence of physical weakness, and that too very frequently connected with superior educational attainments.

The entire extent of subjects stated in the programme could scarcely have been done justice to in one day's examination; the Commission, however, will accept as my apology for confining the examination to a single sitting, the pressure of other duties at Cotta.

A copy of the questions, together with the written answers, accompanies the Report.

As the programme, drawn up for the present examination, appears to have anticipated a very elementary acquaintance with Latin, I have attached a high proportionate value to the piece of Latin translation from Cicero.

There was a very fair amount of answers written by all the candidates; the last of them, however, appeared but superficially prepared in all the subjects except Latin; in this, he was not far inferior to the first.

The order in which the names rank is as follows:—

1. John Siebel	. . . .	770 marks.
2. William Vandort	. . .	516 „
3. Alfred de Livera	. . .	407 „
4. W. Anthopulle	. . .	339 „

As the number of candidates is so small, I would submit the prize of 10*l.* instead of being divided into three parts, as was proposed, had not better be confined, in such proportion as the Commission shall all think fit, to John Siebel and W. Vandort.

A. Douglas Gordon.

Cotta, 7th August, 1848.

Resolved,—That the prize be divided in the proportions of five, three, and two, between John Siebel, W. Vandort, and Alfred de Livera.

Resolved,—That the bi-monthly meetings be discontinued, and that henceforward the members of the Commission are to assemble for general business on the first Wednesday of each month.

5th July, 1848.

Circular.

Some misapprehension being found to exist as to the right of individual members of Sub-committees to visit Government schools; the Central School Commission wish it to be generally understood, that the power of inspecting and calling for information relative to such schools can only be exercised by individual members on whom it shall have been devolved by a distinct vote of the local Sub-committee, and it is earnestly hoped that, on all occasions, every disposition will be manifested to further the object of inquiries and inspection.

JOHN FRASER, Sec. School Commission.

School Commission Rooms, Colombo,
9th August, 1848.

The following Resolution, passed by a Special Meeting of the Central School Commission, held this day, is circulated for general information :—

The School Commission wishes it to be distinctly understood by all ministers of religion, of whatever denomination, who are connected with it as members or inspectors, or superintendents of schools, that their proceedings in connexion with this Board, and the functions which they exercise under its authority, must be guided by the rules of the Commission, and that the entire responsibility and control of the acts done by them under those rules rests with the Commission.

JOHN FRASER, Sec. School Commission.

School Commission Rooms, Colombo,
25th October, 1848.

ABSTRACT of the Expenditure for Education during the year 1847.

	£.	s.	d.
Charges Sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.			
Established salaries	4,240	17	4
Charges Sanctioned by the Legislative Council.			
Contingent salaries	4,718	17	3¾
Incidental Charges.			
Grant for the extension of education in the Northern Province	500	0	0
Rent of school-houses, &c.	722	18	0
Cost of books and furniture, &c.	351	14	6½
Miscellaneous charges, including travelling expenses, to Inspector of schools, &c.	427	9	2½
	10,961	16	4½
Deduct school fees received	547	14	6¾
	10,414	1	9½
Arrears of former Years.			
Salaries sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government	24 3 0		
Contingent salaries sanctioned by the Legislative Council	47 16 8		
Incidental charges sanctioned by the Legislative Council	382 4 0¾		
	454	3	8¾
Total	£10,868	5	6½

RETURN of GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS and SCHOOLS aided by GOVERNMENT throughout CEYLON.

Schools.	Teachers.	Annual Salary. £.	s.	d.	Annual Rent. £.	s.	d.	Total Expense of each School. £.	s.	d.
WESTERN PROVINCE.										
The Colombo Academy . .	Principal—The Rev. B. Boake . . .	520	0	0				1,916	0	0
	Mathematical teacher—E. C. Caldwell, Esq. .	310	0	0						
	Classical teacher—F. Gortsz, Esq. . . .	210	0	0						
	Three Normal students attached to ditto . .	30	0	0						
The Model School of ditto .	Head master—S. Lister, Esq.	310	0	0						
	Second master—Mr. A. de Saram . . .	98	0	0						
	Third master—Mr. J. Anthonisz . . .	68	0	0						
	Fourth master—Mr. Goodchild . . .	60	0	0						
School of Drawing and Design of ditto.	Master of Drawing and Design—A. Nicholl, Esq..	310	0	0						
The Central School and the Native Normal Institution.	Principal of the Central School and Native Normal Institution—Rev. A. Kessen.	450	0	0	54	0	0	860	0	0
	Head master of the Central School—Mr. E. G. Hoffman.	78	0	0						
	Assistant master—Juan Silva	18	0	0						
	Head master of the Native Normal Institution—Mr. John Pereira.	68	0	0						
	Assistant master—Jasin Silva	18	0	0						
	Siman Silva	18	0	0						
	Copyist—A. de Silva	24	0	0						
	Twenty-two students attached to ditto at 6*l.* each .	132	0	0						
St. Peter's Boys' School . .	English teacher—Mr. G. Gratiaen . . .	68	0	0				88	0	0
	Assistant teacher—Mr. H. Fretsz . . .	20	0	0						
St. Paul's Girls' School . .	English teacher—Miss H. Kats	60	0	0	48	0	0	144	0	0
	Needlework mistress—Mrs. A. H. W. Vandendriesen	36	0	0						
Female Seminary . . .	English teacher—Miss Douglas (on leave), half-pay, 100*l.*	200	0	0	24	0	0	284	0	0
	Acting teacher—Miss C. Campbell, half-pay, 100*l.*									
	Assistant teacher—Mrs. J. Lindsay . . .	48	0	0						
	Miss C. Herley . . .	12	0	0						
Pettah Tamil and English School	English teacher—J. C. Ponanpallam . . .	15	0	0				15	0	0
Dutch Consistorial Boys' School	First teacher—Mr. J. W. Spaar . . .	100	0	0	48	0	0	217	0	0
	Second teacher—Mr. R. Elders . . .	54	0	0						
	Third teacher—Mr. Verhoeven . . .	15	0	0						
Ditto, Girls' School . .	English teacher—Mrs. Palm . . .	200	0	0	30	0	0	290	0	0
	Needlework mistress—Mrs. Grice . . .	24	0	0						
	Three assistant teachers at 12*l.* each . . .	36	0	0						
St. Thomas's Boys' School .	First teacher—Mr. J. R. Blake . . .	100	0	0	48	0	0	214	0	0
	Second teacher—Mr. D. S. Perera . . .	36	0	0						
	Third teacher—Mr. M. Ondatjie . . .	30	0	0						
Ditto, Girls' School . .	English teacher—Miss M. Wootler . . .	36	0	0	13	10	0	61	10	0
	Needlework mistress—De Costa Werappa . .	12	0	0						
Grandpass Boys' School . .	First teacher—Mr. J. G. Andriessen . . .	100	0	0	27	0	0	175	0	0
	Second teacher—Mr. E. Ludekens . . .	36	0	0						
	Infant teacher—Mr. De Zilva	12	0	0						
Cottanchina Boys' School .	Teacher—Mr. P. T. Walker	36	0	0				36	0	0
Marandahn Boys' School . .	English teacher—Harmanis Peris . . .	9	0	0	4	10	0	22	10	0
	Tamil teacher—Abraham Maleappa . . .	9	0	0						
Ditto, Girls' School . .	Mistress—C. Mary Ann	18	0	0	9	0	0	39	0	0
	Assistant—Welhelmina Perera	12	0	0						
Slave Island Boys' School .	Teacher—Charles Alwis	18	0	0	12	0	0	55	16	0
	Candappa	10	16	0						
Ditto, Girls' School . .	Needlework mistress—Mrs. Harridge . .	15	0	0						
Mattacooly Boys' School . .	Teacher—Mr. C. D. Anthonisz	48	0	0	7	4	0	79	4	0
	Carolis Pieris	12	0	0						
Ditto, Girls' School . .	Needlework mistress—Mrs. Anthonisz . .	12	0	0						
Wellicadde Gaol School . .	Singhalese teacher—Don Louis . . .	36	0	0				58	16	0
	Assistant teacher—A. Perera	10	16	0						
	Tamil teacher—Asarawadepulle . . .	12	0	0						
Colpetty Boys' School . .	First teacher—Mr. H. Perera	54	0	0	18	0	0	84	0	0
	Second teacher—Mr. A. Botejo . . .	12	0	0						
Ditto, Girls' School . .	Teacher—Mr. P. B. Fernando	30	0	0	18	0	0	60	0	0
	Needlework mistress—Mrs. Franciscus . .	12	0	0						
Galkisse Boys' School . .	Teacher—Mr. M. Perera	100	0	0	14	8	0	132	8	0
	Singhalese teacher—Don Joronomus Appohamy .	12	0	0						
	Two monitors at 3*l.* each	6	0	0						
Morotto Boys' School . .	Teacher—Mr. J. Garth	68	0	0	7	4	0	98	0	0
	Second teacher—Joseph de Peris . . .	12	0	0						
	Third teacher—J. Salgado	10	16	0						
Pantura Boys' School . .	Teacher—Mr. W. Van Cuylenberg . . .	60	0	0				82	16	0
	Second teacher—C. Peris	12	0	0						
	Third teacher—Gregoris de Silva . . .	10	16	0						

Return of Government Schools and Schools aided by Government, &c.—*continued.*

Schools.	Teachers.	Annual Salary. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Annual Rent. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Total Expense of each School. £.	*s.*	*d.*
ntura Girls' School	Mistress—Mrs. S. Van Cuylenburg	18	0	0	6	0	0	31	4	0
	Singhalese teacher—Don Simeon	7	4	0						
adua Boys' School	Teacher—Mr A. Parys	48	0	0				58	16	0
	Assistant teacher—Don Geronis Gonetileke	10	16	0						
ltura Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. Thomas Rae	84	0	0				108	0	0
	Assistant teacher—Mr. J. F. Lalman	24	0	0						
itto, Tamil School	Tamil teacher—Perangiskoe Sanaria	15	0	0				15	0	0
athapoora Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. F. Labrooy	36	0	0				36	0	0
alanchina Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. G. Fernando	48	0	0	6	0	0	54	0	0
elupotta Girls' School	Mistress—Miss G. M. Perera	24	0	0				24	0	0
egombo Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. F. B. Nicholas	60	0	0	24	0	0	114	0	0
	Assistant teacher—Mr. C. Misso	30	0	0						
itto, Girls' School	Mistress—Miss A. M. Perera	24	0	0	6	0	0	30	0	0
Southern Province.										
entotte Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. A. De Silva	48	0	0				53	8	0
	Two monitors, one at 3*l.* and one at 2*l.* 8*s.*	5	8	0						
ellitotte Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. D. D. Javenette	36	0	0	4	10	0	54	6	0
	Assistant teacher—Don Harmanis Dias	10	16	0						
mblangodde Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. J. M'Kauley	48	0	0				48	0	0
alle Central and Normal Schools	Head master—James Millar, Esq.	314	0	0	90	0	0	502	0	0
	Assistant master—Mr. James Anthonisz	68	0	0						
	Three Normal students attached to ditto	30	0	0						
tto Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. W. Gibson	48	0	0	12	0	0	96	0	0
	Assistant teacher—Mr. J. E. Eaton	36	0	0						
tto, Girls' School	Mistress—Mrs. Anthonisz	36	0	0	12	0	0	84	0	0
	Teacher—Mr. G. H. Anthonisz	36	0	0						
lle Government Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. J. Barton	60	0	0	30	0	0	156	0	0
	Assistant—Mr. W. C. Baultjens	48	0	0						
	Andries Wijeyesekere	18	0	0						
odandowe Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. A. P. Merando	36	0	0				36	0	0
lligam Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. J. E. Jansz	54	0	0	7	4	0	61	4	0
atura Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. C. B. Bogaars	68	0	0				92	0	0
	Assistant teacher—Mr. J. H. Ernst	24	0	0						
tto, Girls' School	Mistress—Mrs. E. Ondatjie	150	0	0	12	0	0	186	0	0
	Assistant—Mrs. Ernst	24	0	0						
ngalle Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. B. B. Runesingha	48	0	0	6	0	0	54	0	0
Eastern Province.										
tticaloa School	Teacher—									
veteodah Tamil School	Teacher—Daniel Cannaweddy	9	0	0				9	0	0
llady Tamil School	Teacher—Christian Cadirpulle	9	0	0				9	0	0
lley Erravol School	James Caterapulle	9	0	0				9	0	0
nordegalla Boys' School	Mr. G. Stephens	18	0	0				18	0	0
vernment School (Girls')	Mrs. Williams	36	0	0	4	10	0	40	10	0
Stephen's Parochial Boys' School.	Mr. F. Matheisz	48	0	0	9	0	0	87	0	0
	Assistant teacher—Mr. John Hunter	24	0	0						
	Monitor—Mr. A. Maartensz	6	0	0						
to, Girls' School	Teacher—Mrs. Hunter	30	0	0	9	0	0	45	0	0
	Monitor—Miss E. Hunter	6	0	0						
glish and Tamil Experimental Girls' School.	Teacher—Mrs. A. Mattheysz	24	0	0				24	0	0
tcherry Road School	Benjamin Tappin	18	0	0				39	0	0
	2nd Teacher—Augustine Anthony	12	0	0						
	3rd Teacher—V. Vinuvanden	9	0	0						
ndy Road School	Teacher—Samuel Judson.	18	0	0				27	0	0
	2nd teacher—C. Vallypuram	9	0	0						
nister's Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. J. Williams	60	0	0				96	0	0
	Assistant teacher—Mr. J. Edwards	36	0	0						
ndy Road Parrenteroe School	Teacher—Mr. H. C. Martensz	12	0	0				24	0	0
	Assistant teacher—Mr. S. Winewell	12	0	0						
Central Province.										
ndy Central and Normal Schools	Head master—John Murdoch, Esq.	360	0	0				458	0	0
	Assistant master—Mr. R. Jansz	58	0	0						
	Four normal students attached to ditto.	40	0	0						
vernment Boys' School at Gampola.	Teacher—Mr. C. Biddle	72	0	0				72	0	0
wera Ellia Boys' School	Mr. Wijesingha	48	0	0	12	0	0	60	0	0
dulla Boys' School	Mr. G. Pels	58	0	0				58	0	0

Return of Government Schools and Schools aided by Government, &c.—*continuea.*

Schools.	Teachers.	Annual Salary. £. s. d.	Annual Rent. £. s. d.	Total Expense of each School £. s. d.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.				
Calpentyn Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. J. Vinton	36 0 0	———	50 10 0
	Tamil teacher—Adam Caderewel	14 10 0		
Chilaw Boys' School	English teacher—Mr. J. Avery	36 0 0	9 0 0	45 0 0
Putlam Boys' School	Mr. J. Codman	36 0 0	9 0 0	45 0 0
NORTHERN PROVINCE.				
Mulletivo Boys' School	Teacher—Mr. H. Richards	24 0 0	———	24 0 0
Manar Boys' School	Mr. Davidson	40 0 0	———	40 0 0
Jaffna Girls' School		24 0 0	———	24 0 0
Chundicooly Boys' School				
Colombogam Boys' School				
Kokoville Boys' School	The Church Mission, on a grant of	150 0 0	..	..
Nadutarro Boys' School				
Nellore Boys' School				
Pettah Girls' School				
Chavagacherry Boys' School				
Karadivoe Boys' School				
Kaits Boys' School				
Mallagam Boys' School				
Naroaly Boys' School				
North Araly Boys' School				
Pungertivo Boys' School				
Santillepay Boys' School				
Tillipally Boys' School	The American Mission, on a grant of	200 0 0	..	..
Valverty Boys' School				
Ditto, Bazar. Boys' School				
Batticotta Girls' School				
Chavagacherry Girls' School				
Manepy Girls' School				
Nawaly Girls' School				
Pandeteripoe Girls' School				
Tallepally Girls' School				
Valverty Girls' School				
Cattavally Boys' School				
Jaffna Boys' School				
Point Pedro Boys' School				
Puttoor Boys' School	The Wesleyan Mission, on a grant of	150 0 0	..	..
Avarugeul Tamil Boys' School				
Pettah Girls' School				
Pettah Tamil Girls' School				
Wannarponna Tamil Girls' School				
Puttoor Tamil School				
WESTERN PROVINCE.	**VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.**			
Payagalla Boys' School	Teacher—Don Christian	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Barbaryn Boys' School	Don Anthony de Alwis	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Hangwelle Boys' School	D. J. Ameresakera	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Nagalgam Girls' School	Matcho Fernando	12 0 0	———	12 0 0
Wellewatte Chunam Village Girls' School.	Dona Welmina	12 0 0	———	12 0 0
Galkisse Girls' School No. 1	Dona Bastina	12 0 0	5 8 0	17 8 0
Ditto, No. 2	Carline de Silva	12 0 0	———	12 0 0
Battakatra Girls' School	Christina	12 0 0	———	12 0 0
Mahara Boys' School	Don Jeronemus	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Calany Girls' School	Francina Silva.	12 0 0	———	12 0 0
Wattele Boys' School	Alexander Rodrigo	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Sedua Boys' School.	Paul Silva	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Dehewelle Boys' School	Benjamin Stark	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Ditto, Girls' School	Dona Carlotta Carline	9 0 0	———	9 0 0
Kalubowille Boys' School	Carolis Dias	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Ditto, Girls' School	Louisa Gomes	12 0 0	———	12 0 0
Wellawatte Boys' School	Paul Fernando	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Ditto, Girls' School	Dominga Pieris	12 0 0	———	12 0 0
Coralewelle Boys' School	Don Joseph	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Digbedde Boys' School	Hendrick Perera	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Bandaragame Boys' School	Don Alexander	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Mattacooly Boys' School	Arnolis Swaris.	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Millagria Boys' School	Don Joseph	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
Kohillewatte Boys' School.	Constantin Perera	18 0 0	———	18 0 0
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.				
Hickodde School		18 0 0	———	18 0 0

LIST of SUB-COMMITTEES and SUPERINTENDENTS.

Schools.	By whom Superintended.	Sub-Committees.
Western Province.		
ıe Colombo Academy and the Model School of ditto	The Central School Commission.	*On Normal Students and Candidates for Schools.* The Rev. J. D. Palm, D. J. Gogerly, the Inspector and Secretary.
ıe Drawing School attached to ditto		
ıe Native Normal Institution		
ıe Central School of Colombo		
. Paul's Girls' School	Rev. J. P. Horsford.	
. Peter's Boys' School.		*On the Native Normal Institution.* The Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, W. C. Gibson, Esq., the Rev. D. J. Gogerly, the Inspector and Secretary.
ıe Female Seminary	Rev. D. J. Gogerly, J. G. Macvicar, D.D.	
ıtch Consistorial Boys' School	Rev. J. D. Palm.	
Ditto Girls' School		
ttah Tamil and English School	Mr. C. Davesagam.	
. Thomas Boys' School.		
Ditto Girls' School.		
and Pass Boys' School	The Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.	
ttacooly Boys' School	J. Armitage, Esq.	
Ditto Girls' School		
arandahn Boys' School	W. C. Gibson, Esq.	
Ditto Girls' School	Lady Oliphant.	
ve Island Boys' School	W. C. Gibson, Esq.	
Ditto Girls' School		
ellicadde Gaol School	Rev. A. D. Gordon.	
ttanchina Boys' School	Mr. S. David.	
lpetty Boys' School	Rev. D. J. Gogerly.	
Ditto Girls' School		
lkisse Boys' School	Rev. Dr. Macvicar.	
rotto Boys' School		
gombo Boys' School	Sub-Committee of Negombo.	OF NEGOMBO. J. Barton, Esq., J. Sansoni, Esq., and Mendis Modliar.
Ditto Girls' School		
lupotte Girls' School		
anchina Boys' School		
ntura Boys' School	Rev. D. J. Gogerly.	
itto Girls' School		
dua Boys' School		
ltura Boys' School	Sub-Committee of Caltura.	OF CALTURA. Rev. D. J. Gogerly, W. H. Clarke, Esq., Rev. M. Dickson, and L. Leishing, Esq.
itto Tamil School		
tnapoora Boys' School.		
Southern Province.		
ntotte Boys' School	W. H. Clarke, Esq.	
llitotte Boys' School		
blangodde Boys' School		
dandowe Boys' School	James Millar, Esq.	OF GALLE. G. H. Cripps, Esq., T. H. Twynam, Esq., Rev. J. K. Clarke, C. P. Layard, Esq., A. Grace, Esq., E. J. Wood, Esq., Major Kelson, J. N. Mooyaart, Esq., R. Frances, Esq., and Rev. W. Bridgnell.
le Central and Normal School	The Sub-Committee of Galle.	
to Government Boys' School	Rev. Dr. Garstin.	
to Boys' School	Rev. W. Bridgnell.	
to Girls' School		
ligam Boys' School	Sub-Committee of Matura.	OF MATURA. F. de Livera, Esq., Rev. S. D. J. Ondaatjie, and W. G. Forbes, Esq.
tura Boys' School		
to Girls' School		
ngalle Boys' School	J. D. Robertson, Esq.	
Eastern Province.		
ticaloa School	Sub-Committee of Trincomalie.	OF TRINCOMALIE. W. H. Whiting, Esq., E. H. Burrows, Esq., Rev. J. Walton, G. R. Mercer, Esq., and Rev. E. Mooyaart.
veteodah Tamil School		
lady Tamil School		
ley Erravol Tamil School		
ordegalla Boys' School		
vernment Girls' School	Rev. J. Walton.	
Stephen's Parochial Boys' School	Rev. E. Mooyaart.	
to ditto Girls' School		
glish Tamil Experimental Girls' School		
cherry Road School	Rev. J. Walton.	OF KANDY. C. R. Buller, Esq., J. J. Staples, Esq., J. Morphew, Esq., Rev. J. Smith, and J. Parsons, Esq.
dy Road School		
ister's Boys' School		
dy Road Perrenterra School		
Central Province.		
dy Central and Normal Schools	Sub-Committee of Kandy.	
npolla Boys' School	J. Emerson, Esq., C. H. deSaram, Esq.	
wera Ellia Boys' School	Rev. J. Thurston.	
ulla Boys' School	Sub-Committee of Badulla.	OF BADULLA. James Layard, Esq., K. Mackenzie, Esq.

List of Sub-Committees and Superintendents—*continued.*

Schools.	By whom Superintended.	Sub-Committees.
North-western Province.		Of Putlam.
Calpentyn Boys' School	Rev. M. Nicholas.	J. Caulfield, Esq., A. O. Brodie, Es
Chilaw Boys' School	Simon Casie Chetty, Esq.	V. Wing, Esq., Rev. M. Nicholas, a
Putlam Boys' School	J. Caulfield, Esq.	Simon Casie Chetty, Esq.
Northern Province.		
Jaffna Church Mission	The respective Missionaries.	Of Jaffna.
Ditto Wesleyan Mission		P. A. Dyke, Esq., Rev. P. Percival, Re
Ditto American Mission		J. T. Johnston, and Rev. H. R. Hoisin
Jaffna Girls' School	The Rev. J. C. Arndt.	ton.
Mulletivoe Boys' School	Sub-Committee of Jaffna.	
Manaar Boys' School		

Vernacular Schools.	By whom Superintended.
Western Province.	
Payagalla Boys' School	Rev. Mr. Dickson.
Barbaryn Boys' School	L. Leishing, Esq.
Hangwelle Boys' School	S. D. Livera Modliar.
Nagalgam Girls' School	Rev. Mr. Poulier.
Wellewatte (Chunam Village) Girls' School	Rev. D. J. Gogerly.
Galkisse Girls' School	Rev. J. G. Macvicar, D.D.
Ditto ditto	Rev. J. D. Gogerly.
Battakatra Girls' School	Rev. P. De Zilva.
Mahara Boys' School.	
Calany Girls' School.	
Wattella Boys' School	The Bishop of Usula.
Katunaika Boys' School	Rev. W. Bartholomeusz.
Dehewille Boys' School	Rev. C. Wijesinha.
Ditto Girls' School	
Kalubowille Girls' School	Rev. D. D. Silva.
Ditto Boys' School	
Wellewatte Boys' School	
Ditto Girls' School	
Corlewelle Boys' School	Rev. S. W. Dias.
Digbedde Boys' School	Rev. Mr. Parys.
Bandaragame Boys' School	
Mattacooly Boys' School	The Bishop of Colombo.
Millegria Boys' School	The Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq.
Kohilewatte Boys' School	Mr. J. C. Wyesekere, Catechist.
Southern Province.	
Hickodde Boys' School	The Sub-Committee of Galle.

HONG KONG.

(No. 25.) No. 38. No. 38.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor BONHAM to Earl GREY.

Victoria, Hong Kong, March 12, 1849.
(Received May 31, 1849.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the fifth Blue Book of the colony, being for the year 1848.

Revenue.

2. The revenue of the last year, as contrasted with that of 1847, exhibits a decrease of 6006*l.*, that for 1848 being only 25,072*l.*, whereas in 1847 it amounted to 31,078*l.*

An inspection of the comparative statements of the two years, at pages 28 and 29, proves that this decrease has been caused by the resumption of lands by Government to the amount of 1344*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and a difference against 1848 of 476*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, between the amounts of arrears of rent and current rents during the two years 1847 and 1848; the decrease in 1848 being 1888*l.* 17*s.* in the arrears, and the increase 1,412*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* in the current rent collected; for the half year ends on the 25th December, and between that day and the 31st, rent for that half year to the above amount was received, which, if such early payment had not been tendered, would have been received in 1849; by the loss of rental by the transfer of the Albany-buildings from the Civil to the Military department; by decrease in the receipts from the Opium Farm, arising from the substitution of a system of licences in lieu of a strict monopoly, the former being in force during the whole of 1848; by the spirit licences being for uncertain periods, and from those for pawnbrokers and auctioneers having expired on the 30th November, by which there is only a credit of one and three months respectively under these heads, instead of 12 months as during 1847, which will however be regained in the present year. The fees, moreover, of offices, fees of courts, fines and forfeitures of courts, were very considerably under the sums received in 1847. A decrease of 680*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* in several items of revenue has also taken place, as shown in the comparative statement, forming together with the sums above enumerated. a total of 6803*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; but as the year 1848 exhibits an increase of 797*l.* 0*s.* 7¾*d.* on other items, which should be deducted therefrom, we have a net decrease for 1848 of only 6006*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, as stated at the commencement of this paragraph.

£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	1,344 15 5
1,888 17 0	..
1,412 3 6	..
	476 13 6
	1,821 8 11
	458 19 1½
	1,316 0 10
	455 10 10½
	539 13 7
	29 2 3
	378 3 6½
	476 8 1
	648 1 3½
	680 5 10
	6,803 14 4
Less	797 0 7¾
Net decrease for 1848	6,006 13 8

Expenditure.

3. The expenditure for 1847 amounted to 50,959*l.* whereas the last year exhibited a sum of 62,308*l.*, making an increase of 11,349*l.* for 1848, which admits of explanation as follows:—

The expenditure on account of fixed establishments and contingencies amounted in 1847 to 34,154*l.* 5*s.* 6¼*d.* while that of 1848 was 39,132*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*, showing an increase of 4977*l.* 15*s.* 1¼*d.* This increased expenditure is, however, not real, but arises from the new regulations from the Commissioners of Audit, dated 1847, having commenced with the last year, in conformity with which one month's salary of all the departments for the year 1847, together with their contingencies, and three months' salary of the Governor, amounting in all to 3991*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.* were paid in January, 1848, and are consequently included in that year's expenditure, though virtually belonging to 1847, as has been brought to the notice of your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 13, of the 27th January last. To this sum of 3991*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.* must be added an item of 985*l.* 19*s.* 4¾*d.*, being the balance of increase on contingent expenditure for 1848, making a total of 4977*l.* 15*s.* 1¼*d.*

3,991 15 8½	
985 19 4¾	
4,977 15 1¼	

The miscellaneous expenditure during the same periods amounted to 16,805*l.*

HONG KONG.

£. s. d.
5,000 0 0
2,858 0 3
7,858 0 3

and to 23,176*l.* respectively. The increase of expenditure in 1848 over that of 1847, namely, 6371*l.* is to be accounted for by the purchase of a Court-house for 5000*l.*, and increase of expenditure on account of public buildings, amounting to 2858*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, the joint sums being a total of 7858*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, from which, however, it will be necessary to deduct a decrease under the head of

transport of	£915	8	5
That of roads, streets, and bridges .	385	1	0
And of miscellaneous . . .	186	2	9
Being in all	£1486	12	2

Less . . 1,486 12 2

6,371 8 1

And thus a balance will remain of 6371*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* actual increase, and considering the importance and utility of the buildings erected, and now in occupation, namely, a Court-house, the Government offices and the church, I trust this explanation will prove satisfactory.

Public Works.

4. There is no public building or work of any description now in progress, save the extension of the harbour-master's pier. This will, when finished, be a work of utility, but its completion has been retarded by its being found that it can only be worked upon at very low tides, which only occur in the southerly monsoon: and I hope that it will be completed during that now approaching. With the exception of a Government house, the colony is not at present in want of any more civil buildings. Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 57, of the 21st September, 1848, rendered it imperative upon me to stop some trifling public works and improvements to roads, bridges, streets, and drains, then in progress; but when I have the means, such of them as appear to me to be essentially necessary will be completed.

Since the Report on the Blue Book of 1847, the Court-house has been occupied; the Government offices, with out-offices, have been completed and in occupation since the 6th November last; the church finished, and service performed therein for the first time yesterday. The new bridge at the Nullah, near the North Barracks, was opened during the past year. The site for the Government house has also been levelled and prepared, and the gaols have been considerably improved, and are now well ventilated, healthy, and secure.

No. 1. The usual yearly reports by the Surveyor-General are herewith enclosed.

No 2.

Military Expenditure.

5. The military expenditure has, I am happy to say, considerably diminished when compared with 1847, in which year it amounted to 115,149*l.*, whereas that for 1848 is only 80,778*l.*, being a decrease of 34,371*l.*; but over works and other expenses connected with this department I have no control, as they are ordered, completed, and paid for without the Governor being in any way consulted.

Legislation.

6. Under the head of legislation, two Ordinances were passed during the year 1848, No. 1 providing for the manufacture and storage of gunpowder within the colony, and without the limits of Victoria, and No. 2 to amend Ordinance No. 13 of 1845, and establish two or more ghaut serangs annually, according to the requirements of the place. These two Ordinances have been fully reported on in my Despatches, Nos. 73 and 74, of the 15th September last. Two rules of Court, one providing for the execution of writs of *capias* on persons out of Hong Kong, and the other for the employment and remuneration of interpreters to the Supreme Court, were submitted and passed within the year, and have been since approved of by your Lordship.

Population.

7. The population return for 1848 amounts to 21,514, exclusive of troops; and when compared with that for 1847, we find the following results:—

	1847.	1848.	Increase.	Decrease.
Europeans	603	642	32	..
Portuguese	264	321	57	..
Indians and Malays . . .	539	213	..	326
Chinese	22,466	20,338	..	2,128
Total	23,872	21,514	89	2,454

I have already had occasion to observe to your Lordship, that a large proportion of the Chinese residing in Hong Kong are migratory, and that they resort to the colony in proportion to the amount of labour that is required to be performed for the erection of buildings, the construction of roads, and other works, public and private. The decrease, therefore, of 2128 Chinese in 1848, is to be attributed to the gradual completion of these works having thrown a number of men out of employment, who have in consequence left Hong Kong to seek a livelihood elsewhere. That this explanation is the true one is proved by the fact of the number of Chinese traders and shopkeepers being, if anything, rather more than in 1847, and the shops built for their reception being as fully occupied. The stonemasons and other common labourers, composing the migratory population of the colony, have no fixed residences, but construct mat-houses in which they pass the nights and cook their food near to the works upon which they are employed.

Climate.

8. Notwithstanding the great mortality amongst the troops last year, and particularly in the 95th Regiment, to which it was mainly confined, I consider that Hong Kong is as healthy as other colonies and settlements situated within the same degree of latitude, and the fact of the comparatively small number of deaths in the civil, mercantile, and other classes, who refrain from exposure to the sun, leads me to view this climate as congenial to the European constitution, where common precautions are observed.

The fixed white or European population of the colony (including Americans and Portuguese, but exclusive of troops), amounted in 1848 to 689 males and 274 females, or taken together, to 963 souls; and the mortality during the year has been 83 in number or 8·61 per cent. The Blue Book shows a mortality of 125 persons under this head, but I must remark that 42 seamen are included there in the number of deaths who cannot be considered as forming a part of our fixed population. The white population in 1847 amounted to 603 males and 264 females, making a total of 867 souls; and the mortality during the year (excluding 26 seamen) was 55 or 6·34 per cent. From this comparative view your Lordship will perceive that the year 1848 exhibits an increase in mortality over the preceding one of 2·27 per cent. The following statement shows the average number of prisoners in the gaol during the years 1847 and 1848, with the deaths that occurred during the respective periods, four-fifths of whom were Chinese:—

Year.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Deaths.	Per centage of Deaths to Prisoners.
1847	201	12	5·97
1848	158	8	5·06

A full Report has no doubt been made by the Major-General commanding in China to the proper authorities in England on the subject of the mortality among the troops during the year, but for easy reference I append a memorandum which will briefly show the number of deaths that have occurred, which, with reference to the strength of the force, shows that the deaths in the European branch amounted to 20·43 per cent., and in the native to 5·14 per cent., being an average of about 12·30 per cent. on the whole force, which may be taken at 1390.

HONG KONG.

MEMORANDUM showing the Number of DEATHS which have occurred in the Garrison of HONG KONG during the year 1848, &c. &c.

Description of Troops.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Average Strength during the Year.	Number of Deaths during the Year.	Proportion of Deaths to Average Strength.	Proportion of Deaths to Entire Force.
	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.				
											Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Europeans .	624	8	748	15	606	100	628	10	651	133	20·43	..
Natives . .	731	6	775	9	736	9	713	14	739	38	5·14	..
									1,390	171		12·30

The Chinese population for 1848 amounted to 20,338 souls, and the deaths were 227 in number, or at an average of 1·12 per cent. During the year 1847 the Chinese inhabitants were 22,466, and the number of deaths was 147, or at an average of 0·15 per cent. It is however necessary to observe that these returns cannot be relied on as furnishing an approximate view of the proportion of mortality in the native population, as the greater number of the Chinese inhabitants when attacked by disease, immediately quit the colony for the purpose of going to their families at their native places, where they either die or remain until their recovery.

Your Lordship will find in Dr. Morrison's Report, which is appended to the Blue Book, copious information regarding the sanitary condition and prospects of the colony.

Education.

9. The three Chinese schools for the education of native youths, established at Victoria, Stanley, and Aberdeen, as sanctioned by Despatch No. 109, of 12th August, 1847, from your Lordship, have been in operation during the whole of the year 1848. The accompanying Report from the Committee does not show so great an attendance as had been expected, but I trust there will be an improvement as the object and usefulness of the schools become better known to the Chinese.

No. 3.

The colonial chaplain continues to bestow the greatest attention towards a school for European children of parents who are ill able to support this desirable institution, which, under the able and zealous superintendence of Mr. Stanton, is well attended, though the means for supporting the same are very limited.

Trade.

10. The number of shipping exclusive of Chinese vessels which arrived in Hong Kong in 1848, as compared with the preceding year, is as follows:—

	1847.	1848.
Shipping	694	700
Tonnage	229,465	228,818

of which 163 imported and 193 exported merchandise into and from the colony. The value of these imports it is altogether impossible to estimate, as there is no establishment of any description to ascertain the extent and value of the trade of the port.

From the returns furnished to me by the harbour-master, I find that 6,022,578 dollars, equal in sterling money to 1,254,703*l.* 15*s.* were exported from hence during the year, being principally no doubt in return for opium received by the merchants from India. This fact alone will tend to show that the colony cannot but be of very considerable importance to the firms engaged in this species of speculation.

The following table shows in pounds sterling the amount of imports and exports in Chinese vessels during the years 1847 and 1848, drawn up from statements furnished to the Registrar-General by the Chinese traders and dealers:—

	1847.	1848.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Imports . . .	498,239 0 0	169,446 17 6	. .	328,792 2 6
Exports . . .	226,130 16 8	236,298 19 2	10,168 2 6	. .

The export of sugar from the colony, which amounted in 1847 to 144,827*l.*, has increased in 1848 to 147,936*l.* 15*s.*, showing an excess over 1847 of 3109*l.* 15*s.*

No great dependence can be placed on these statements, for with the view of preventing all interference with the native traders, and of giving every encouragement for them to resort to this port, no regular returns of the imports or exports are ever required; and these returns have therefore been compiled from statements given in by the local traders. But as regards the item of sugar, there is reason to apprehend that the return is correct. The Registrar-General reports the imports in native vessels at 150,000 piculs, while the harbour-master reports the exports in square-rigged vessels as follows:—

	Piculs.
To India	51,056
To New South Wales . . .	15,689
To Shanghae	93,522
	160,267, or 9427 tons.

I have consulted many of the mercantile gentlemen of the colony as to the state of the native trade, as well as others who I considered had the means of being acquainted with, and who had moreover paid attention to, the subject, and by all I have been assured that the trade is gradually extending; from none have I heard any complaints of the native traders being in any way molested, and the only suggestion that has been made to me for its further extension, is the abolition of the opium farm, or rather that part of it by which persons are interdicted from dealing in opium, in quantities less than one chest without a licence.

This subject was brought to your Lordship's notice in my Despatch No. 18, of the 14th ultimo.

I beg to annex the remarks of Dr. Gutzlaff on the Chinese trade of the colony for the year 1848. — No. 4.

Crown Lands.

11. The fixed revenue derivable from Crown lands on the 31st December, 1848, stands thus:—

	£. s. d.
Lands leased by mercantile firms . . .	4,742 12 5¾
,, individuals	4,562 5 7¾
,, Chinese	1,802 19 9½
	11,107 17 11

Police.

12. The advantage of general police control over the whole island continues to be productive of beneficial results. Crime has decreased considerably. Indeed, when the locality of this island is borne in mind, the facilities it offers as a refuge for all desperate characters from the main land, and the nests of pirates in the adjacent waters, it is to me a matter of surprise that the amount of crime is not much greater than the returns herewith enclosed exhibit; and I consider much credit is due to Mr. May for the manner in which the arduous duties of the police have been conducted.

I beg to forward a letter from that officer, accompanied by two documents which fully exhibit the number of persons apprehended during the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, and the manner in which they were disposed of before the magistrates and the Supreme Court respectively, during the past year. — No. 5. — No. 6. — No. 7.

By reference to Enclosure No. 8, your Lordship will see that out of 157 prisoners tried before the Supreme Court last year, only 41 were convicted. This arises partly from the migratory nature of the population, and the hitherto infrequent holding of the criminal sessions, Ordinance No. 1, of 1849, for the

HONG KONG.

summary and speedy disposal of minor offences before a bench of magistrates, and already submitted to your Lordship, will, I have no doubt (if confirmed), materially tend to remedy this very serious evil.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) S. G. BONHAM.

Encl. 1 in No. 38.

Enclosure 1 in No. 38.

Surveyor-General's Office, Victoria,
February 9, 1849.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report upon the works that have been executed during the year, also upon the general state and repair of all civil roads and works in the island.

1. *Roads and Bridges, district of Victoria.*—The Queen's-road and all the streets in the town have been kept in a tolerable state of repair during the year, by the employment of convict labour thereon, the only actual expenditure having been for the cutting and removal of some rocks in Wyndham-street, Req. No. 2, of 1848, which was executed for 10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; and in the Wongneichung Valley repairs, to the extent of 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, were paid for under Req. No. 9, of 1848.

The estimated value of convict labour expended in repairs has amounted to 329*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The new bridge at the Nullah North Barracks was opened during the year, which has rendered that portion of the road safe and serviceable; the expenditure thereon during the year amounted to 443*l.* 15*s.*, leaving a balance unpaid upon the estimate of 6*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* One of the small wooden bridges (Stewart's) in the Wongneichung Valley being in a precarious state, I was directed to build a stone arch in lieu thereof, which was done for the sum of 45*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Req. No. 42, of 1847. I have examined as closely as possible the three other wooden bridges in the valley; the main timbers are apparently sound; some of the lower sheathing-boards of the large bridge are partly decayed, but as the upper course is perfectly sound I do not think it unsafe, or that repairs are demanded at the present moment. An expenditure of 285*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* has been made for the construction of stone-surface drains (Rep. and Est. 13, of 1845), mostly in the Chinese Town, which is very much improved thereby; and the drainage and streets in that district may be said to be quite finished, with the exception of a small portion of Hollywood-road, from thence to the Queen's-road, which it is difficult to keep in order; it, therefore, would be advisable to complete the proposed service for that reason; besides, the road would be rendered safer for carriages than it is at present, for a portion of the road is an embankment which has no parapet thereto; and the stone drain, with a raised footpath, obliges both horsemen and carriages to keep the centre of the road. The same may be said of some of the other roads and streets in the town, some of which are much frequented, and very dangerous from the want of some protection. Upon this service there is a balance unappropriated of 530*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Of the under-ground drainage little required to be done; the balance, 79*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, unexpended (Rep. and Est. 11, of 1844) was applied to the formation of two drains; one across the Queen's-road, centre of Parade-ground; the other at junction of Albert-road with the Albany-road. A brick sewer to join the Ordnance sewer, east of the Nullah Bridge, was authorized under Rep. and Est. No. 8, of 1847, amounting to 89*l.* 13*s.*, but it is not yet completed, in consequence of the extreme difficulty of excavating the rock, which must be burned before it can be quarried out, which is a tedious and expensive operation. Under the authority of Rep. and Est. No. 10, of 1844, I expended the sum of 37*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* for work in the West District, to complete the services undertaken originally, and have closed the account, leaving the sum of 24*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, which is not required. The Queen's-road, from the Ice House to the Nullah Bridge, had a double row of trees planted along the footpaths, which have thriven very well indeed, considering the nature of the ground, the service having been completed for less than the estimate. (Req. No. 28, which was only authorized to the amount of 150*l.*) I was directed to expend the balance in planting such parts of the town which might be improved thereby. I therefore planted a portion of Albert-road, Arbuthnot-road, a portion of the Queen's-road near the Gap, and opposite the Post Office, &c. The sum expended during the year amounted to 102*l.* 17*s.*, the remainder being due to the contractor, and for the purchase of straw bands, with which I have been obliged to protect each tree to preserve them from the goats. There are several other roads and streets in the town, and some unoccupied or impracticable building lots, which if planted would be a vast improvement to the town, not only as to its appearance, but, I understand, equally so in a sanitary point of view. The harbour-master's pier (Rep. and Est. No. 6, of 1847) it was found necessary to extend (in consequence of the great deposit of silt) to a distance of 57 feet, as that distance is entirely dry at low-water spring tides during the south-west monsoon; and as I anticipate that the mode of construction I have adopted for the extension (by forming an opening or archway for the passage of the water) will prevent, in a great measure, the accumulation of silt, no further extension will be necessary. The tides during the north-east monsoon being very high, I have been unable to get in the foundations at the extreme end, which I proposed to do without any coffer-dam; the arch, however, has been keyed in; and when the paving is finished the work will be suspended until April: 200*l.* was expended thereon up to the end of the year, leaving a balance on the estimate to complete it of 164*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The total expenditure during the year in the three districts of Victoria, exclusive of buildings,

has amounted to 1277*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; being on account of roads, 172*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; stone drains, 415*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; bridges, 489*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; marine works, 200*l.*

The convict labour being exclusively confined to the town of Victoria, I proceed to detail the services performed by them during the year. The work executed by the convicts for the year last past may be classified under four heads; viz., repairs to roads, additional work to roads (formerly made by the convicts), clearing and levelling ground round site of Government offices, and miscellaneous work.

1. *Repairs to Roads and Streets,* including the Queen's-road, have been effected upon a length of 5516 yards, which, calculated upon the rate I usually adopt for convict labour, viz., 5*d.* a-day, gives an average of 6½*d.* per yard, and amounts to 151*l.* 12*s* 8½*d.* This service comprised the repair and construction of rough-stone drains, removal of slips of earth, repairs to embankments, &c. Some portions of the steep streets are exceedingly difficult to keep in repair, and in several cases the work has ranged from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per yard; the streets and roads which are nearly horizontal are kept in order for 2*d.* or 3*d.* a-yard.

2. *Additional Work to Roads, &c.*—This comprises widening the road from the Ice-house to Pedder's-hill and Albert-road, from the latter place to the Government offices, and from the Ice-house to the church, &c.; in executing which, 2986 cubic yards of material have been cut and removed, the value of the labour being 84*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, or 7*d.* a-yard. This is a very fair average price for this kind of material, for it is seldom, if ever, contractors can be induced to undertake that work under 10*d.* In addition to the above amount, labour equivalent to 11*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* has been expending in consolidating the heavy embankment near the Murray Battery, which settled frequently and considerably during the rainy season.

3. *Levelling Ground round Government Offices.*—This service has consisted in clearing and levelling the area adjoining the above building and the Murray Battery, to prepare the same for grassing, planting, &c., and comprises all that work not estimated or contracted for under Rep. and Est. No. 5, of 1846. Portions of this ground were exceedingly rough and full of heavy stones, and in consequence all the work could not be measured; portions of it, however, were so, some of which cost 1*s.* 4½*d.* per yard, but the generality of it has been done under 9*d.*; the total amount of labour expended thereon up to 31st December, is equal to 91*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* A considerable quantity of work is still required in this locality, the heaviest of which consists in sloping the ground to the rear of the Government offices and church to the road, instead of leaving it, as at present, horizontal. This work will be a great improvement to both buildings. It is exceedingly rocky in some parts, but soft in others; in all probability will cost 6*d.* per yard throughout; there is 23,259 cubic yards in that area, to be carried an average distance of 400 feet; so that I expect the work will occupy the labour of the whole gang of men, or 60 men, for 12 months at least, assisted by stone-cutters besides. It may therefore be estimated that the above work and the contemplated road to Government House will occupy their time for two years.

4. *Miscellaneous Work* is equivalent to the sum of 39*l.* 5*s.* The number of convicts employed was 18,151; and the total value of labour performed amounts to 378*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* During the year a large supply of new tools was demanded, which, together with repairs, has cost the sum of 97*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the value of the tools in use may be estimated at half of this amount, or 48*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; therefore, if that sum be deducted from the above amount, the net value of all work performed will amount to 329*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, being 26*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* more than last year.

Upon the roads in the Wongneichung Valley, 2 miles, the sum of 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* has been expended in repairs, being less than ½*d.* per yard.

Road Wongneichung to Saiwan, 5 miles.—During the early portion of the year (until May), he road surface was maintained in tolerable order for the sum of 13*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*, Req. 39, of 1847, and 3 of 1848; the wooden bridges' repairs, Req. 31 and 38, of 1847, cost 33*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, so that the total expenditure amounted to 47*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, or 1½*d.* for the half-year. During the heavy gales and typhoons in the latter portion of the year, both roads and bridges sustained much damage, and as no expenditure has been sanctioned to rectify it, each succeeding storm and heavy rain adds considerable injury thereto, and this, together with the continued deposit of débris from the quarries, the ravages of the white ant, and encroachments of the sea, will in a short time obliterate all traces of the road; at least all those parts made along the coast. The road, although passable for horses, is unsafe in several places.

Road from Saiwan to Stanley, 4¾ miles.—The final payment on account of the construction of a portion of this road was paid in the beginning of the year, amounting to 73*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, Rep. and Est. 2 of 1846. The repairs to road surface amounted to 62*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* on Requisitions 34 of 1847, 3 of 1848, and 7 of 1848. Bridges required no repair; the rate per yard for 6 months being $1\frac{8}{10}d.$; the road is now in tolerable order.

Old Road to Tytam, 3½ miles.—This road, from its exceeding steepness, is always more expensive than the other roads, although it is only 5 feet wide on an average, the repairs to the surface amounted to 29*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, to the bridges 18*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, on Req. No. 45, of 1847, and 8 of 1848, the total expenditure being 47*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, or $1\frac{8}{10}d.$ per yard, being an equal rate with the last-mentioned road, which is twice as wide. The road is still in good repair, except in a few places.

Road from Victoria West to Aberdeen, 4½ miles.—The repairs to this road amounted to 76*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, Req. No. 43, of 1847, and 6, of 1848, for the surface; repairs to wooden bridges, Req. No. 30, of 1847, 36*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and coal tar, Req. 45, of 1847, 6*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*; and the formation of a stone arch in lieu of a decayed wooden platform 34*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, Req. 40, of 1847, so that the total expenditure has amounted to 154*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, from which it appears that the rate per yard amounted to 4*d.*, including the stone arch; this rate, strictly speaking, is chargeable on a portion of the previous year and on a greater length of road, repairs to the

HONG KONG.

road surface having cost in February the sum of 65*l.*, and the stone arch also was commenced in January; therefore the average rate between the two years should be taken as the general probable amount for repairs in the year, or say 2*d.* per yard. The road being nearly 15 feet wide throughout is the cause of the difference of rate between it and the other roads. It is now in a very good state of repair, and sustained little or no damage during the typhoon.

Road from Aberdeen to Stanley, 7 miles.—This road estimated for, Rep. and Est. amount, 4965*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* (No. 1, of 1847) was intended to have been 15 feet wide throughout, with stone arches and parapet-walls in places where they were most required. Sir J. F. Davis, however, reduced the width to 10 feet and curtailed other works, and only authorized the sum of 2705*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* to be expended; of this sum 312*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* was expended during the year 1847, the expenditure during the last year being 1922*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* Upon this line are some of the heaviest stone bridges in the island, which considering the Chinese are not in the habit of building such, have been very tolerably executed, and particularly so, as the hot weather and frequent sickness of the overseers prevented their constant attendance thereon. The greater portion of the road was in the hands of the contractors at the time of the typhoon and previous rains, and therefore the expense of repairs fell upon them, but in general the damage was not excessive considering the unconsolidated state of the filling, unfinished drains, &c. Near the south end of the town of Aberdeen for a distance of 100 yards, and in Deep Water Bay for about the same distance, the wash of the sea carried away a considerable portion of the road; the former had been taken off the contractor's hands, and has not yet been repaired; the latter the contractor was obliged to rectify. In sheltered bays on the coast I formed the roads originally 4 feet above the high-water spring tides and 6 feet in other parts, but I now find that not less than 10 feet should be fixed upon for the level of a coast road, and even more than that if it is much exposed. If this road is to be maintained and properly protected, as indeed most of the roads require, there are several works which I would recommend to be executed, viz., a bridge and causeway at the waterfall in Staunton Valley, a parapet-wall on the hill above Deep-water Bay, and a bridge leading to the Sands, parapet-walls in two other places near Repulse Bay, and a bridge there also; these places are either exceedingly dangerous or inconvenient, as the road has either been cut out of the side of the cliff, or a rough retaining wall built, which leaves the drop from the road nearly perpendicular, and in one place the fall is 100 feet. The additional bridges are required, for at high water pedestrians must make a detour to pass the stream, and equestrians must wade or swim their horses over the ford. The details of expenditure during the year being given in full in the usual return, I shall merely remark that the disbursements on the new works in the formation of roads, bridges, and drains have amounted to 3221*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, and repairs, exclusive of convict labour, to the sum of 215*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for roads and 186*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* for bridges.

2. *Buildings.*—The police station at Aberdeen, although nearly finished at the termination of the year 1847, was not completed until May; the contractor, having far exceeded his time, was fined by his Excellency the Governor in Council in the sum of $100, which was deducted from the balance due on the contract; the work has been satisfactorily executed, and is now occupied by police; the payment on account for the year amounted to 1088*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, making the total expenditure 2598*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, exclusive of some stores supplied by Ordnance Department.

For cutting the site of the church and Government offices, Report and Estimate, No. 5, of of 1846, the sum of 136*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* has been paid; the balance on the Estimate 34*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* will be expended in cutting rock and sloping the ground east of the church, previous to the opening of the same.

Gaols.—On account of Rep. and Est. 5, of 1845, the sum of 110*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* was paid, making the total expenditure 4045*l.* 14*s* 0*d.*, leaving a balance of 423*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* for the construction of some works which it is intended not to carry out; the service may therefore be said to be completed. The final payment, 62*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, was made during the year on account of the boundary walls to gaol, Rep. and Est. No. 9, of 1846, which have been completed in a satisfactory manner. In consequence of the recommendations of a Board, which was appointed by Sir J. F. Davis, to make certain inquiries and suggestions regarding the gaols, for increasing the accommodation, improving the ventilation, supply of water, &c., a Report and Estimate, No. 4, of 1847, was prepared by me, embodying the whole of the propositions, and showing their cost of the same, would amount to 1634*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* At this period the gaol was very crowded, and an expenditure of 63*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* was sanctioned for the purpose of increasing the ventilation at once; and the report was transmitted for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, who, upon the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, directed further inquiries and examination of the gaol, and it appearing that all the services proposed were not then necessary, His Excellency S. G. Bonham, Esq., in Council, sanctioned the expenditure of 208*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* for an additional washing-room, and the formation of a covered way to connect the gaols A and B, &c.; at the termination of the year 115*l.* had been expended upon the service. The gaol buildings sustained very little damage during the typhoon, the estimate of the same being 15*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

It having been thought advisable, by his Excellency the Governor in Council, that Coolies for hire should be confined to particular districts in the town, and that suitable covered stands or buildings for that purpose should be erected, a Report and Estimate, No. 7, of 1847, was accordingly prepared for the same, and the work commenced upon in March last and completed in June, the cost of the service being 123*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

Colonial Church.—This building has not progressed so rapidly as was anticipated, much inconvenience and delay having been caused by the tardiness of the manufacturers of the windows, which have not even yet been received. It is much to be regretted that the funds

for building have been found insufficient, the prices in the estimate having been originally framed too low by the late Surveyor-General, and it has therefore been found impossible to proceed with the tower above the ridge of the nave until more money is placed at the disposal of the trustees; from estimates I have lately made, the sum now required amounts to 876*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The church, however, has been so far completed that service may be performed therein if necessary, but the trustees think it better to defer the opening until the beginning of spring. The expenditure thereon during the year amounts to 3816*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

The Miscellaneous work to Buildings comprises removal of stores and protection of buildings transferred to my charge, erection of flag-staff at Governor's residence, and pulling down the old Treasury for the preparation of the site for Government House; these services were authorized under Req. No. 47, of 1847, and 14, 16, 17, of 1848, and amount to 47*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; of this amount, during the year, 24*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* was paid. The final balance for the repair of police stations and guard-houses, repairs of 1847, Report and Estimate, No. 3, was paid, during this year, amount to 27*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Additional room being required for the Governor's servants, a small bungalow, abandoned by the proprietor on lot No. 141, was repaired for that purpose, which cost 1*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

Some depredations were committed at the cemetery; the entrance gates and doors of the chapel were injured, the hinges stolen, &c.; these were repaired and replaced for the sum of 64*l* 0*s.* 6*d.*, Req. No. 36. Ordinary repairs were effected to the bungalow on Hospital Hill upon its occupation by a new tenant, Req. No. 48, 58*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the tenant expended about 120*l.*, and abandoned the building after the typhoon of the 1st September, which stripped off a considerable portion of the roof-tiles, caused the failure of a portion of the stable wall, and other damages unnecessary to mention, which were estimated at 115*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

To the debtors' prison, magistracy, Sukunpu Police Station, Court-house, ordinary repairs were carried out for the sum of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The repairs to the residence of his Excellency the Governor during the year amounted to 14*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The police stations at Sookewan and Stanley were improved and repaired to render the accommodation of the inmates more comfortable and healthy, roofs re-tiled, and floors ventilated, &c., estimated at 30*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*; expended 14*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, Req. No. 12, of 1848.

Storm Repairs.—The island was visited by a storm or typhoon, as it is here called, which raged for five or six hours during the night of the 31st August and following morning. During the summer months heavy gales and storms always occur; but since the year 1841 nothing like the severity of the present one has been experienced, and, as might be expected, considerable damage was done to most of the houses in the town; some were entirely stripped of their tiles, walls injured, windows and venetians or jalousies blown in, and altogether the appearance of the town exhibited the terrible effects of the storm. The residence of his Excellency the Governor suffered as much as any in the town, but these repairs necessarily fell upon the landlord, as the house is not Government property. In the Report and Estimate relative to these damages the following are the amounts estimated for each colonial civil building:—

Items.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1. Governor's residence	15	6	6
2. Magistracy	14	18	1
3. Debtors' gaol	8	19	11
4. Gaols	6	17	6
5. Guard-house ditto	6	19	1
6. Supreme Court	9	7	11
7. Post Office	25	16	6½
8. No. 1 Police Station	22	1	10
9. No. 2 ditto	39	12	11
10. Station Onch Bazaar	0	16	6
11. Station at the Gap	264	2	1
12. Bungalow on Hospital Hill	115	2	10
13. Cemetery Chapel	36	1	2
14. Harbour Master's	44	4	4
15. Harbour Master's boat-house	3	12	9
16. Government Offices (old), to sustain for a short period	3	2	10
17. Bungalow rear of ditto	3	2	4
18. Chinese Secretary's Office, estimate to pull down	4	17	2
19. Barrack at Aberdeen	12	6	11

Of these several items his Excellency the Governor decided no repairs should be executed on account of Nos. 1, 11, 14, 17, 18. The police station at the Gap was exceedingly damaged, the upper part of the east wall blown down, the north wall nearly destroyed, the whole of the tiles completely stripped off the roof, all the windows and venetians on the north and east sides broken to pieces, and, in fact, the whole a complete wreck; the inmates were obliged to abandon it during the storm, and as the site has generally been considered inconvenient for a police station for the present requirements of the town, the repairs were disallowed, and arrangements made for locating the police elsewhere for the future; most of the doors, windows, and venetians, were removed and placed in store.

Item 14. Part of this disallowed, viz., for new topmast and repairs to flag-staff.

HONG KONG.

	£.	s.	d.
The original estimate amounted to . . .	637	9	2½
Amount disallowed	314	3	1
	£323	6	1½

Authorized for the other services, which, with the exception of a small amount due on one of them, were executed for 269*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. ST. GEO. CLEVERLY,
Surveyor-General.

The Honourable Major W. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

(True Copy.)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 2 in No. 38.

Enclosure 2 in No. 38.

Surveyor-General's Office, Victoria,
February 19, 1849.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to make the following Annual Report upon the state and progress of this department during the year ending December last.

The superintendence of the works executed by the department devolved temporarily upon Mr. Strachan, who was appointed clerk of works and civil engineer after the decease of Mr. Pope, and he continued those duties, until the arrival of the Honourable W. Napier, as Mr. Pope's successor, in July last. In the office I received great assistance from Mr. Strachan, as a draughtsman, in the preparation of the plans for the proposed Government House, which, together with the detailed estimate, were transmitted to England in Report and Estimate, No. 1, of 1848.

The contracts and working drawings for the Aberdeen-road were all completed early in the year; upon this road I subdivided the work into 17 contracts (to suit the means of the generality of contractors who tender for such works at a distance from Victoria), and thus the whole work progressed very actively, and I was in hopes of seeing at least all the earth-work quite finished before the hot weather; but as it proceeded, many of the contractors found they had miscalculated (that is to say, if they ever did calculate the cost of the work); some absconded, others I had great difficulty with, to force them on with their work, and some I had to finish by days' labour, and charge the amount upon the respective contracts.

This system is advantageous in some respects, as the competition is so great that prices are lowered; most of the men, however, guess the amount of their tender; the result, therefore, is quite a chance; if they fail, they generally abscond, leaving the labourers unpaid, and it has frequently happened that I could not induce other men to go upon the work until all payments due upon it had been made; with masons, this is particularly the case, in consequence of the trade union, which delayed the completion of three contracts for bridges; the fault, no doubt, originated with the contractors, who could not pay the men. The sureties in these cases are applied to, who are compelled to complete the services, or pay the money due, and leave me to finish the work, and pay the balance remaining, if there should happen to be any.

The completion of the Aberdeen police station was the only new work out of the town which required our attention during the year; this being finished, the clerk of works was enabled to give more time and attention to the road above alluded to.

In my previous Annual Reports, I have dwelt at considerable length upon the difficulties and danger we have had to encounter in executing out-of-door work at a distance from Victoria; the difficulties, more particularly the getting access to our work, have been much improved by the opening of the roads, that the same time and fatigue are not now necessary; thus much of the danger is avoided, but it is and ever must be great in this climate, where exposure to the sun has never been done with impunity. I have to record the death of one of the overseers employed upon that road, Mr. Lowrie; and two of the others went into hospital with fever, and were subsequently discharged from the employ.

In Victoria the completion of some services to the gaol, together with the erection of the Coolie stands, sundry contingent works to buildings, in repair or otherwise, the extension of the harbour master's pier, the plans and estimates for such, and the duties of supervision, occupied a very considerable portion of our time; the greater part of this, however, falls upon the clerk of works, in addition to which his services were necessarily demanded in visiting the roads and superintending their repair, which from the want of shelter along the road, was only performed once a fortnight up to July last, when the further repair or maintenance it was indispensably necessary to stop. In alluding to this circumstance I cannot but express my regret at it; for although repairs to roads are heavier here than in many other places, I am confident the total annual repairs would not exceed 500*l.* upon a length of 30 miles of road, and with this sum I could effect several improvements in the usual manner upon the sanction of the Governor. The question has arisen, of what use are these roads, there being little or no traffic theron, or likely to be so, from which any revenue might be derived; the country is very thickly-peopled and but little cultivated, and it is now stated they are of no use in a military point of view; of this I can be no judge, but certainly during the last command it was thought advisable to complete the circuit of the island, and to effect a means of communication with each of the military stations by road, and which it is not always practicable to do by sea; with this object

and the improvement of the island as encouragement to settlers, both native and European, I conceived the roads were made, for the former for the cultivation of the land, and the latter for country locations, of which there are numerous available sites, in several apparently healthy and in beautiful parts of the island. I can speak positively that the Chinese appreciate these roads; and although, as before stated, the traffic is not considerable, it enables them to bring their produce to market in a safer and more expeditious manner than by sea; and only in the vicinity of the roads are the cattle driven to graze, for they are always brought home at night to Victoria I am of opinion that it would be unwise to abandon the roads altogether; and if real encouragement were given to settlers for the cultivation of the ground, and the land given rent-free for a number of years, we should have a respectable resident class of inhabitants, who would be enabled to supply the market with every necessary produce; and the rearing and feeding of cattle might be conducted entirely upon the island with advantage, instead of being obliged to import everything for the consumption of the community both ashore and afloat. All these objects I think might be gained if the roads were maintained in good order; and further be the means of deterring strangers from effecting the robberies and depredations which, before the roads were complete, and which upon the old Stanley road were of such frequent occurrence, particularly when it was out of repair, and Europeans seldom travelled it.

In the town of Victoria some additions have been made to the drainage, particularly in the Chinese district, Ta-ping-shan, where it was much needed; there is, therefore, not that accumulation of filth about the place that formerly existed, but this the Chinese do not care about. It is extremely difficult to keep the drains clear, or at least prevent a deposit at the mouth of them; the police see that the streets are cleaned; every morning the rubbish is swept into the mouth of the drains and there left, and if we have no rain for a long time they become choked, and cause much damage to parts of the street by the overflow. To correct this as far as possible, the Coolies of the department are employed, as well as in executing small repairs over the district.

I have found these four men and the overseer of the greatest possible service to me in this particular, as well as in executing other services demanded from them as messengers, chainmen, and assistants in surveying; during the latter part of the year they have been in attendance upon the civil engineer and clerk of works, whom (as most of the works were stopped or finished) I have been able to employ upon the survey of the town, to include all the houses and other works which have been undertaken since the first survey made by me in 1843. This I have no doubt he will be able to complete during the cold season. The next service I propose to adopt will be a particular survey of the road round the island, with a sketch of the ground on either side, for such distances as may be considered advisable, for the purpose of showing its capabilities either for agricultural purposes or otherwise; but this cannot be commenced until the next cold season.

The employment of the convicts engages much of my attention, assisted by Mr. Bowden, road overseer, who is also employed as a clerk, in which capacities he has shown himself most useful, and given me great satisfaction; he prepares the monthly reports of their labour, measures their work, and superintends the direction given for the works they are engaged upon; in addition to this he is storekeeper, and fills to the utmost of his ability the duties of a clerk of works.

In my Report upon Roads I have spoken of the labour of the convicts, at least of such convicts as are sent out to work under my directions; now it frequently happens that Europeans and others are confined in the gaol, who, although condemned to hard labour, there is not the means of employing them; the former are generally sailors; they might be employed in making hemp-mats, in making light ropes from picked oakum, which are much used by all Coolies here for slings to carry baskets or other weights; and even if the supply was sufficient for the convicts employed upon the works alone, it would be a great service and saving of expense; also baskets might be made, which being of the simplest description, the commonest Coolie might be made to construct. And, lastly, for actual hard labour, I would respectfully suggest that all refractory or idle convicts should be compelled to break a certain quantity of stones, which I could now employ with advantage on several streets and roads in Victoria. The granite here is not difficult to break, and although the kind of work is new to them, I should very soon arrive at the quantity which every man should do. It has been a habit with some of the men to create cutaneous eruptions, that they might be exempt from work; these I consider fit subjects for real hard labour. I have lately begun to collect and break stones, to which employment I place the laziest of the gang.

I beg leave to suggest the foregoing propositions for work inside the gaol, as I think it would be found advantageous; the expense, if any, I do not think would be felt, for some of the articles might be sold and all used with advantage, so that it would not be an ultimate loss to the Government for the supply of the materials.

I at one time thought of proposing that the convict tools, such as pick-axes, wheelbarrows, &c., should be repaired in the gaol; but I believe there are few artizans in the gaol, and much danger might accrue if these men were allowed blacksmiths' and carpenters' tools, for they might manufacture and conceal house-breaking implements, with which an escape from the gaol might be effected. I am, however, of opinion that the service would be benefited if a paid blacksmith and carpenter were added to my establishment; they would have ample employment repairing the convict tools, executing slight repairs to Government buildings, which are frequently called for and should be executed immediately. A monthly or more frequent examination might be made by myself of all the civil buildings, and the necessary repairs pointed out to the men; this I am sure would be a saving of expense, and enable me to execute the smallest repair without going through the trouble and form of a Requisition to

HONG KONG.

the Governor for authority to execute it. I may here mention that there are 26 buildings under my charge, the repairs to which, exclusive of storm repairs, amounted to 179*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* during the year; this, together with about 30*l.* which may be said to be the sum for repair of convict tools, makes a large annual amount, which I am confident could be reduced if I had the men I mention, whose united wages would only amount to 50*l* ; even if it were for the convicts alone, I think it would be a saving to point a pick at the proper time, repair a helve or wheelbarrow, the last of which are expensive and liable to much injury. As soon as they are in bad repair, I am obliged to lay them up until a sufficient number are so, to enable me to estimate for the repair, and make a requisition for the authority for payment of the money; this is a great inconvenience, and the tools are injured at the same time.

In the Land Registry Office, under the charge of the accountant, Mr. Power, the work has been of its usual description,—a little augmented by the voluminous return called for by the House of Commons, and other explanations connected with transactions in land.

A very limited number of memorials, of transfers, or mortgages, &c., have been registered during the year—only 68. Of this number 16 have been prepared in the office for Chinese, with the usual translation made by the Chinese secretary. Attached to my office and to that of the above, also for the preparation or copying of these documents, was a Chinese clerk—Keonkitch, who, in addition to this work, was employed in writing out the copies of contracts for work, also in Chinese.

At the latter end of the year, by direction of his Excellency, his services were dispensed with, together with the second clerk, Mr. Harrison, the office Coolie, and the messenger. The services of the first of the above-named officers I shall be enabled to supply by employing the overseer of Coolies—Assow, who is apparently a good scholar, and can copy out Chinese documents, under the superintendence of Mr. Gutzlaff, the Chinese secretary, sufficiently well for all the purposes of the office. He is a useful and trustworthy servant, and I have always found him attentive to his work, and show an anxiety for the good of the service. As an attendant and interpreter for myself, and clerk of works and road overseer, in visiting the roads or works, he is most useful; for which service his Excellency was pleased to sanction horse allowance for him; but this, together with the horse allowance to the road overseer, has been of course discontinued since the stoppage of the works.

The two native overseers of convicts, one at 50*l.* per annum, and the other 12*l.* 10*s.* for allowance, he being in the guard, were also discharged. Both were intelligent and useful men, but the services of one I am happily enabled to avail myself of, as he is appointed sergeant of the guard, and I am nearly equally well served by him in his new capacity, and a saving is effected of 62*l.* 10*s.* per annum; at the same time it obliges me to keep all the gang together, which is sometimes very inconvenient, particularly when executing repairs in the streets.

Reductions to a small amount were also made in the salaries of the road overseer and accountant, forming an aggregate saving in the cost of the department amounting to 429*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

With the department, as at present constituted, I shall be fully equal to execute all the demands that can be made upon it, unless any works are proposed at a distance from Victoria. If such were to be necessary, the only addition would be allowance for horses; but if no further expenditure for civil works in the colony is decided upon, a reduction may still be effected in the department.

In the district comprising the town of Victoria there are several works which I think it would be highly desirable to have effected, such as the completion of the work of surface drainage by stone channels, the protection of the sides of some of the roads and streets, either with parapet walls, raised footpaths, or such other means as for each particular place would be found most applicable; widening the road round the Wongneichung Valley, and the formation of a new carriage-road from the Albany Godowns to the Wongneichung Valley. I formerly advocated the construction of this road when land was much sought after, and estimated the probable revenue that would be derivable from the sale of the adjoining ground; at the present time it is not likely much of that ground, if any, would be purchased, and, in a pecuniary sense, Government would not be directly benefited; but it would be a healthy and pleasant road for the use of inhabitants of the whole town, for in summer both the Queen's-road and the Wongneichung Valley are too confined and hot, and but little benefit is derived from exercise therein. Another carriage-road, not so expensive as this one, might be made round the Sukunpu Valley, or Causeway Bay. These two roads, with the widening a part of the Saiwan Road, and the construction of one 30-feet bridge, and three or four small 10-feet ones, would give ample range for exercise, riding, or driving, and that recreation so much desired and necessary in a tropical climate. These roads would be very easily maintained in order; they would be nearly horizontal in every part, and but few portions exposed to the run of the sea. In addition to these services, I am induced to advocate the planting of trees along the sides of the roads, and some of the streets and slopes adjoining. Small plantations of China fir might be made in several places, and with the facility of obtaining trees from the Straits by the steamers, some of the valuable large and quickly-growing ones would tend much to the beauty and healthiness of the place.

In conclusion, I trust my own exertions in the management of the department have met with approval, which it has ever been my wish to merit. I have to regret some circumstances that have occurred, and am sorry I have been unable to supply occasional information, in returns or otherwise, in that space of time in which they were directed to be performed. This has been entirely caused by the change in the holders of appointments, who were necessarily not *au fait* in effecting the requisite searches regarding land transactions over a series of years (though few), in which so many alterations, of very varied descriptions, had been made.

I have much satisfaction in speaking in the highest terms of the several officers of the department, who have uniformly given the utmost attention to their several duties, and executed them all to the best of their abilities. It is unnecessary to make further allusion to each individually, and I only express a wish that that if the probable changes of which I made mention before, viz., the reduction of further civil works, that the civil engineer and clerk of works, the Hon. W. Napier, may obtain other suitable employment under Her Majesty's Government, suited to his professional acquirements; and, further, that His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to take into consideration the proposition made for attaching to the department one or two carpenters and a blacksmith, to enable me to repair in a more effective and satisfactory manner the several buildings under my charge—26 in number, and the preservation and repair of the convict tools.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Chas. St. Geo. Cleverly,
Surveyor-General.

The Honourable Major W. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

(True Copy.)
W. Caine, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 3 in No. 38. Encl. 3 in No. 38.

Sir, Victoria, Hong Kong, March 3, 1849.

In making our Report for the half-year ending 31st December, 1848, on the schools in this colony receiving Government aid, we have little to add to that of the last half-year.

Ninety-five boys are in course of education at the three schools—forty at Victoria, twenty-five at Stanley, and thirty at Aberdeen. Over the schools at Stanley and Aberdeen we have been unable as yet to exercise any very effectual supervision. The school at Victoria has been visited at least once a-month, and the progress of the scholars is as great as can be reasonably expected.

We believe the assistance given to these schools to be properly appreciated by the Chinese inhabitants of the place, and to be of substantial benefit to a number of poor people who would be otherwise unable to procure education.

We are, &c.,
(Signed) C. B. Hillier.
V. Stanton.
A. L. Inglis.

The Honourable Major W. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

(True Copy.)
W. Caine, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 4 in No. 38. Encl. 4 in No. 38.

Remarks upon the Native Trade at Hong Kong during 1848.

In the absence of regular returns we can only talk in general terms of what comes under immediate observation. The Chinese traders are, moreover, very reluctant to give a true detail of their actual transactions, for fear of provoking competition; their statements are always under the real amount.

Much business is done here by small traders, who come to Hong Kong from the neighbouring cities, such as Tung-kwan, Nan-tow, Kwei-shen, and other places. They generally bring an investment of sugar or produce for immediate consumption. Their agents attend auctions, and buy up things wherever they find them at reduced prices. In these they invest their proceeds, and sell them in the interior at a more advantageous rate than the small traders at Canton can ever do. This is a very numerous class: the boats ply constantly between this colony and their respective native places. Individually they possess little capital; their dealings are beneath the notice of a British merchant; but could the whole be summed up, it would be something very large through the year. The returns being very profitable, their numbers have considerably increased, and are likely to do so in future; the market supplies have in consequence become as abundant and various as those of the largest cities in the empire. A corresponding increase of large fast-boats, who trade to this port periodically, has also taken place, and the local Government has not as formerly thrown obstacles in the way.

A great drawback upon this small trade is the absence of capitalists. Many men of desperate fortunes arrive here, engage in dangerous speculations in order to obtain credit, and suddenly abscond after having sold the goods intrusted to their care at a ruinous rate. There are others who realize a fair profit, but withdraw from the colony as soon as they have accumulated a few thousand dollars, never to appear again, except to recruit their finances on a new venture. There exists no local attachment, which may be ascribed to the absence of respectable families born on the island with which the adventurers could contract marriages. As long as their relations live elsewhere they will look upon Hong Kong as a mere temporary abode, which they may abandon and revisit at pleasure to suit their convenience. This is a most serious obstacle to the increase of trade, though it cannot be charged to local arrangements made during our occupation of the island. The rent of houses and shops is at present low enough to enable any man who carries on a middling trade to lodge his family, yet very few decent

HONG KONG.

married females reside here. In this respect there has been very little improvement during the last year.

The importation of sugar from Tae-ping and other places was, during last year, very considerable. The growers were able to sell it here cheaper, on account of not paying export duties, than it was procurable at Canton, and hence many sales. This branch of commerce will mainly depend upon the prices for which it can be brought to Hong Kong, and the amount it will fetch at home. Should the crops of this season be as abundant as last year there can be no doubt but the importation in 1849 will be larger. With a richer kind of cane, which is here very thin and juiceless, and good machinery, the Chinese might compete with slave sugar, for work is very cheap, and an acre planted with sugar-cane yields, even at reduced prices, more profit than a rice-field. There is, however, a great demand for this commodity in the northern provinces, so that the prices can never go below a certain level. The Government are rather opposed to the extension of the culture, lest paddy—the staff of life, and vegetables might be grown in smaller quantities. The foreign exportations constitute up to this time not one hundredth part of the home consumption, and have not yet materially affected the market.

Neither camphor, rhubarb, nor teas have any more been brought by junks to this market; all those who speculated in these articles have lost, and this is the reason for their abstaining from any further attempts. It was owing to the small demand that the first could not find ready purchasers; the second offered for sale by the junks was of an inferior quality, and next to useless in the English market; the last shipped to Hong Kong was not selected according to the demand, and realized therefore next to nothing. Another difficulty was, that the men who made this trial had no capital, and could sell for ready-money only. If direct communications be established with Fŭch-choo, and a judicious choice made of the teas most in demand, the junks no doubt might sell the black kinds to greater advantage here than any tea-man could do at Canton who has to transport his goods through a long and expensive inland passage.

Efforts have been made to induce the Fokëen junks to bring coals from Ke-lung on the north-coast of Formosa. Some small investments have been brought here; not yet, however, to give rise to hopes that all our supplies would henceforth be imported from thence. The Chinese Government does not prevent the exportation; but the labour to bring them on board in the absence of all machinery, and even a common cart, is very great. Still it is very likely that the ingenious and plodding Chinese may get over these difficulties, and import them here during the north-east monsoon as ballast.

Alum finds generally a ready sale at this port, because it can be obtained cheaper here than at Canton, where it has to pay an import and export duty. It is brought here in Fokëen Chaougan junks, which fetch it from an island on the coast of Keangsoo, where it is found in immense quantities; some comes likewise from Chĕ-keang. The junks buy it on the spot at an average rate of half a dollar per picul; and if they can dispose of it here at one and a quarter dollar they make a fair profit; at one dollar it does only cover the freight and labour. Several cargoes have been imported and sold at remunerating prices.

Salt has been imported in greater quantities than at any of the preceding years, the whole amounting, according to the returns of the salt-weigher, which are always less than the actual quantity, to 297,050 piculs in 524 junks. The largest quantity imported in a single month was 41,150 piculs, the smallest 13,000: the junks have varied from 31 to 52 per month. By far the most extensive importers are the Pwan-yu boats. The demand for this article is likely to increase, on account of the large fisheries in the neighbouring seas, which become every year more numerous, and the great difference between the prices here and in the interior. The Fokëen junks have already commenced to become the importers; and though they were in the first instance beaten out of the market by very low prices, they have again ventured to compete with the salt manufacturers in the neighbourhood.

A greater number of marine junks visited this year the port than at any previous period. A few of them sold sundry articles imported from the north for Chinese consumption, whilst others bought opium and calicoes, the staple articles of exportation, with ready money. This trade has of late most materially increased; yet the transactions are secret, and to obtain the true returns is impossible. Few vessels, however, anchor here without buying something; and as there were about 80 junks on an average per month, the sum total of this money laid out cannot be inconsiderable.

The only produce of our island, granite slabs, freighted 777 large boats. Insignificant as this commodity may appear, it nevertheless gives employ to more than 1000 people, whose perseverance and hard labour are exemplary.

The fisheries have been extended, and it is much to be regretted that the particulars cannot be given, no account being kept. The owners of the smacks, on account of not being here exposed to the extortions of mandarins, prefer Stanley and Aberdeen to native harbours; and their agents, who supply them with rice and other necessaries, find it more advantageous to live under the British flag than take upon themselves the responsibility their own Government imposes upon them, and the consequent liability of paying heavy fines, if the fishing-craft they have secured commit outrages. The exportation of salt-fish to the interior from the above two places has been very large: as it is an article of food of which the poorest partake, there is a constant demand.

During this year not one single instance occurred, to my recollection, of the Chinese Government interfering with vessels that came to the port. Instead of insisting upon carrying into effect the Supplementary Treaty, in regard to the junks that come here, no notice whatsoever is taken of them.

While our hopes in regard to the future trade of native vessels at Hong Kong cannot be very sanguine, we need not despair, for there exists a progressive improvement; and could a stop be put to piracy, the junks would bring more valuable cargoes than they have hitherto ventured to do.

(Signed) CHARLES GUTZLAFF, Chinese Secretary.

Victoria, 27th February, 1849.

(True Copy.)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 5 in No. 38.

Encl. 5 in No. 38

SIR, Police Department, Victoria, March 7, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to submit through you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, returns for the year 1848, showing the number of persons apprehended by police, the results before magistrate, and making a comparison with the years 1846-47; also a return of the crimes and offences coming to the knowledge of the police, in which no persons were apprehended. The result of the first is very favourable, as it exhibits a total decrease, as compared with the year 1847, of 396 persons, or more than 20 per cent. The last return exhibits an increase of undetected crime; but this arises from the Chinese inhabitants communicating their losses more readily than previous years. Most of the offences are of a trifling description, as regards the value of property stolen. It is likewise necessary to notice that property is very insecurely protected from depredation, owing to the bad fastenings to windows and doors, and the style of building.

One of the greatest difficulties the police have to encounter arises from the reluctance the Chinese exhibit to prosecute or assist in obtaining evidence, also in not appearing as witnesses after cases are committed for trial. This necessarily causes many cases to be acquitted, or the proseecution abandoned, and the prisoners return to their old haunts and habits.

I beg to add that the present police force is, in my opinion, sufficient for, and adapted to, its general duties and objects; and that the state of crime, notwithstanding the difficulties to encounter, exhibits its efficiency.

The returns furnished by me do not correspond with a return from the chief magistrate, in consequence of the latter including all cases of summonses for assault, nuisances, &c., in which the parties were not in custody of police.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. Major Caine, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) C. MAY, Superintendent of Police.

(True Copy.)
W. CAINE, Calonial Secretary.

Enclosure 6 in No 38.

Encl. 6 in No. 38.

HONG KONG POLICE.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Total Number of PERSONS apprehended in the years 1846, 1847, 1848.

Year.	Total Apprehended.	Result before Magistrate.			Result of Committals for Trial.		
		Discharged.	Summarily Convicted.	Committed for Trial.	Tried and Convicted.	Tried and Acquitted.	Discharged by Proclamation, Charge being abandoned.
1846	1,539	229	1,149	161	..	..	..
1847	1,852	440	1,081	331	..	..	..
1848	1,456	491	798	167	41	69	57

(True Copy)
W. CAINE,
Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) CHARLES MAY,
Superintendent of Police.

Enclosure 7 in No. 38.

RETURN of CRIMINAL CASES that have been Tried in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, from 15th February to 15th December, 1848, inclusive.

No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Crime.	Conviction.	Acquittal.	Sentence.				Remarks.			
					Death.	Transportation.	Hard labour over 1 Year.	Hard labour under 1 Year.	Charge abandoned.		Postponed.	
									No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.
1	3	Administering poison with intent to kill	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	11	Affray	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	Arson	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	Aggravated assault	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Assault	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	17	Assault and battery	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	8*	..	..
1	1	Assaulting a police officer	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2 tried twice.	Assault on a constable in the execution of his duty	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	.
2	1 tried twice.	Assault with intent to commit sodomy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1 twice.	..	..
1	1	Assault with intent to rob	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Breaking into a building and stealing therefrom	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	Burglary and larceny	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	Cutting and wounding with intent to do some grievous bodily harm	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Demanding money with menaces	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Demanding money with menaces and force, with intent to steal same	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	Forgery	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	27	Larceny	8	11	..	..	4	4	6	8	..	..
1	1	Larceny in a dwelling-house, over 5*l.*	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Manslaughter	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Murder by stabbing	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Obtaining goods by false pretences	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
1	1	Perjury	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
10	20	Receiving stolen goods	1	13	..	..	..	1	2	6	..	..
2	2	Robbery	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	7	Robbery by a person armed	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..
5	13	Robbery by persons armed	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..
6	7	Robbery with arms	3	2	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	..
1	2	Robbery with arms, and receiving stolen goods	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	13	Robbery with violence	5	3	..	5	..	..	2	4	1	1
1	1	Stealing cattle	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Stealing from the person	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	Stealing in a boat in port	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
1	1	Stealing in a boat within 100 miles of miles of the coast of China	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1 tried twice.	Sodomy	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	1	Uttering a forged cheque	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	157	Total	41	69	1	16	9	15	26	46	1	1

* Out on their own recognizances and failed to appear.

W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 8 in No. 38.

Enclosure 8 in No. 38.

REPORT of the COLONIAL SURGEON for 1848.

IN compiling a sanatory report upon this colony for the past year, attention is called to three important objects.

1. To deduce from such materials as are attainable, the most concise and the best evidence of the actual state of the health of the community.

2. To trace out the various causes of endemic diseases, or those which are peculiar to the locality.

3. To point out the general or political and social measures which may or ought to be taken for the removal of such causes.

The defect in statistical records of population, disease, and death,—a defect ascribable to the peculiar character of the people, and the limited and insular nature of the colony,—is a serious obstacle to the faithful prosecution of the first inquiry. Until the establishment of the civil hospital, which will assist in affording scrupulous exactness to the future records of sickness in the various Government departments, the system pursued in the treatment of the sick

amongst the police force, was not only inefficient and unsatisfactory, but it was one by which it was impossible to impart faithfulness to the records of disease.

All averages in the police force will be referred to fixed numbers; dismissals and changes in the force, however, during the year, will bring into the computation of the averages nearly twice the number of individuals that compose the fixed standard to which the averages are referred.

Popular ideas are very apt to attribute to some apparent physical cause the epidemics which prevail; but those who are so ready with *ex tempore* explanations of the most recondite of all morbific phenomena, are little aware of the diversity, the complexity, and subtlety of the subject which they handle with so much facility. An insight into the varying influences of the atmosphere, the relation of such influences to vital tissues, and into the thousand changes which one familiar atmospherical phenomenon may, at a moment, work on the composition and constituents of the surrounding air, would demonstrate the presumption in endeavouring to trace causes with so little knowledge. The practical mischief of such rashness is every day apparent.

In pointing out the remedies for general evils, it is often discouraging to feel that we are frequently called upon to suggest measures which cannot be taken.

TABLE No. 1.—A Monthly Numerical ABSTRACT of SICKNESS in the POLICE FORCE of Hong Kong, during the year 1848.

	Indians and Chinese.			Europeans.			Total Number of Sick.	Total Number of Deaths.	Total Number of Days.	Average duration of Disease in Days.	Average Number of Sick per diem.
	Number of Sick.	Days Sick.	Deaths.	Number of Sick.	Days Sick.	Deaths.					
January . .	21	108	1	11	110	1	32	2	218	6¾	7
February .	40	152	..	7	34	1	47	1	186	3⅞	6½
March . .	46	193	..	9	46	...	55	..	239	4¼	7⅞
April . .	34	160	..	8	94	..	42	..	254	6	8½
May . . .	39	188	..	17	113	..	56	..	301	5⅜	9¾
June . .	48	260	..	15	129	..	63	..	389	6⅛	12⅛
July . . .	57	389	..	21	117	5	78	5	506	6½	16¼
August . .	51	430	10	26	288	9	77	19	718	9½	26½
September .	62	525	2	9	103	1	71	3	628	8¾	20⅛
October . .	47	326	1	10	39	..	57	1	365	6⅜	11¾
November .	27	249	1	9	103	..	36	1	352	9¾	11¾
December .	28	175	2	8	34	..	36	2	209	5¾	6⅛

Total Number of Deaths amongst Indians, &c. . . .	17
Total Number of Deaths amongst Europeans	17
Total Number of Deaths . . .	34

In explanation of the foregoing table, it is necessary to distinguish the actual amount of mortality from endemic causes from that resulting from other causes.

In January there were two deaths. The European, who had been suffering from dysentery during the preceding year, should be regarded as a case pertaining to causes existing in the year 1847. The Indian died of apoplexy.

In February one European died. This was a case of accidental gun-shot wound at Aberdeen, in which the femoral artery was wounded.

In March, April, May, and June, there were no deaths.

In July five Europeans died. The first case was of six days' duration. It commenced with dysentery; then it was complicated with symptoms of remittent fever; lastly, the periods of exacerbation became indistinct, and the disease assumed the form of continued typhus fever, with *gastro-enteritic* irritation: death was not preceded by delirium, convulsions, or loss of mental perception. This man was brought into Victoria from Stanley. He had suffered previously from repeated attacks of fever. His early habits were very intemperate, and he was feeble and emaciated. The second case was of a strong healthy young man, of temperate habits. He was brought from Aberdeen to the same station with the former case. His disease ran through precisely the same stages, all of longer duration, and his death was preceded by the same exemption from cerebral disease. The third case was of a young man of the most robust frame, active intellect, and temperate habits. His illness com-

HONG KONG.

menced with marked symptoms of inflammation of the membranes of the brain. He had been casually exposed to the sun. The active symptoms were subdued, but his disease assumed the character of typhus fever: there were no periodical exacerbations, and symptoms of stupor, intellectual dulness, and low delirium preceded his death. His disease was of seven days' duration. The fourth case was in all respects similar to the last, except that it terminated more rapidly. The fifth death occurred at Aberdeen. This case resembled, in its attack and progress, the two first cases alluded to. The subject of it had suffered repeatedly from fever, had practised intemperance, and was feeble and attenuated in his body.

The month of August presents the fearful aggregate of nineteen deaths. Of these there were nine Europeans, six Indians, and four Chinamen. There was only one death from disease, and this was a case of typhus fever, resembling the third case detailed in July. The subject of it was a man of the most intemperate habits and violent passions. He was an European. Seven out of the eight remaining Europeans were police convalescents, recovering from remittent fever. They were sent, by my directions, on a cruise in the police armed boat, They were unfortunately overtaken by the typhoon, which occurred on the 31st August, the boat was swamped at anchor, and sixteen policemen, besides the Inspector—an European, his son, and a Portuguese boy, were drowned.

In October there is the record of one death, an Indian, who was killed by a gun-shot wound while in the execution of his duty against a junk, the crew of which were in arms against the authorities.

In November a Chinaman died of remittent fever at Whampoa, where he went on sick leave.

In December there appear two deaths. Both cases were of Indians. One death occurred in Macao, from disease of the heart; the other in the civil hospital, from pulmonary apoplexy.

It will be seen that, in June, July, August, and September, the greatest amount of sickness prevailed in the year 1848 It should be remarked that, in these months, remittent fever was the prevailing disease, and that the casualties occurred in those who were affected with fever of a continued type.

In October, November, and December, there was a numerical diminution of cases of sickness; yet the mortality was proportionably great. Bronchitis, in a very obstinate form, prevailed, and in many cases proved fatal.

Table No. 1 will show the daily and monthly rate of sickness in the police force; but it affords no evidence of the actual number of individuals who have been sick, nor the relative proportion of deaths to cases of sickness, nor of deaths to strength. The following Tables are added in illustration of these points:—

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the Number of Policemen, their Wives and Children, actually Sick in 1848, the Number of Deaths, and the per Centage of Deaths to the Number of cases of Sickness.

The Number of Policemen actually Sick.			Number of Women and Children Sick.	Total Number of Persons Sick.	Total Number of Deaths.	Per Centage of Deaths to Cases.
Europeans.	Indians.	Chinese.				
67	131	9	30	237	35*	15

* The death of one woman, a policeman's wife, not before accounted for, is here included.

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Fixed Number of Policemen, their Wives and Children, the Number of Deaths, and the Proportion of Deaths to Number of Persons, in 1848.

Average Number of Policemen employed.			Number of Women and Children.	Total Number of Persons.	Total Number of Deaths.	Per Centage of Deaths to Persons.
Europeans.	Indians.	Chinese.				
50	130	28	37	245	35	14·28

Allusion has already been made to the frequency of changes in the police force. The preceding Table forms a most fallacious idea of the actual proportionable mortality in the police force, during the past year, to the number of

persons employed, inasmuch as nearly double the number of individuals enumerated in the Table have been in the service of the police. The following Table will give a more accurate proportion of mortality to strength :—

TABLE No. 4.—Showing the Actual Number of Persons employed in the Police Force in the Year 1848, their Wives and Children, and the Proportion of Deaths to the Number of Persons employed.

Number of Policemen employed during 1848.			Number of Women and Children.	Total Number of Persons.	Total Number of Deaths.	Per Centage of Deaths to Persons.
Europeans.	Indians.	Chinese.				
98	202	31	37	368	35	9·4

Thus it is seen that the *actual* per centage of mortality in the police has been 9·4 per cent.

The summer of 1848 was remarkable for the intensity of its heat, and for the general and various convulsions and disturbances in the atmosphere. The Chinese themselves have never recollected a season of so much intensity, nor one in which disease was so prevalent or so fatal in its effects. The mortality on the east coast is represented to have been very great, and the character of disease remittent and intermittent fever. It is gratifying to reflect that, although disease has prevailed, and the causes of disease have everywhere been rife, the most exposed of the civil community here have suffered so little from endemic causes. The women and children of the police have passed through the severe trial of a burning season almost with impunity.

The following Table will exhibit numerically the comparative amount of sickness in the police in the several months of the years 1847 and 1848 :—

TABLE No. 5.—Exhibiting the comparative Amount of Sickness and Deaths amongst the Police, in the several months of 1847 and 1848, respectively.

——	The Number of cases of Sickness and Deaths.				Numerical Excess in Cases and Deaths.			
	1847		1848		1847		1848	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January . . .	47	1	32	2	15	..	..	1
February . .	46	..	47	1	..	..	1	1
March . . .	31	..	55	..	..	..	24	..
April . . .	32	..	42	..	..	..	10	..
May . . .	38	..	5	..	..	..	18	..
June . . .	35	1	63	..	..	1	28	..
July	46	..	78	5	..	..	32	5
August . . .	36	1	77	19	..	..	41	18
September . .	40	..	71	3	..	..	31	3
October . . .	26	..	57	1	..	..	31	1
November . .	37	2	36	1	1	1	..	..
December . .	57	1	36	2	21	..	..	1

The total fixed strength of the Police in 1847 was . . .	168
Ditto ditto 1848 . .	208
Excess in strength in 1848 . .	40

The relative excess in the number of cases in the two years is, as shown in the Table :—

1847	37 cases.
1848	216 ,,
Excess of cases in 1848 . .	179

Deduct proportion of difference in strength in 1848, and it will be found that the actual excess of sickness in 1848 over 1847 amounts to 141 cases, while the excess of deaths is 30; but it must be remembered that 20 deaths in

HONG KONG.

1848 resulted from accident, and thus the comparison of deaths from disease in the two years will be as 6, in 1847, is to 14, in 1848.

TABLE No. 6.—The Number of Prisoners in Victoria Gaol Sick during the Year 1848, the Number under Treatment each Month, the Number of Deaths, &c.

	Cases admitted in the Month.		Brought forward from previous Months.		Total Number of Cases Treated.	Total Number of Deaths.	Total Number of Days Sick.	Average Duration of Disease.	Average Number of Cases per diem.
	Europeans	Indians, &c.	Europeans	Indians, &c.					
January . . .	3	14	..	..	17	..	250	14¾	8
February . . .	..	11	1	5	17	..	192	11	6⅝
March	..	12	..	6	18	..	143	7⅞	4⅝
April	..	5	..	6	11	..	126	11½	4
May	2	10	..	4	16	..	225	14	7
June	..	17	..	3	20	..	199	9⅛	6⅝
July	2	11	..	7	20	1	274	14½	8¾
August	..	17	1	9	27	2	337	12	10¾
September . . .	..	14	..	9	23	..	407	17½	13½
October . . .	..	13	..	12	25	1	382	15¼	12¼
November . . .	..	13	..	15	28	..	426	15	14
December . . .	..	8	..	12	20	4	308	15	10
Total . . .	7	145	2	88	243	8	..	..	..

The preceding Table shows the actual number of prisoners admitted for treatment during the year to be 162 cases, and the average number under treatment per month to be 20. The deaths were confined to the Malays and Chinese. Two resulted from dysentery in July and August, one from valvular disease of the heart, and five from "hospital gangrene," supervening on slight ulcers, produced by the friction of the irons. The disease called "hospital gangrene," it is proper to say, is contagious and epidemic in its nature, and most decidedly malignant. In one case of gangrene, amputation of the infected limb was tried, but without success. The worst case, after the expiration of the term of imprisonment, was removed to the civil hospital, where the disease rapidly lost its malignant character, and the patient recovered; from which it is evident that removal from the infected atmosphere was the chief remedial measure. It will be observed with interest that the prisoners sustained the unhealthy season with comparative impunity. Amongst the police, the greatest mortality and the most disease prevailed in the months of June, July, August, and September; while, amongst the prisoners, the increase in sickness in those months was not marked, and the deaths were only three in number, from peculiar and specific causes.

Of the 152 cases admitted for treatment, 114 were ulcerations, or contusions on the hands, arms, legs, or feet; 17 were remittent or intermittent fever; 3 were venereal cases; 3, itch; 6, dysentery; 1, hernia; 1, scurvy; 2, colic; 1, rheumatism; 2, ophthalmia.

It will be seen by the following Table, that the proportion of deaths to persons admitted into prison is small:—

TABLE No. 7.—The Total Number of Prisoners admitted into the Victoria Gaol during the Year 1848; the Number of Sick, and of Deaths; and the Proportion of Sickness and Mortality to Strength.

Prisoners Admitted.	Cases of Sickness.	Deaths.	Proportion of Sick to Strength.	Proportion of Deaths.
1,093*	152	8	Per Cent. 13·9	Per Cent. 0·7

* This number, besides admissions, includes those who remained in prison in January 1848.

The following Table will exhibit the amount of sickness and relative mortality amongst all classes of persons employed by, and under the charge of, Government.

TABLE No. 8.—The Number and Proportion of Cases of Sickness and Deaths to all those employed by Government, including Government Civil Officers, Policemen, their Wives and Children, Overseers of Roads, and Prisoners, in Hong Kong, during the Year 1848.

—	Total Number of Persons.	Total Number of Cases of Sickness.	Total Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.
				Per Cent.
Civil Officers, Servants, and Overseers of Roads . .	81	31	3	3·7
Policemen, &c. . . .	368	237	35	14·7
Prisoners	1,093	152	8	0·7

In analyzing the preceding Table, it should be remarked, in the first place, that one of the deaths recorded amongst officers of Government took place in England. It was a case of paralysis, and the patient was absent on sick leave. The next was an overseer, who became convalescent from a violent attack of intermittent fever. He exposed himself to the sun without ordinary precaution, and returned to his duties before his recovery was completed. A violent relapse soon destroyed life. The third case was one of delirium tremens.

The low rate of mortality, as compared to the admissions in the prison, might be regarded as remarkable, if it is not remembered that the population of the prison is very variable, and it includes all those who are *committed for trial*, the majority of whom never return, as well as those committed by summary process, for default in fines, delay in obtaining sureties, and for petty offences; their imprisonment is, of course, of short duration. Notwithstanding all, however, the evidence of salubrity in the Victoria Gaol is strong:—

TABLE No. 9.—The comparative Sickness and Mortality for the last four Years amongst Persons employed by Government, including Policemen, &c., and Prisoners.

Years.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Cases to Strength.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.
				Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1845	775	501	27	65	3·62
1846	847	655	28	65	3·3
1847	833	280	20	33·6	2·4
1848	1,333	418	46	31·35	3·4

It will be seen that the proportion of deaths to strength retains, through the four years, almost an equal proportion; the year 1847 presenting the lowest, and 1845 the highest rate of mortality. There can be no doubt that, but for the improved salubrity of this island by that most certain means of modifying disease, and counteracting and destroying its sources, the presence of civilization, the records of this year, peculiar for the intensity of its summer, would have presented a melancholy catalogue of disease and death.

TABLE No. 10.—Showing the fixed European Population in Hong Kong during the Year 1848, and the Proportion of Deaths.

Number of Europeans, including Women and Children.	Number of Deaths, including those of Women and Children.	Proportion of Deaths.
		Per Cent.
963	125	12·9

This table is based upon information supplied by the Registrar-General. In the corresponding table of last year the seamen were excepted from the aggregate of strength and deaths. "Europeans" include "Europeans, Americans, "and Portuguese;" many of the latter are indigenous, and in some there has been an infusion of Chinese blood. The military, &c. are excepted in this return. The amount of mortality thus furnished by the Registrar-General does not correspond with the returns made by the colonial surgeon of Europeans buried in the colonial burying-ground; and a return, most politely furnished, and collated with great care, by the Roman Catholic Prelate, of Europeans

HONG KONG

buried in the Roman Catholic cemeteries. These documents afford the following results:—

Buried in the colonial burial-ground in 1848—		
Civilians	20	
Merchant seamen . . .	25	
Naval seamen	18	
	——	53
Buried in the Roman Catholic ground—		
Civilians of all classes . . .		35
Total		88

If from these the seamen, whose diseases are for the most part imported, and who cannot be regarded as belonging to the fixed population of the colony, be excepted, the deaths of civilians would be reduced to 55, which would give a proportion of mortality in relation to the fixed European population of 5·7 per cent. I allow the Registrar-General's statistics, however, preference to my own, aud have constructed my table on the basis of his calculations; but the discrepancy is inexplicable.

TABLE No. 11.—The entire Population of Hong Kong, and Proportion of Deaths amongst People of all Nations, in 1847 and 1848.

Years.	Entire Population.	Number of Deaths of Persons of all Nations.	Proportion of Deaths to Population.
			Per Cent.
1847	23,872	282	1·14
1848	21,514	384	1·78

It appears that in the year 1848, as compared with 1847, the population was less, and the mortality greater. In the year 1847, Manchester, which is remarkable for being exempt from the invasions of epidemics, experienced a relative mortality exceeding the average of years, in consequence of the influx of Irish, retreating from the "famine:" in that year, therefore, the proportion of mortality was 4·9 per cent. The average proportion of mortality in Manchester is about 3·1 per cent. per annum; which is only a little below the average proportion of mortality amongst Europeans in Hong Kong. In the face of these facts, policies of life-insurances continue to be 100 per cent higher in Hong Kong than in Manchester.

My friend Dr. Harland, of the Seaman's Hospital, has kindly furnished me with a tabular view of his practice in that institution, during the year 1848; whereby it appears that there were 203 cases treated, and 30 deaths occurred.

Dr. Harland says, "According to the above table, the mortality for 1848 is "14·77 per cent., being an increase over that of 1847, when it was 11·02 per "cent., and less than in 1846, when it amounted to 21·14 per cent.

"The mortality from some of the diseases appears excessive, especially in "cases of pneumonia and acute dysentery.

"Intermittent fever has been by far the most prevalent disease during the "year; for many patients have been attacked with it whilst under treatment "for other diseases, besides the comparatively large number of cases admitted "directly, under this head. In the month of August particularly, in one of "the wards exposed to the south-west wind, blowing down the gap opposite "the hospital, every patient, during the same afternoon, was seized with ague, "and had repeated attacks, notwithstanding the use of quinine, until removed "into another ward not similarly exposed. After removal they quickly got "well, and no case occurred at the time in any other ward, that being the only "one so exposed."

My friend Dr. Peter Young favours me with the following statement of his views and experience of disease prevailing during the past year:—

"Remittent and intermittent fevers have generally been mild and amenable "to treatment. Those cases which terminated fatally lost their remittent "type, and passed into a continued and typhoid character. Dysentery has "never presented itself to me in the acute form ascribed to it by Eastern

" writers on this disease; and those cases which have fallen under my notice " during the past year have had their origin in functional disorder of the liver. " During the year I never met with a case of fever at all resembling the epi- " demic which prevailed in 1843."

My friend Dr. Balfour writes, " The most prevalent diseases in my practice, " during the past year, were simple and bilious diarrhœa and intermittent " fever, chiefly of the tertian type, which yielded very speedily to mild reme- " dies. The number of deaths was about 1⅓ per cent. of the patients under " treatment."

Dr. Gordon, Staff Assistant-surgeon, whose zeal and intelligence during the prevalence of fever in the 95th regiment were subjects of universal admiration, kindly replies to my several queries respecting that disease, as follows:—

" A large majority of the cases, and those most fatal, came from the south " or rear range of the barracks.

" The disease was first observed about the first week in May; the increase " in June was not very great; but in July the increase in the number and " severity of the cases was great. It continued during August, and sensibly " decreased during September.

" The average duration of disease was about 56 hours.

" Death generally occurred about the third day, but in many instances a few " hours after admission.

" The disease was called 'febris remittens,' and described as congestive and " malignant."

In addition to the foregoing brief remarks, Dr. Gordon has placed at my service a paper, which it is hoped he will be induced to publish, containing a most interesting and intelligent account of this disease. I believe I am not peculiar in considering it nearly identical with the yellow fever of the West Indies, which is said never to occur in the East, although indeed the earliest name the yellow fever received was " *maladie de Siam.*" I always held the opinion that, although the fever of last summer was probably endemic, it was not peculiar to this place. In illustration of this opinion, I will place in juxtaposition with a case and his remarks given by Dr. Gordon, a case recorded in Johnson's work on " Tropical Climates," by Mr. Shields, which occurred in Batavia, in the month of August, 1800, together with that gentleman's remarks.

Mr. Shields' Statement.

" Never was there a disease so deceitful as this fever. I have frequently seen instances where every symptom was so favourable that I could have almost pronounced my patient out of danger; when, all at once, he would be seized with restlessness, black vomiting, delirium, and convulsions, which in a few hours would hurry him out of existence!

" This was the case with Mr. Broughton, purser of the Dædalus, who died of the Batavian endemic at Edam hospital. On the seventh day of his illness he took a change for the better, and everything was promising. The morning before he died he expressed himself greatly relieved, and called for some mutton broth and sago, both of which he ate with a good appetite, spoke rationally, and was in good spirits. Towards evening the delusion vanished; restlessness, black vomiting, delirium, and convulsions supervened, and carried him off before morning!"

Dr. Gordon's Statement.

" The fever was of a very malignant and insidious character, * * * the symptoms changing for the worse suddenly, and without warning either to the medical attendant or the patient himself, although often visited, *and apparently much improved, both in feeling and appearance*, half an hour previous to his death; when he would suddenly become strongly convulsed, his skin intensely hot and dry, the surface assuming a livid hue; thus the scene would close!

" Colour-sergeant Staley, a stout, healthy young man, was admitted on the morning of the 17th of June, in the cold stage of intermittent fever; and in about six hours had gone through all the stages of the disease. When the intermission occurred, quinine was exhibited. On the 18th he declared himself as feeling quite well, and was apyretic, his pulse not indicating even the slightest constitutional irritation. * * * About 4 P.M. on the 19th, I was called to see him, and found him comatose and convulsed, with lividity, intense heat, and dryness of the skin. Death closed the scene in a few minutes!"

The concourse of many people, during the reign of epidemic influence, gives pestilential violence to the disease. The emanations from the sick bodies will often precipitate a disease that may have remained dormant, or passed away in very safe paroxysms. There can be little doubt that many cases went into the Military Hospital last summer, to receive the inoculation of death from the

HONG KONG.

contaminated atmosphere of the crowded wards, which would have terminated in recovery elsewhere. Not only were the deadly emanations from concentrated disease ready to receive the patient, but his mind wandered to the crowded dead-house, and the prognosis of his own fate struck his mind at the same moment. This, in the majority of cases, was too faithful! How much it is to be regretted that there occurred any impediment to the prompt and efficient fulfilment of Dr. Fergusson's recommendation, at the earliest assaults of the disease, to isolate the cases, and to convey the uninfected men from contact with the diseased, by placing them in a floating hulk.

What were the immediate causes of the prevalence of disease during the last summer, and especially of that disease which decimated the 95th Regiment? It has been popularly conceived that the removal of earth, near the barracks, undisturbed since the Plutonic origin of this island, did all the evil. Why then did the disease remain so long undeveloped after the evolution of its imputed cause? the precise nature of which I never heard explained. Was it a gas confined within the cells of the earth, in itself innocuous, and rendered poisonous by contact and combination with the free gases floating in the external air? The supposition is ungeological. The light of a little science will show the glimmering of causes more rational than that.

Electricity "exerts a most powerful influence upon the whole of the animal "and vegetable world, and this not merely through the meteorological pro- "cesses, precipitations of watery vapour, of acids, or of ammoniacal compounds "which it occasions; but also immediately as the electrical force, that force "which excites the nerves, and occasions or assists the circulation of the "juices."

The latitudes in which we live are peculiarly liable to thunder-storms, and the congregation of small islands, like those in these waters, surrounded by an extensive ocean, acts peculiarly on the atmosphere, and gives occasion to thunder-storms.

If those places in which lightning is common be compared with regions like Peru, where it is never seen, it will be found that evidences of the salubriousness of the latter are much greater than of the former.

The prevalence of electricity may be one of the proximate causes of local disease.

In the rear of the south range of the Hong Kong barracks there is swampy ground, saturated by the sluggish absorption of moisture from the gully above, and by occasional torrents, the waters of which rest on the surface of the table-land which terminates the ravine. This gully for many months was thickly colonized by Chinese workmen in temporary huts, whose filth descended and remained stagnant on the point alluded to, from which free gases would be perpetually evolved, ready to be elaborated into poisonous compounds, by a favourable stroke of electricity.

Epidemic diseases, however, do not necessarily derive their origin from external causes. The relative failure in the perfection of organic functions in an individual will give rise to unwholesome secretions and effluvia, which, coming in contact with the susceptible and favourable organism of another, may be the means of originating and propagating an epidemic.

The geological circumstances of this colony in many respects resemble that early condition of the globe which was suited only to living organization of a very low type. It is a mass of granite, disengulphed from the centre of the earth by ancient Plutonic causes. It is little to be wondered at that such a surface, affording no scope for that beautiful reciprocity which is so mutually beneficial between animal and vegetable respiration, and yielding only or chiefly such vegetable productions as are not refreshed by the fertilising existence and economy of herbivorous animals, but renewing itself by its own periodical decomposition, should possess abundant sources of unwholesome exhalations. While it is painful to reflect that these numerous sources of disease envelop us, it is gratifying to know that every step in the progress of civilization and refinement is a powerful antidote. In the planting of trees and shrubs, to unload the atmosphere of the carbonic acid gas, which is the product of animal respiration, and to replenish it with oxygen, which sustains and invigorates us, as well as to afford shade from the sun and a surface for the absorption of the intense rays of light conveyed to the brain through the eyes, which, not less than the direct rays of the sun's heat, tend to injure that organ, we discover a simple

remedy more or less at the command of every inhabitant. The Government is called upon also to promote sanitary measures by causing the various hollows, receptacles of decomposing filth, about the town to be filled up, by covering over the great central drains, whence emanate sickly effluvia, and by planting the waste grounds in places where the plantations would afford shade and shelter. I would especially recommend the planting of the flat behind the barracks, the slopes round the church, and the Government offices, and below the general's house, which on the one side would break the strong gusts that sweep down the gully, and on the other shade the barracks from the rising and mid-day sun.

It has long been in contemplation to erect a "Sanitarium" on the hill, below the Victoria peak. The first impression of this scheme may strike a person as absurd. Attention to the following facts will clearly show, I hope, that the idea was based upon sound reason. At Penang, Singapore, and Madeira, such an institution has been erected, or contemplated, on very great elevations.

The most prevalent diseases in Hong Kong are fevers of the remittent and intermittent type, dysentery, and rheumatism. There are no circumstances so favourable for the development of either of those diseases as excessive atmospherical heat and great humidity. It has been established as a meteorological fact, admitting of no doubt, that the quantity of humidity existing in the atmosphere, as well as the temperature, diminishes with elevation. On the slopes of the Andes this fact is most apparent. On an altitude of 242 feet above the level of the sea the temperature falls one degree. In advancing one degree to the north, the same result is obtained. Thus an ascent of 242 feet is, as respects temperature, equal to a degree of latitude. In great altitudes there exist strata of climates. The citizens of the Andes may, by a comparatively short ascent, experience at pleasure every season of the most favoured climates. When it is remembered what are the invigorating effects of "change of air" on the attenuated constitution, it will be at once conceded that such facilities of obtaining it constitute a great privilege.

The contemplated site of the proposed "Sanitarium" is 1774 feet above the level of the sea; and by repeated experiment the average range of the thermometer is found to be 10 degrees less at this elevation than it is in the town of Victoria. Moreover, the position, which is attainable by a practicable road, is exposed to the south-west monsoon; and in consequence of the diminished pressure of the superincumbent strata of air in this position, all obnoxious exudations ascend from the sphere of respiration. That the atmosphere on the hill is drier than that in the valleys, and hence more opposed to the operation of endemic causes of disease, has been, I think, clearly shown. The existence of clouds occasionally on the hill may be thought to be evidence against this fact. Frequently the clouds which obscure the peak are below it; and an observer standing on the top of the hill may look down from a serene atmosphere upon a lake of cloud filling up the valley beneath.

Some part of the excess of heat in the valleys over that found on the hill must be ascribed to radiation; it is nevertheless evident, that in ascending the hill 10 degrees of heat are escaped. It has been shown that a perpendicular ascent of 242 feet above the level of the sea diminishes the temperature in the proportion of one degree of latitude, that is, by one degree of heat: by this rule the elevation of the Victoria hill is, in respect of temperature, equal to about seven degrees of latitude, 242 being to 1,774 as 1 is to 7, which, indeed, makes a residence on the hill as great a change to the invalid as visiting Ningpo. Need further argument be adduced on this point? The proposition is in every respect practicable; its accomplishment will obviate the risks, the impracticable absence from duties and friends, the great expense, and the anxieties which are at present entailed on those who are now compelled to resort to Macao and other places to recruit their health. The Government and the inhabitants should mutually assist in this desirable object by all means in their power.

(Signed) WILLIAM MORRISON,
F.R.C.S. of England; Colonial Surgeon.

Hong Kong, Feb. 21, 1849.

(True Copy.)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

LABUAN.

No. 39. (No. 6.) No. 39.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor NAPIER to Earl GREY.

Labuan, March 30, 1849.
(Received May 23, 1849.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the returns composing the Blue Book of the Island of Labuan for the year 1848.

As these are the first statistical returns transmitted from the colony, in which the Government was established only at the beginning of last October, the information supplied under the usual heads is necessarily restricted to a very limited amount of detail; but it is probable they will be found to comprise as much information as your Lordship would look for in returns brought down to a period dating only three months from the commencement of the Government.

As regards expenditure, however, these returns date from the time when the Governor and the other principal officers of the establishment embarked on board of H. M. S. "Meander" on the 1st of February, 1848; and, of course, include the disbursements at Singapore, in making the necessary preparatory arrangements at that place for establishing the colony.

In a few other particulars also not connected with expenditure, and which will be noticed as I proceed, the returns embrace the whole of the last half of the past year, during which time the Surveyor and Master-Attendant, who had been sent on in advance shortly after the arrival of the establishment at Singapore, were present in the colony, and engaged in operations on behalf of the Government.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the past year, as shown under its proper head in the Blue Book, has reached the sum of 8958*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*, which is to be distributed as follows, viz., 4346*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.* for the salaries of the fixed establishment, 3566*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* for public works, military and civil, inclusive of freight of building materials from Singapore; and 1044*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* for contingencies of every other description. The latter item includes the sum of 352*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, which will be brought to the credit of this year's contingent expenditure as recoverable advances; and on the other hand the above total does not include the sum expended by the Agent-General in England for the service of the colony, which will probably amount to a little over 220*l.* At the close of the year the scale of expenditure for the fixed establishment was under the amount sanctioned by your Lordship's Despatch of 22nd January, 1848; and, as a measure of retrenchment, the garrison for the island has been reduced from 200 to 150 men belonging to the troops of the Madras Presidency; while the authorities at Singapore have been requested to furnish information as to the feasibility of substituting for the ordinary troops of the line, a body of pioneers, or sappers and miners. This description of force, it was suggested by your Lordship, was the best suited for the early exigencies of the colony, and by its introduction a large saving in public works would be effected; while the measure is rendered still more desirable from the inefficient nature of the native labour available for the public service of the colony. The above expenditure has been wholly defrayed from bills drawn on Her Majesty's Treasury; the colony having in the very early period of its progress embraced in the returns now transmitted been without any resources of its own, in the shape of local revenues. Without meaning to promise largely on the subject, it may be confidently expected that as the settlement advances and its population increases a much more satisfactory relation will be established between revenue and expenditure; and laws will shortly be in force to raise a revenue from duties on certain exciseable commodities.

No. 2, of Jan. 22, 1848.

No. 2, of Jan. 22, 1848.

Works and Buildings.

The sum expended on public works forms altogether a large item in the above aggregate of expenditure, and under the information now possessed of

the capabilities as well as the wants of the island, might have been avoided to a considerable extent; in particular as regards the outlay for the military cantonments, and the houses for the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, for which the building materials were nearly wholly supplied from Singapore. Neither of the last mentioned edifices have been erected, and under the more economical arrangements latterly adopted for the residences of the principal officers of the establishment, it is intended to use these materials in building public offices, or otherwise availing of them for the public service. During the present year the expenditure for public works will be restricted to the sums necessary for completing such buildings as were in process of construction at the end of the past year, and to roads, drainage, and clearings; while provision will also require to be made for the construction of a gaol; but care will be taken to keep the total outlay for the year within the limits originally assigned by your Lordship for the contingent expenditure of the colony at the present time.

No. 2, of Jan. 22, 1848

Population.

The return of the population is intended to show what it amounted to at the end of the year, inclusive of the troops, 98 in number; the whole numbering 430 males and 17 females, of whom the European males amount to 24, and the females to 5. The remaining population consists of Chinese, natives of the Coromandel Coast; the Malays from the coast of Borneo, &c. The deaths, which were returned at 26, form the whole known mortality in the island for the last six months of the year, dating from the time when officers of the establishment first arrived in the settlement; but these figures are not intended to express any relative proportion between the extent of the mortality and the amount of the population among which it occurred. The casualties which make up the aggregate of deaths include 13 Chinese, 4 natives of India, and 9 Europeans, inclusive of 6 marines, belonging to the force doing duty on shore from H.M.S. "Meander;" and further on I will advert more particularly to the causes of this mortality. Of the large proportion of natives from the various parts of the neighbouring coast of Borneo, comprised in the above estimate of population, a considerable body has always been employed on the public works. These people are extremely lazy, and speedily tire of employment which requires any degree of bodily exertion; their general practice being to hire themselves for six days only at a time, at the end of which they leave off work, and return with their earnings to their families. Under such a system a continuous supply of labour is not to be depended on, and their labour may on the whole be pronounced inefficient and comparatively costly, though their wages are not above the rate of five dollars a-month. Some improvement has latterly taken place, as they now more readily hire themselves for ditching and draining, and other labour of that description, for which they at first manifested the greatest repugnance. There is no portion of the population at present engaged in agricultural operations.

Lands.

No lands were disposed of during the past year, and none have as yet been offered for sale, or otherwise alienated by Government; a measure which it has been judged expedient to defer until settlers arrive in greater numbers in the island. Applicants for land are in the mean time allowed to occupy certain lots for a specified period, under a proviso which leaves the ground at the disposal of the Government whenever required; and there seems no cause to anticipate any inconvenience from this course, which will only be in practice for a limited time.

Coal.

It was expected that the rich formations of coal on the island would, as soon as the Government was established, have been worked on an extensive scale under a company which was understood to be formed for that and other important purposes. Up to the present time, however, these operations have not been commenced, and the coal mines at the north-east point of the island continue to be worked by an English settler on the same terms as formerly; an arrangement which the interests of the public service appeared to require, until a more efficient system came into operation under management from England. The traces of coal found in different quarters afford ample evidence

LABUAN.

that this mineral is very widely diffused throughout the island, and further research is likely to lead to the discovery of other formations equally valuable with that which is now worked at the north-east point. The coal there is excavated in the rudest manner, without machinery of any kind, by a small party of Chinese workmen, assisted by some natives from the coast; and even with these imperfect means 300 tons a-month are easily procurable. Under a more efficient system of operations there is little doubt that the produce of these mines would be more than quadrupled, and it is therefore much to be regretted that any circumstance should have occurred to interfere with its establishment.

As regards the general condition and future prospects of the settlement, various causes have operated to retard it in its advance towards the fulfilment of the objects of its formation; and among these is to be numbered the unexampled distress in the commercial and monetary circles in England, which so unhappily characterize the past year. Such a crisis was indeed calculated to extend its influence far and wide, and has made itself felt here by its tendency to restrict the operations of capital in every direction, and by the check it imposed upon enterprize of every description. In a state of affairs such as that, mercantile undertakings that would aid the progress of a colony in the first stage of its existence were not likely to originate; and in Singapore, a quarter from which, as the nearest aid most important of the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca, undertakings leading to an intercourse mutually beneficial were expected to emanate, the spirit of adventure appears to have been effectually damped. At the same time, the European mercantile body at large in that place do not seem to be animated with the most cordial feelings towards the new settlement; a circumstance not perhaps difficult to be accounted for in a settlement like Singapore, which, dependant wholly upon its external resources, and drawing the ingredients of its prosperity from many and widely-scattered sources, is not unlikely to view with apprehension the existence of an establishment in its neighbourhood that may interfere with any portion of its trade. Juster and more enlarged views would, nevertheless, teach that the prosperity of this settlement is more likely to add to than detract from that of Singapore.

There exists little doubt, however, that circumstances of a very different nature formed the proximate as well as chief cause which checked the flow of enterprize from the Straits' settlements towards this island, and which, operating simultaneously with the other causes above adverted to, have thus far exercised an injurious influence over the interests of the colony. I allude to the prevalence of fever, and the mortality resulting from it, at the first opening of the settlement, a subject which has been adverted to in former Despatches to your Lordship. It must be admitted that the ravages of the fever were for a time great and sufficiently alarming; but in distant quarters the danger was magnified; and a malady, the seat of which was confined within narrow limits, was, with the usual exaggeration in such cases, spoken of as inherent in the climate and common to every quarter of the island, although it only wanted a more fortunate selection of ground to have prevented any unfavourable mention whatever of the unhealthiness of Labuan.

Governor, No. 5, of Oct. 2, 1848. Lieut.-Governor, No. 9, of Jan. 14, 1849:

The locality in which the officers of Government and the few other European residents first established themselves, and where the small force of Royal Marines from Her Majesty's ship "Meander" was stationed, consists of a narrow and slightly-raised sandy ridge on the sea shore, forming the outer edge of a low flat immediately behind it, and in many parts below the level of the sea, with swampy tracts of jungle on its inland side, and itself converted into a marsh during the rains; the whole, from its presenting a level extent completely free from jungle, passing here under the designation of "the Plain." That such a spot, in an island within a few degrees of the Equator, and in the region of the monsoons, should generate fever, will not appear surprising; and, in all probability, it would never have been selected but for its being the only clear space available,—a great temptation to settlers in a country where the jungle generally comes down to the water's edge. The area of this plain probably does not exceed 100 acres; and facts appear to justify the conclusion that the causes of the Labuan fever, as it has been termed, if not restricted to this narrow limit, certainly do not extend much beyond its immediate neighbourhood. The hospital, a building situated about half a mile from the eastern side of the Plain, and heretofore used as quarters for the Government coolies

and police force, has been found to occupy a site free from the influence of the fever; and at the cantonment station, about three-quarters of a mile further inland, it has been uniformly healthy. As to the nature of the fever itself, the medical men, who have had the best opportunity of ascertaining it, have pronounced that it yields readily to treatment, if taken in time; and it was their unanimous opinion that the cases which proved fatal arose either from neglect of timely precautions against it or from some pre-existing cause, such as bad habit of body, resulting from intemperance, in the individual. The cases among the Chinese exemplified both causes of mortality, in the use both of opium and spirits, their unwillingness to submit to European medical treatment, and their inhuman neglect of each other while suffering from illness. Of the Europeans who fell victims, the marines belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Meander" constitute two-thirds; and there is only too much cause to allege that, in their case, previous intemperate habits brought their baleful influence to aid the effects of the fever. It is gratifying to be able to state that the sanitary condition of the military force, which has been doing duty at this station for the last four months, and the relief of which arrived a few days ago, furnishes a strong contrast to that of the small force of marines which kept guard here for a short period, a contrast which is, no doubt, owing in a great measure to their occupying cantonments more advantageously situated. According to the report now before me of the medical officer in charge of that detachment, consisting of 98 Madras troops, "a few cases of intermittent fever of a very "mild form occurred amongst the men while it was necessary to keep a guard "on the Plain, but since it has been discontinued we have not had a single "case of fever. The strength of the detachment on landing was 98, and they "embark to-morrow without having lost a single man, and with but two on "the sick list." It affords me much pleasure to add, that the report of the colonial surgeon, relative to the general state of health in the settlement for several months back, is not less favourable. I ought not to conclude my observations on this subject without mention of the violent and inclement weather which characterized the south-west monsoon of last year during the time the fever was raging, the effects of which it no doubt contributed to heighten. Much damage also resulted, large tracts of soil having been swept away by the high tides, which, judging from former appearances on the beach, and the accounts of the natives themselves, it is probable had not risen to such a height for the last 20 years. The same cause had wrought most disastrous effects in many parts of the opposite coast of Borneo, and had occasioned much loss to the native inhabitants.

The unforeseen occurrences I have above adverted to, as affecting the progress of this settlement, no doubt constitute serious causes of hindrance, and must operate as a temporary check on its advance; but nothing that has yet arisen furnishes ground to depart from the views originally entertained of its ultimate success. Difficulties, without perseverance against which colonies would never have existed, will no doubt have to be encountered in the state to which the neighbouring countries have been reduced by long-continued misrule and oppression of the weaker classes, which, combined with a wide-spread system of piracy, have gone nigh to extinguish commerce altogether. But the evil influence of the chiefs will ere long cease to offer an obstacle to trade, under the impulse which native enterprize will receive from the establishment of a British port of trade in their immediate neighbourhood, which will help to elevate the trading classes to importance in the same ratio that it will detract from the power of their rapacious task-masters. The coasts of Borneo comprise the elements of an important commerce, which it only requires the application of some such awakening principle to develope; and, in particular, the eastern coasts of that island abound in products which have rarely found their way to any English market, even in this part of the world, and which it may be expected will constitute a portion of the trade of this settlement. The large group of islands which compose the Sooloo Archipelago, famed for its rich pearl fisheries, will also contribute an important share to the commerce of this island under a system which affords protection and security to the poorer classes of natives.

Much has of late been done against piracy, some of the most formidable hordes, especially the Balagnini pirates, having been effectually crushed; and, if we except the predatory Dyak tribes of Sakarran and Sarebas, the whole of

LABUAN.

the north-west coast of Borneo may now be pronounced free from pirates, an exemption now shared perhaps to an equal extent by the Sooloo islands, owing to the destruction of the Balagninis, who particularly infested the seas on that side.

A continuance of the same vigorous measures which have produced these satisfactory results will, no doubt, be necessary to effect the utter extirpation of piracy in these seas; but, perhaps, no measures that have been adopted are more calculated to impress these predatory communities with the conviction that their evil calling is drawing to an end, and that the English Government is determined wholly to suppress them, than the establishment of this settlement, in which they recognize the head-quarters of future operations for their final extirpation.

As one of the happy effects resulting from the formation of a settlement on Labuan, I may instance the late case of the shipwreck of the British brig "Minerva" on the rocks of Balambangan, on the northern coast of Borneo, the crew of which were well treated and conveyed to this settlement under the care and protection of men who, at no long period previous, would, in all probability, have either murdered them or sold them into slavery.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. NAPIER,
Lieut.-Governor,
Administering the Government.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 40.

(No. 43.)

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RENNIE to Earl GREY.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
December 28, 1848.
(Received April 10, 1849.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a few remarks on the general capabilities and resources of the Falkland Islands.

After a fortnight's absence I found on my return Her Majesty's ship, "Inconstant," lying in the harbour, from Monte Video on her passage to the Pacific, bringing me your Lordship's Despatches, and as it is uncertain when a more direct opportunity of addressing your Lordship may occur than now offers by sending per Valparaiso, I have drawn up hastily the substance of the opinions I have formed respecting the Falkland Islands to prevent unnecessary detention of Her Majesty's ship. I therefore trust that your Lordship will view indulgently the desultory arrangement of my Report.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. RENNIE.

No. 41.

No. 41.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RENNIE to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Falkland Island, December 28, 1848.

IN compliance with your Lordship's desire, previously expressed to my predecessor, and renewed to myself, to report on the general capabilities and resources of the Falkland Islands, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship the following observations:—

2. To form a just estimate of the value and importance of a distant insular possession to a great naval and commercial nation; it appears to me that the question should be viewed: first, whether the geographical position of the dependency is such, as to make it a necessary object to be maintained as a naval station, or as a port of refuge, refit, or refreshment for the mercantile shipping of the country to which it belongs. The next points to be considered are, the climate, soil, and natural resources of the place; the most expedient

manner of developing them, and a practical and reasonable estimate of the probable returns.

3. The successive occupation of the Falkland Islands by England, France, Spain, and the republic of Buenos Ayres at different periods since the year 1764, would seem to imply an early recognition of their geographical importance, and in fact, their position as regards the coasts of North and South America, and the islands of the Pacific ocean, make them to the American continent, pretty nearly what the Cape of Good Hope is to the African and Asiatic. There being no harbours on Terra del Fuego, or the Patagonian coasts, to be compared with those on the Falklands, nor would the climate, or the occupation of those countries by aboriginal races, make it desirable to establish settlements in them; I am, therefore, of opinion, that it is desirable for Great Britain to hold the Falkland Islands, where her numerous ships carrying on commercial intercourse with the South Seas, and the rapidly increasing trade with our Australian and New Zealand colonies, may be enabled to find ports of refuge, with the means of refit and refreshment so frequently and urgently required, in doubling the stormy headland of Cape Horn.

4. In offering for your Lordship's consideration the following remarks on the natural resources and capabilities of these islands, my desire has been rather to limit my views to what is really practicable and attainable within a reasonable period, than to indulge in anticipations of what may possibly be accomplished after a considerable lapse of time.

The present depressed and backward condition of this colony may be accounted for by its having formed frequent subjects of dispute with the great maritime powers, which led to its abandonment, and subsequently its occupation by the republic of Buenos Ayres, until it was finally taken possession of by England in 1833. This possession, being limited to an officer with a boat's crew in charge of the flag up to 1841 when my predecessor was nominated Lieutenant-Governor, could of course do little to promote the advancement of the islands, and the change of the seat of Government from Port Lewis to Stanley, four years since, has I may say been the real date of the foundation of the settlement, and even since that time, the very extensive transactions of the Government with Mr. Lafone, whereby one third of the whole island of East Falkland has been put in his possession, as well as the entire property and control over the wild cattle and stock of all the islands, has again (from his operations not been fully at work) unhinged the system commenced by my predecessor without as yet proving a satisfactory and efficient substitute. Amidst the unfavourable effects produced by these repeated changes, it must, however, be confessed that the wild cattle, the staple produce of the islands, have gone on increasing in numbers, entirely in a state of nature, and having now attained, according to various estimates, from 35,000 up to 100,000 or more, and this from a very few animals landed at different times, first it is said by De Bougainville, and afterwards by the Buenos Ayreans, gives good reason to believe that the climate, soil, and pasturage, are well adapted for extensive cattle grazing. I have just returned from a tour round nearly the whole of this island (East Falkland) and having visited the old settlement at Port Louis, and all the establishments of Mr. Lafone, I was enabled to collect information and observe personally on the nature of the country and its capabilities. The information I derived from the person in charge of Mr. Lafone's second establishment appears very satisfactory. This man, a Spaniard from the River Plate, of great experience in the management of cattle farming on the largest scale, being in the employment of Mr. Lafone, his statements (considering the views of his principal) are not likely to be exaggerated in favour of the Falkland Islands. In reply to my questions, this person informed me that he estimated the wild cattle at from 35,000 to 40,000 in this island (East Falkland); that the race and quality of the animals in the northern part of the island, are not equal to those in the Monte Videan and Buenos Ayrean territories, but that those in the southern peninsula, already occupied by Mr. Lafone, are far superior. I rode on horseback in company with this Spaniard, into the midst of a herd of 350 cattle, not one of which had been caught more than a month, many of them not more than ten days, and I can answer for the tameness and docility they had acquired in this short time, being quite sufficient for every reasonable domestication. From my own personal experience in this tour, I know that those animals previous to their subjugation are not to be approached without

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

some danger. Indeed, in two instances, I was charged by bulls, who are exceedingly jealous of travellers crossing their pathways, and no force will, when irritated, change their purpose; a quick retreat or a successful shot, are, therefore, the only means of safety.

5. The wild horses of the island are also highly thought of by this gentleman, and although many of the districts are of too moist and swampy a character for sheep, still there is a sufficient quantity of land on which flocks could be kept advantageously.

The above information was given to me at a settlement called the Second Corral, in the northern part of this island, and in the course of my tour I had an opportunity of satisfying myself as to its correctness regarding the superior breed of cattle in the southern peninsula. Indeed, I have seen extensive herds, numbering each from 20 up to 70 or 80 cattle, of a description as to size, symmetry, and colour, much resembling the improved short-horn cattle of the north of England. Until extended operations have, however, been put into activity to kill off the numerous old bulls, reserving the best, and consequently giving greater range of pasturage to the cows, the real capabilities of increase can scarcely be known. But as regards the value of wild cattle in their beef, hides, tallow, dairy produce, &c., the rise in wealth and importance of the republics in the River Plate afford the best and most practical proofs.

6. The general aspect of the Falkland Islands presents little variety beyond the variation of outline of the mountains, and the numerous arms of the sea which form more excellent harbours in the same space than perhaps are to be found in any country in the world. Notwithstanding the entire destitution of trees, the vegetation is not without considerable interest to the botanist, and the great variety of sweet-scented flowers which in some places, during the months of November and December, nearly cover the ground, whilst in looking towards the mountains, nearly every one of which shows its geological enigma of streams of stones descending into the valleys, the numerous troops of wild cattle, the flocks of wild fowl which have not yet learnt the necessity of being wild, make travelling in this country not altogether devoid of interest to a common observer.

7. The numerous creeks abound at this season with a description of fish resembling a grey mullet, weighing up to 15 pounds, which may be caught in very large quantities by a simple net put across at high water, and when the tide ebbs the fish are left dry. This fish is easily cured, and sells readily to the shipping frequenting the port. I have little doubt that a variety of deep-sea fish might be found, but there are not at present any persons provided with the proper boats or nets for that purpose.

8. The soil of this island is generally peat, from one to ten feet thick on the surface, mostly of a good description for fuel; below that a stiff clay. In some places there are, however, considerable tracts of dry gravelly land, without peat. The peaty land produces the largest growth of grass, but there seems to be in the stunted herbage on the gravelly soils some feeding which attracts the herds of cattle in greater numbers. The nutritious quality possessed by the Falkland grasses is surprising, and I may instance the fact of the horses I travelled with had no corn, being simply turned out after their day's journey to pick up what they could find, and for a fortnight they continued to do their work nearly every day, from 25 to 30 miles, through streams, swamps, and over hills, without suffering materially. So much has been said at different times about the tussac grass of the Falkland Islands, that I cannot pass it over without being mentioned. My present experience, however, supported by the opinion of Mr. Lafone's principal agent, Mr. Williams, is that too much importance has been attached to it. With two or three exceptions, this grass is confined to small islands, inaccessible to the cattle; and in the inclosure I have made for the colonial reserve herd, where there is a luxuriant growth of tussac, I have observed that the cattle are more generally found cropping the small herbage found on the dry soils.

9. As regards the capability of the Falkland Islands' climate for raising different descriptions of corn and vegetables, I have not yet had sufficient experience to justify me in offering a decided opinion as to the former. My impression, however, is, that it might lead to disappointment to attempt to cultivate wheat, and, indeed, I doubt the policy of doing so at present, were the climate proved equal to it. As regards all the useful kinds of vegetables, there can be no

doubt on the subject. At this date, corresponding to June, I have cabbages, turnips, and radishes now ready; and peas, beans, potatoes, &c., are looking very promising. With so valuable and certain a produce as may be derived from cattle, the cultivation of green crops, vegetables, and the fisheries, I would not wish to direct the industry of emigrants to raise white crops, all kinds of grain being easily procured, and at much less expense than they could possibly be grown here, from the United States of America. The nature of the Falkland Islands' climate is little known in England, and will, I have reason to believe, be found on experience to be much less severe than is generally supposed. Snow rarely exceeds one or two inches depth in the winter time, and never lies more than a day or two; nor are the frosts intense, the thermometer seldom falling more than two or three degrees below the freezing point. The general character is that of great variability; whether it be a gale of wind or rain, in a very few hours it changes. Perhaps the principal defect of climate is in the absence of quiet intensity of heat in the summer; and the winds being of a very drying nature, vegetation suffers sometimes from want of moisture.

10. I am not aware of any good grounds to look for mineral productions; nor is the guano which is found in some places of sufficiently good quality to bear the cost of freight. I therefore rely on the natural proved resources of the island for producing cattle and horses, and probably sheep. I see no reason to doubt that shipping may be supplied to any extent with fresh and salted meat, vegetables, butter, cheese, &c. That a considerable export of hides, tallow, salted fish, &c., may be made in a very short period, but I will frankly confess to your Lordship that I see no prospect at present of being able to derive any considerable amount of revenue in aid of the parliamentary grant beyond the instalment of cattle, sheep, &c., due by Mr. Lafone, and which, if received by the Local Government, and there be found the means of disposing of them, might be applied during the four years of liquidation in aid of the Imperial grant. But should the remarks I have made as to the value of this colony, from its geographical position, be coincided in by your Lordship, and the natural resources of the island be sufficient to justify the support of Her Majesty's Government, I am now of opinion that it will not be necessary to develope those resources that Parliament should be called on for any material difference of grant than what has been voted for the service of this year, as I would rely on the usual proportion of the purchase-money which may be derived from the sale of lands in the colony for defraying any extraordinary expenses for public works, &c.

11. I have referred to my predecessor's remarks to your Lordship, in which he suggests a scheme for a species of joint-stock farm of the Colonial Government with emigrant farmers. I think it most desirable that emigration of small capitalists, acquainted with the management of stock, should be facilitated to this colony, where I think industrious families of that description could establish themselves advantageously, with little labour or expense; but I cannot recommend that the Colonial Government should undertake operations which can only be carried on profitably by individuals directly interested. Nor can I see, from my present experience, that it would be advisable for the Local Government to do more than I have already secured for the general interest of the colony, and the supplies required for the naval and mercantile shipping resorting to the islands, viz., that at all times there shall be an unlimited supply of good fresh meat and water. The means I detailed to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 25, dated 19th September last, will, I hope, add shortly an equally liberal supply of vegetables, fish, and dairy produce.

12. From the information I have been able to procure I have no reason to believe that the island of West Falkland differs materially from East Falkland, either with respect to the climate, soil, or other capabilities, and as it is at present entirely uninhabited, I have not thought it advisable to prolong my absence from my official duties by visiting it, and, indeed, having no suitable vessel at my disposal, it would scarcely have been in my power to have done so.

13. I have appended to these remarks the report of the Colonial Surgeon, Mr. Hamblin, on the general state of health in the colony for the last four years.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE RENNIE.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Encl. in No. 41.

Enclosure in No. 41.

SIR, Stanley, Falkland Islands, September 16, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to subjoin, according to your Excellency's desire, a report of the general health of the colony, and I have ventured to express my opinion on some points, which I think will be confirmed by your Excellency's own observations after a continued residence in these islands.

2. Since the date of my last report, 1844, no circumstances have arisen to induce me to alter the opinion I then expressed as to the extreme salubrity of the climate of these islands, but, on the contrary, the experience of five years' residence here has only served to confirm that opinion. It is, however, my duty to state that a mild form of influenza has been extremely prevalent during the past months of June, July, and August, and up to the present time. Almost every individual in the settlement has suffered from it, while those persons in Mr. Lafone's employment, residing at a distance and on comparatively dry soil, have entirely escaped; I am nowever, happy to state that in one instance only has it proved fatal, and that in a man of colour advanced in years and very infirm. The circumstance of Mr. Lafone's men escaping first attracted my attention, and I have since observed that when any of them come into the settlement, they are immediately attacked with it. The town of Stanley is built upon the worst land in the Falkland Islands, the peat being from two to seven feet thick, with a subsoil of clay; added to this a very unusual quantity of rain fell during the whole of last autumn and winter, which, owing to the nature of the soil, was unable to escape, consequently the inhabitants of the settlement have been more exposed to the effect of damp than during any preceding winter, and it is to this cause I attribute the prevalence of influenza latterly.

3. The drainage now being carried on under your Excellency's directions in and around the town will, however, I am convinced in future operate most powerfully in remedying this evil; and I express this opinion unhesitatingly from having observed ever since the removal of the settlement that where works have been going on which caused the surface water to be completely carried off, the persons residing in those neighbourhoods were in good health, while others living in the damper parts of the settlement have been occasionally attacked with colds and rheumatism during the winter months. I therefore think I am justified, notwithstanding the little interruption which has taken place in the generally robust health of the settlers, in coming to the conclusion that this is one of the most healthy places in the world. Several surgical cases resulting from accidents have come under my care during the last twelve months, but the following alone is worth mentioning:—A man, by trade a painter and glazier, of very consumptive habit, left the settlement last autumn, accompanied by a friend, for a day's shooting, when about eight miles from the settlement, he (the painter) was chased by a wild bull, tossed several times, ripped and gored in a frightful manner, and eventually tossed into a stream of water, where he was obliged to remain two hours, the whole of which time he was insensible. His companion was fortunate enough to reach a rock, where he was kept at bay by the bull, who, however, at length left them. With great difficulty and much suffering the painter, with the assistance of his companion, reached the settlement, when I immediately saw him and found him very severely injured, the particulars of which I cannot detail here. It will be sufficient to say that for some weeks I feared the result, as independently of the lacerations, which required my most careful attention, he had sustained extensive internal injury about the chest, producing hœmoptysis; he, however, completely recovered. It is a singular fact that in this and all other surgical cases that have occurred in the course of my practice here, no violent inflammatory or febrile symptoms have supervened, and this I think the more remarkable, as the people subsist entirely on animal food, and are mostly of very intemperate habits, which might be expected to predispose them to those symptoms.

4. My object in making my first report to Governor Moody was to remove, if possible, the prevalent but unfounded idea of the severity of this climate, an idea which has so materially retarded the progress of the colony; and I shall feel extremely pleased if any experience of mine as a medical man should tend to the removal of the error.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. J. HAMBLIN, Colonial Surgeon.

To His Excellency Governor Rennie.

No. 42.

(No. 8.)

No. 42.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RENNIE to Earl GREY.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands, January 27, 1849.

(Received May 15, 1849.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the annual Blue Book, filled up as correctly as it has been in my power.

Page 524.

2. Having in my report to your Lordship enclosed in my Despatch, No. 43, 28th December, 1848, stated generally my views on the prospects and capabilities of the colony, I will only request your Lordship's consideration of the

extreme disproportion which exists between the sexes in this island. Of European males there are 101, whilst there are only 44 females; of strangers and aliens there are 58 males and 25 females; coloured race 5 males and 4 females. Any comment on so serious a disproportion is unnecessary; nor is there any probability of the evil being remedied by the desultory arrival of single men from the River Plate, or of sailors shipwrecked or leaving their ships, which are, I may say, the only description of emigrants that come here. Independently of the moral and physical evils attending this inequality, it prevents those of the population who are unmarried and of industrious habits from identifying themselves with the colony, and they no sooner realize a moderate sum of money than they go elsewhere.

3. I would, therefore, most earnestly request your Lordship to direct the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to send out 10 or 15 young women, in addition to 10 or 15 married families, for all of whom there is sufficient employment, more particularly for men acquainted with market gardening, dairy operations, and care of cows or stock generally.

4. I feel perfectly aware that, for the affairs of so unimportant a possession as this is, in its present state, I have claimed, since my arrival, more frequently your Lordship's attention than it has been either my wish to do, or my expectation would have been required. I can only in justification state that it has been because I am daily more convinced that these islands possess resources and capabilities which, with few exceptions, the present population is unfitted to develope, and that if a few colonists of a more useful class could be sent out, I have good grounds to believe it would be beneficial to the colony and profitable to themselves. It is scarcely possible to conceive a greater state of apathy, destitution, and drunkenness, than is found among the lower classes, more particularly the English and Scotch. The Irish and foreigners are less addicted to intemperance; but equally devoid of industrious habits generally. A few creditable examples are, however, to be found; and it is upon this small minority, with fresh emigration, that I must rely.

5. If, on the other hand, the climate and soil of the Falkland Islands did not, in my opinion, merit colonization, I would at once recommend that they should be held merely as a naval station, or abandoned, as Her Majesty's advisers might deem expedient. My views being, however, favourable, I have, with an anxious desire to infuse some vigour and energy where it is most urgently required, been induced to make on former occasions various requests which I consider necessary to enable me to perform my duty efficiently to the colony and to Her Majesty, and which I hope your Lordship will favourably consider.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE RENNIE.

(No. 14.)

No. 43.

No. 43.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Rennie to Earl Grey.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
April 23, 1849.
(Received August 13, 1849.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the "General Improvement Society," which I recommended to the colonists here to institute (and communicated to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 25, of 19th September, 1848), held their first show on the 17th instant.

2. The preparations having commenced late in the season (viz. in the middle of September, corresponding to the middle of March in the Northern hemisphere), and most of the vegetables having been grown on land never cultivated previously, made the experiment hazardous. It gives me, therefore, great satisfaction to state that the attempt succeeded beyond my expectations, and I can now with confidence say that every useful kind of green crop or garden produce can be raised of unexceptionable quality.

3. Potatoes of various kinds, turnips (Swedish, Dutch, Scotch, &c.), cabbages of several sorts, savoys, carrots, cauliflowers, beans, onions, &c., were shown, all of excellent quality. I had had very good garden peas some weeks previously.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

A few English flowers were also shown, viz., carnations, stocks, mignionette, &c. Several milk cows, butter, pigs, and poultry, were exhibited of a very passable description. The premiums were restricted to the actual produce of the islands; and it is very encouraging to observe that several persons of the labouring classes who had not had sufficient confidence to venture last year have now commenced preparations for the ensuing season. Captain Sulivan and his friends arrived a few days previous to the exhibition, and expressed themselves much gratified at the result of our first year's proceedings.

4. I sowed three small patches of wheat, barley, and oats; but from the seed either having been injured by the voyage here, or (as the gardener assures me they were) picked by a very beautiful bird, called the scarlet-breasted starling, the two former never sprang. The oats grew unnaturally strong, several of the stalks exceeding six feet in height. With the exception of a little irregularity in the ripening, they are good enough for ordinary purposes. From the best information I have been able to obtain, the season was rather less favourable than the average of summers, giving, therefore, good encouragement for further operations.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) GEORGE RENNIE.

HELIGOLAND.

HELIGOLAND.

No. 44.

(No. 12.) No. 44.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor HINDMARSH to Earl GREY.

MY LORD, Heligoland, November 1, 1849.

Enclosure No. 1. Enclosure No. 2. I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1848, together with my Report thereon.

Enclosure No. 3. This Report has been delayed to enable me to forward with it one of several plans which have been drawn for the purpose of showing the possibility of constructing a harbour here, a subject of great interest to the island.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) J. HINDMARSH.

Encl. in No. 44.

Enclosure in No. 44.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S REPORT accompanying the Blue Book for 1848.

1. HELIGOLAND being little more than a rock, containing about 2000 inhabitants, chiefly fishermen, there can have been comparatively little change in the social condition of its people even in the course of the three years that have intervened since the last Report.

2. The year 1848, remarkable for its political convulsions throughout the neighbouring continent, including all the towns with which this island is most intimately connected, was here unattended with the slightest disturbance, although it may be said that the only means for enforcing order and government consists in the influence of the Lieutenant-Governor's character and position, and the degree of moral force which it carries.

3. The island has been made the abode of some refugees compromised in the neighbouring continental revolutions; but their conduct has given no room for the slightest complaint.

4. The only cases requiring the use of any coercion were two petty assaults: the offenders in both cases underwent short imprisonments.

5. In the government of this island the greatest cause of trouble is occasioned by the difficulty of obtaining an efficient police force, zealous in enforcing the laws and regulations of the island, even where they are obnoxious to individuals. This

MAP
OF
HELIGOLAND.

North Roads

South Roads

Cliff

Upper Town

Lower Town

Sand Island

HELIGOLAND,

To the Eider Light-vessel, 24 Miles.

Dº	Elbe	Dº	18 Dº
Dº	Weser	Dº	24 Dº
Dº	Jahde	26 Miles.	
Dº	Hever	24 Dº	

Sylt

Föhr

Husum

Hever

Eider

Tönningen

HELIGOLAND

Elbe

Weser

Jahde

Neuwerk

Cuxhaven

Glückstadt

HAMBURG

Stade

Bremerhaven

J. Arrowsmith, Lith.

cannot excite surprise when it is remembered that constable and offender, whoever they may be, must be related to one another more or less distantly.

6. The municipal body of the island, the "Vorsteherschaft," is composed of burghers, selected by the magistrates. The selections are previously assented to by the Lieut.-Governor, and care has been taken to choose from every party. In so small a place, a careful selection must be taken to fairly represent the community.

7. It is proper, however, to mention that the Lieut.-Governor has had an application requesting the introduction of an elective system. This application was from the most wealthy but least numerous class, the largest portion of the inhabitants being the fishermen, who are well contented with the present system. It seems, therefore, that the general rule that it is inexpedient to force reforms on a people before they desire it, must prevent any change until a better educated generation peoples the island.

8. The condition of the people has been improving for some years. The year 1848, however, in Heligoland as elsewhere, was not attended with the usual amount of prosperity. The Danish blockade of that year, estimated to have done as much injury to Hamburg as the great fire of 1842, reflected on this island, Hamburg being the greatest market for Heligoland fish, and the revolutions in Germany prevented strangers from visiting the island for the purpose of bathing in their usual numbers.

9. It may be worth while to state that this island first became a bathing place in the year 1826, when the Heligolanders first availed themselves of the proximity of a sandy island, affording great natural advantages for bathing.

10. The principal cause of anxiety to the government of this island is the large debt which exists: the present amount is 85,903 marks (about 5,000*l.*) Before 1840 no interest had been paid for about three years; since that time there has been a gradual decrease.

Besides the reduction that has been effected, unwilling holders in the debt have all been paid off, new and willing creditors, when necessary, lending the requisite funds. Transfers from one holder to another not having taken place, the stock has, therefore, never been sold below par.

The interest of the debt is 4 per cent.

11. A great addition to the resources of the island has been afforded by the discovery of a very valuable bed of oysters, from which 70,000 oysters are obtained once or twice a-week during the season. It has been represented to the Lieut.-Governor that by the Schleswig-Holstein law in force here the oyster fishery belongs to the Crown, and that if it were assumed and let by tender it would produce a considerable sum, which might be advantageously employed in the construction of several public works of great importance to the island. To render the law undoubted on this point would, perhaps, require the authority of an Act of Parliament, or an Order in Council. It may be presumed that if Her Majesty's Government afforded such a facility for collecting a revenue from the fishery, that they would not object to give it up to local purposes. As any rent or royalty would in the end be paid by the fishermen, it would be difficult to collect, unless they could be previously brought to see the advantage to their own interests, which the proposed source of revenue would bring them.

12. The greatest benefit that could be conferred on Heligoland would be the construction of a harbour, which would afford shelter to boats and small vessels, and at the same time prevent the further waste of the island from the action of the sea.

Previous to the year 1721, Heligoland and Sandy island were joined together by a sandy isthmus. On the first day of that year a storm separated the two islands, and in a few days the passage was deep enough to allow a large ship to pass between. Since that time Sandy Island has been gradually decreasing, rendering the roadstead more open and dangerous. This has increased the risk in keeping vessels here so much that their number has become fewer from year to year, and the Heligolanders have changed from the pursuit of their active and industrious calling as fishermen and pilots to being lodging-house keepers, dependent for their livelihood upon attending to the wants and luxuries of their bathing visitors.

13. The accompanying map of Heligoland and Sandy Island, which is more correct than any that has yet been published, will show the position of the reefs, extending from both islands. A protection from the comparatively smooth sea

HELIGOLAND.

which passes over these reefs is all that is required to make a harbour affording shelter to boats and small vessels. It will also be seen from the map that Heligoland is in the vicinity of five of the most important rivers of Germany. These rivers being frozen in winter, a large number of ships are stopped, perhaps suddenly, by the ice, and even if a harbour here were not large enough to afford them shelter, they would derive great assistance from the development which a small harbour would give to the vessels and maritime interests of the island.

14. The alteration in the Navigation Laws will be beneficial to the island. Nearly all the vessels belonging to Heligoland are foreign built; it has, therefore, been impossible to give them British registers, and during the Danish blockade they were protected from capture as German vessels merely by the courtesy of the Danish commanders.

15. It is gratifying to state that the education of the people is in a satisfactory state. Two young and energetic schoolmasters have replaced others, and the schools are in very good order. For the trifling payment of 5*s*. a-year for each child, a good education in German and some instruction in English is obtained for the whole population. Instruction to a greater extent than is possible in the public schools is carried on for a small payment, during the private hours of the schoolmasters.

16. It may not be uninteresting to state that the language spoken on the island is an unwritten dialect of the language of ancient Friesland, which is not spoken elsewhere. Without some instruction in a foreign language, the Heligolanders are, therefore, cut off from all communication with the rest of the world.

17. The Lieut.-Governor may notice in conclusion that during a period marked by disturbances throughout Europe, Heligoland has preserved a uniform peace and quietness, without the exercise on the part of its rulers and teachers of other than moral and religious influences.

18. The following observations on the ornithology of the island may, perhaps, be new and not without interest:—

Ornithology of Heligoland.

19. A remarkable peculiarity in the natural history of Heligoland is the number of birds which visit the island. Birds are found here whose habitat extends northward from the 75th degree of north latitude, as Larus Sabinii; together with such as have their nesting place in the tropics, such as Grus Virgo, the Numidian crane.

20. The Himalaya mountains, Siberia, the United States of North America, and other countries, furnish the island with specimens.

The astonishing number of 300 different species have been obtained in this island. Among them, besides those already cited, the following are worthy of notice:—Falco Islandicus; Falco Rufipes; Turdus Whitei (belonging to the Himalaya; the specimen of this bird figured in Gould's Birds of Europe, plate 21 was from Heligoland, though there described as from Hamburg); Turdus Bechsteinei (Atrogularis); Turdus Lividus; Sylvia Galactodes, several times (Gould, plate 112); Sylvia Coerulecula (the blue-throated warbler, but having a red spot in the blue throat instead of a white one), in great numbers; Regulus Modestus (Dalmatian Regulus, Yar. Brit. Birds, vol. i. page 355); Anthus Ricardii, Anthus Rufugularis (Gould, plate 140); Metacilla Melanocephala (sometimes in considerable numbers), and another Wagtail, which has not yet been placed in the lists of European birds; Alanda Alpestris, Alanda Brachydactila; Emberiza Melanocephala, Emberiza Rufibarba (Syrian Hortulan), Emberiza Rustica (Gould, plate 177); Emberiza Pusilla, five or six times; Caprimulgus (Gould, plate 52); Charadrius Viginicus; Tringa Rufescens (Yar. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. page 57), &c. &c.

21. These and other rare and interesting specimens found on the island, are prepared and stuffed in a superior manner, and they are to be found in a collection of great interest to every ornithologist.

22. Notwithstanding the preceding large enumeration of birds that visit the island, it is singular how few, by choosing Heligoland as their breeding place, make it their real home. Those that breed here, except by mere accident, are but three in number, viz., the "Citizen of the World," the "Sparrow," some hundreds of the "Foolish Guillemont," and a few pair of the "Razorbill Auk." To these a few years since could be added one or two pair of the "Puffin" (Mormon Fratercula). Before Sandy Island was reduced to so small a circumference, it was

enlivened every spring by great numbers of different Gulls, Tern, Sandpipers (Tringa); a few pair of the "Common Shelldrake" (Anas Tadorna), and the "Oyster Catcher" (Haematopus Ostralegus). All these birds, finding Sandy Island no longer suitable for their purposes, have disappeared, and can now only be seen resting there during the time of migration.

23. During the two periods of annual migration, immense numbers of birds make their appearance, and being caught by means of extended nets and in other ways, form part of the earnings of the Heligolanders. The birds caught in this way are more particularly woodcocks, thrushes, and ducks. In the autumn woodcocks sometimes come in such numbers that from 200 to 300 have been caught in a morning. Once on the 21st of October, 1823, the astonishing number of 1,000 were caught during the day.

J. HINDMARSH, Lieut.-Governor.

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1849 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS

For the Year 1849.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

1850.

PART I.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1850.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

(*Comprising Reports received to June* 1850.)

NORTH AMERICA.

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
		1850.		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1. Sir D. Campbell.	June 4 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849 together with Explanatory Statement	
NEWFOUNDLAND . .	2. Sir J. G. Le Marchant	April 22 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849 . . .	
			IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1845–49 . .	
			Comparative Statement of the Quantity and Value of Oil exported, 1848–49 . . .	
			Ditto of Fish exported, 1848–49 . . .	
			Ships cleared outwards and entered inwards, 1848-49	
			Quantity of Wheat, Barley, and Oats ground at the Mills in District of St. John's . .	
			Report of the NEWFOUNDLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY . . .	

WEST INDIES.

	Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
GOVERNMENT OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.	BARBADOS . .	3. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	March 25 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849 . . .	1
				Number of Offences committed in the Windward Islands from 1844 to 1848 inclusive and in Barbados in 1849	1
				Rules and Regulations for the Common Gaol and District Houses of Correction at Barbados	1
	GRENADA . . .	4. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	March 28 .	Transmitting Copy of Despatch from Lieut-Governor accompanying Blue Book for 1849 with Governor's Reply	2
				Number of Prisoners indicted or tried before the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Years 1847–48–49	2
	TOBAGO	5. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	April 12 .	Enclosing Report of President of Tobago on Blue Book for 1849	2
	ST. LUCIA . . .	6. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	May 20 .	Enclosing Blue Book for 1849, together with Report of Lieut.-Governor thereon . .	3
				MILITARY EXPENDITURE incurred by Great Britain on account of the Island, 1848–49	3
				Summary of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the Colony, 1849	3
				Number of Children under Education, Marriages, Baptisms, Prisoners committed to Gaol, and convictions for Felonies, 1846–49 . .	3
				IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1848–49 . .	3
				Table showing the average rate of Daily Wages in each District, the average price of Muscovado sugar, and the proportion which the Wages bears to the net price of Sugar for the last half-years of 1846 and 1849 . .	3
				Amounts received for Taxation, 1836–49 .	4
GOVERNMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.	ANTIGUA . . .	7. Governor Higginson .	March 26 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with observations thereon	4
				Statement of the number of Sunday and Day Schools, with average Number of Scholars attending belonging to each Denomination, 1848–49	4
	ST. KITTS . . .	8. Governor Higginson.	April 9 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with Lieut.-Governor's Report thereon . . .	4
				Average attendance of Children at the Wesleyan and Moravian Schools, 1846-49 . .	4
	MONTSERRAT . .	9. Governor Higginson.	March 27.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849, with Report thereon from President administering the Government	4
				Appendix to Report	5

WEST INDIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
		1849.		
ISLANDS. MONTSERRAT—*cont.*			REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, 1848–49 .	51
			Details of Comparative Revenue, 1848–49 . .	51
			IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1848–49 . .	51
			Quantities of Sugar, Rum, and Molasses exported, 1848–49	53
			Attendance at Schools	52
			Computation of all expenses incidental to ten hogsheads of Sugar, weighing 15 cwt. each .	53
			Tabular Summary on the State of the Crops, Provisions, &c. in Montserrat . . .	57
			Return of Births, Marriages, Deaths, attendance on Schools, and expense of Schools for 10 Years from 1840 to 1849 . . .	58
			Documents relating to the Epidemic prevailing in Montserrat	58
NEVIS	10. Acting-Governor Mackintosh.	May 11 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849, together with Despatch from Mr. President Shortland accompanying it	63
DOMINICA . . .	11. Governor Higginson	April 5 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with Report thereon from Lieut.-Governor Macdonald .	65

AFRICA.

PE OF GOOD HOPE .	12. Sir H. G. Smith .	Oct. 26 .	Enclosing Blue Book for 1848	67
			Description of the New Divisions and Boundaries	68
			Number and Amount of Post Office Money Orders issued, 1847–48	71
			Abstract of the EXPENDITURE of the Colony, 1847–48	72
			Sums voted to the several Religious Communities receiving aid from Government, 1848 . .	75
			Abstract of the Ecclesiastical Return for 1848 .	76
			Return of Crown Lands granted on Perpetual Quit-rent, and sold on Freehold Tenure, in 1847 and 1848	77
			Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to the Cape in 1847 and 1848	80
			Report of the Central Board of Commissioners of Public Roads, 1847	82
			Financial Position of the Central Board in regard to Road-rates	87
			Report of the Central Board of Commissioners of Public Roads for 1848	88
		1850.		
LD COAST	13. Lieut.-Governor Fitzpatrick.	March 10	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849	93
			Extent of Country acknowledging British control upon the Gold Coast	93
			Extinction of the Slave Trade and increase of Commerce in the Territory	94

EASTERN COLONIES.

YLON	14. Viscount Torrington	May .	Report on Blue Book for 1849	98
			EXPENDITURE for Four Years, 1846–49 .	100
			IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1848–49 . .	101
			Value of Rice and Paddy exported, 1848–49 .	101
			Amount of Specie imported from India, 1848–49 .	101
			Duty collected, 1848–49	102
			Revenue derived from Imports and Exports, 1847–49	103
			Cinnamon exported, 1847–49	103
			Amount of Coffee Crop, 1848–49	103
			Returns of Cash Balances of the General Treasury, and of the Six Provincial Cutcherries, first Six Months of 1849	106
			Balances available for Government purposes .	106
			Returns of Cash Balances last Six Months of 1849	107
			Balances available for Government purposes .	107
NG KONG	15. Governor Bonham .	April 2 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849 . . .	109
			REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, 1849 . .	110

EASTERN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Pa
HONG KONG—*continued.*		1849.	POPULATION, 1848–49	1
			IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1849 . . .	1
			Report of Surveyor-General on the Works undertaken during the Year	1
			Further Report from Surveyor-General on the Progress of his Department during the year .	1
			Census of Hong Kong	1
			Number of Persons resident in Houses occupied by Chinese, 31st December, 1849 . . .	1
			Number and Descriptions of Chinese Vessels anchored or plying in the Harbours and Bays of Hong Kong, 31st December, 1849 . .	1
			Number of Prisoners confined in Victoria Gaol, 1849	1
			Mortality amongst the Chinese during the year 1849	1
			Report of Colonial Surgeon for 1849, on the Climate and Diseases of Hong Kong . . .	1
			Disease and Death in the Police, 1849 . .	1
			Diseases treated in the Government Civil Hospital, 1849	1
			Sickness and death amongst the Police in 1847–49	1
			Prisoners in Victoria Gaol, and sickness and death amongst them, 1849	1
			Number and Proportion of Cases of Sickness and Death to all persons employed by Government, 1849	1
			Fixed European population of Hong Kong, 1849, with the proportion of Deaths . . .	1
			Entire population of Hong Kong, and proportion of deaths in 1847–48–49	1
			Report of the Committee on the State of the Three Chinese Schools receiving Government assistance, 1849	1
			Number and Cargoes of Chinese Junks which have visited the port of Victoria during the year 1849	1
			Number of Persons apprehended in the years 1848–49	1
			Criminal Cases tried in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, 1849	1
			Criminal Cases tried in the High Court of Admiralty of Hong Kong, 1849	1
			Cases tried and Actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice-Admiralty Courts of Hong Kong during the year 1849	1
			Causes under cognizance at the Chief Magistrate's Office during the year 1849, with the mode of disposal	1

REPORTS

EXHIBITING

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(No. 40.) No. 1. No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., to Earl Grey.

Government House, Prince Edward Island,
June 4, 1850.
(Received June 17, 1850.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the annual Blue Book for 1849, together with an explanatory statement, as required by Earl Ripon's Circular Despatch of the 10th January, 1830.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) DONALD CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT to accompany the Blue Book for Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1849.

Civil Establishment.

The Civil Establishment consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, whose salary is voted by the Imperial Parliament, Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Secretary, Registrar and Clerk of the Council, Surveyor-General, Clerk of the Crown, and Provost-Marshal, whose salaries were also heretofore voted by the Imperial Parliament, but which ceased to be so provided after the 31st March 1849. These officers' salaries were voted for one year only from the above date, upon a reduced scale, by the Colonial Legislature, with the exception of the Provost-Marshal. Besides the before-mentioned officers, there are others in the Civil Establishment of the colony who are paid for their services out of the Colonial Revenue. These are the Assistant-Judge and Master of the Rolls, who receives a salary of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the Treasurer, who receives a salary of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the Collector of Import for Charlotte Town, who receives a salary of 173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; twelve Collectors of Import at the different outports, who are paid for their services by a per centage on the duties collected by them respectively; a Solicitor-General and a Registrar in Chancery, who receive no salaries but who are remunerated for their services by certain fees attached to their respective offices. There is a Sub-Inspector and Adjutant-General of Militia, who receives a salary from the colony of 50*l.* per annum; there are also various other offices of minor importance, the holders of which are paid out of the resources of the colony.

There are also a Comptroller of Navigation Laws, and Searcher and Clerk, at the port of Charlotte Town, whose salaries are paid by the Receiver-General of Customs; there are likewise five Sub-Collectors of Customs at the outports of Cascumpeque, Richmond Bay, Three Rivers, and Colville Bay respectively, who are appointed by the Commissioners of Customs, but whose salaries are paid by the colony.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue of the island in 1849 amounted to 12,411*l.* 0*s.* 10¾*d.*, independently of the Parliamentary grant of 2,267*l.* 10*s.*, and was derived principally from an impost of 10*d.* currency per gallon on wines and spirits, and 2*d.* per gallon upon ale, porter, and strong beer imported into the island, under two permanent Colonial Legislative enactments of 25 Geo. III. cap. 4, and 35 Geo. III. cap. 10. The amount received under these Acts is 535*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*, and is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for making and repairing roads and other necessary purposes of the Government. An additional impost of 1*s.* 5*d.* currency per gallon on rum, 2*s.* 5*d.* per gallon on brandy, gin, and cordials, 2*s.* 2*d.* per gallon on wines, 1*d.* per gallon on ale and porter, and a duty of 8*d.* per gallon on spirits distilled in the island; 4*d.* per pound on tea, 4*d.* per pound on manufactured, and 2*d.* per pound on unmanufactured tobacco, and an *ad valorem* duty on all goods, wares, and merchandize, varying from 2½ to 10 per cent. under an annual Colonial Legislative enactment; this Act produced the sum of 8,080*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* An assessment of 2*s.* currency on every 100 acres of improved, and 5*s.* currency on every 100 acres of unimproved land, in the several townships in the island, 4*s.* on each unimproved town, pasture, common, and water lot, and 2*s.* on every improved lot in the town and royalty of Charlotte Town, and 1*s.* 4*d.* on each improved and 2*s.* 8*d.* on each unimproved town, pasture, and water lot in the towns and royalties of George Town and Prince Town, by a Colonial enactment of 11 Victoria, cap. 7, passed for 15 years; the produce of this Act in 1849 amounted to 1,970*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.* The foregoing are the principal sources of revenue, besides which there is a duty payable upon licenses to retail spirituous liquors, a tonnage duty on vessels for the support of light-houses, and maintaining buoys and beacons, the receipts of the Post Office, and interest payable on bonded duties after they become due.

The revenue of 1849 exceeded the revenue of 1848 by the sum of 599*l.* 3*s.* 6¾*d.*, principally on account of a greater portion of the land assessment, due in 1848, having been paid in 1849.

The Parliamentary grant of 2,267*l.* 10*s.* was appropriated as follows: to the Lieutenant-Governor 1,375*l.*, being his salary for one year, 500*l.* to the pension of the late Lieutenant-Governor, C. D. Smith, and the balance, being 392*l.* 10*s.*, to the salaries of the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Secretary and Registrar, the Surveyor-General, the Clerk of the Crown, and the Provost Marshal, to the 31st March, when their salaries ceased to be paid by the Imperial Government.

It will be seen that the expenditure of 1849 was less than that of 1848 by the sum of 3,288*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d*, and that the difference lies chiefly in the appropriations on roads, bridges, and wharves, and on public buildings, although it exceeded the revenue by the sum of 748*l.* 16*s.* 11¼*d.* The principal items of expenditure are the civil establishment, 4,905*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; roads, bridges, and wharves, 2,003*l.* 5*s.*; expenses of the Legislature, 1,468*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; district schools, 1,062*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; mails, 734*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; Crown prosecutions, 412*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; expenses of gaols, &c., 369*l.* 5*s.*; public printing, &c., 490*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; grants to indigent persons, 230*l.* 10*s.*; interest on outstanding Treasury warrants, 1,174*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.*; Boards of Health, 236*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*; Lunatic Asylum and House of Industry, 278*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*; Royal Agricultural Society, 200*l.*; and 563*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the distribution of seed grain to destitute settlers, as detailed in page

Judicial Establishment.

The judicial establishment of the island consists of a Chief Justice and three assistant justices, one of whom only is professionally educated.

The Supreme Court sits four times a-year in Charlotte Town and twice a-year at Saint Eleanors, in Prince County, and twice a-year at George Town, in King's County.

The Chief Justice also presides in the Instance Court of Vice-Admiralty.

The Lieutenant-Governor presides in the Court of Chancery, in which he is assisted by a Master of the Rolls, who is also an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court; the Lieutenant-Governor also presides in the Criminal Court of Vice-Admiralty, and in the Court of Marriage and Divorce.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

This establishment consists of seven clergymen, stationed respectively at Charlotte Town, George Town, Saint Eleanors, Port Hill, Crapaud, and Milton. The rector of Charlotte Town, who is also ecclesiastical commissary, receives 100*l.* a-year from the Imperial Government, 100*l.* a-year from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and 36*l.* a-year as officiating chaplain to the garrison, besides surplice fees. He has no parsonage house, and is assisted in his duties by a curate, whose services are paid for by the parishioners.

The other five clergymen are wholly supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has also liberally contributed to the erection of all the churches in the island.

About half the population consists of Roman Catholics. The different religious persuasions, according to the Census taken in 1847, were as follows:—Roman Catholics, 27,147; members of the Church of England, 6,530; members of the Church of Scotland, 9,895; Dissenters from ditto, 10,507; Wesleyan Methodists, 3,659; Baptists, 2,900; other denominations, 1,710: total population, 62,348.

Education.

There is an academy in Charlotte Town, established under an Act of the Colonial Legislature of the 10th Geo. IV. cap. 9, and endowed with 200*l.* a-year. The masters are appointed by certain trustees, and were increased from two to three by the Act of 6 Victoria, cap. 21; the head master being therein assigned 100*l.* a-year, the second master 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the third master 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year, in addition to the tuition money paid by the students, which is divided as follow: one-half to the head master, one-third to the second master, and one-sixth to the third master. There are also apartments in the academy for the two senior masters.

There is also a National School in Charlotte Town, the master of which resides in the building, and receives 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the Colonial Government.

Besides the before-named establishments, there are 122 district schools in different parts of the island, the masters and mistresses of which having previously undergone an examination by a Board of Education, established for that purpose, receive an annual allowance from the Government varying from 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, according to their respective qualifications and the locality of the schools; the sums thus expended in 1849 is already stated to have been 1,062*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* A visitor of schools is appointed for each county, whose duty it is to inspect the district schools established therein half-yearly, and report their efficiency after each inspection to the Board of Education, for which he receives an annual salary of 22*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Commerce.

The commerce of the island consists in the exchange of its agricultural produce, ships built in the island, and a small quantity of fish for British manufactures and other articles of necessary consumption. The mercantile intercourse is chiefly carried on with Great Britain, the neighbouring colonies, and the United States. The number of vessels built in the island in 1849 was 88. As these vessels, with few exceptions, were built for foreign markets, they must be considered a most important article of export, exceeding in value the whole of the other exportations from the island.

Government House, 31st May 1850.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND

No. 2.

(No. 19.) No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT to Earl GREY.

Government House, St. John, Newfoundland,
April 22, 1850.
(Received May 14, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the statistical returns that form the Blue Book for 1849; accompanied at the same time with my Report upon the state of the colony generally throughout the past year.

SECTION 1.—*Imports and Exports.*

1. The returns furnished exhibit an increase both in the estimated value of imports, and in that of the exports as compared with the previous year; the increase in our import trade being, however, of but trifling amount: the return of imports being 770,190*l.* as against 769,628*l.* in the year 1848; an increase in the year of 562*l.* And of exports, 876,567*l.* against 837,581*l.*, in the year 1848; showing an increase of 38,986*l.*

2. The following tables, exhibiting a comparative statement of the export and import trade of the colony for the three years subsequent to the year 1846 (in which year the colony was subjected to such ruinous losses by fire in the town of St. John's, by tempest on the coast, as well as by a general failure in the fisheries and potato crop) show a gradual and marked improvement in our commercial affairs; and although, when compared with the trade the colony carried on in the year 1845, a deficiency to a large extent still exists, yet, I think, taking a review of the whole period from the date of those disastrous occurrences, we may safely both congratulate ourselves on the progress we have made, and also indulge in the hope of prosperity and abundance being again, under the blessing of Divine Providence, shed abroad throughout all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this island:—

	£.		£.
Exports in the year 1845 .	939,436	Imports in the year 1845 .	801,330
„ „ 1846 (year of the fire, &c.)	759,103	„ „ 1846 .	802,247
„ „ 1847 .	806,565	„ „ 1847 .	843,409
„ „ 1848 .	837,581	„ „ 1848 .	769,628
„ „ 1849 .	876,567	„ „ 1849 .	770,190

Thus our export trade in 1849, although less by 62,869*l.*, when compared with that in 1845, shows an increase of 117,464*l* over that in 1846, the year of disasters; an increase of 70,002*l.* over that in 1847, and an increase of 38,986*l.* over that of 1848.

Our import trade in 1849 is less by 31,140*l.*. when compared with that in 1845, and in the two following years the deficiency appears much greater; a decrease of 32,057*l.*, when compared with 1846, and the still larger decrease of 73,219*l.*, when compared with 1847; but the great difference in these two years was occasioned by the merchants having to replace so large an amount of stores and goods consumed in the fire, as well as by the importation of materials requisite for the rebuilding of the town.

SECTION 2.—*Fisheries.*

1. The catch of seals in the spring of 1849 being below an average fishery, there appears a very considerable falling off in that branch of our export trade

both in seal oil and skins as compared with 1848. The decrease in the value of oil exported may be taken at 51,019*l.*, and in that of the skins at 24,646*l.*

2. The following table will best exhibit the quantity and value of the oil exported from the colony in the past year, compared with that of the year preceding:—

OILS.

Description.	1849				1848			
	Quantity.			Value.	Quantity.			Value.
	Tuns.	Hhds.	Galls.	£.	Tuns.	Hhds.	Galls.	£.
Seal	4,190	1	14	109,890	6,507	2	18	160,909
Whale	96	3	15	2,234	46	1	55	1,119
Cod	4,300	3	38	98,442	3,725	1	39	87,622
Dog Fish	0	3	36	20	4	2	53	37
Pothead	8	1	59	192	35	1	6	892
Dregs and Blubber	379	2	17	2,964	385	2	53	2,893
Total	8,976	3	53	213,742	10,705	0	35	253,472

The number of seal skins exported in the year 1849 amounted to 306,072, the value of which is estimated at 33,780*l.*; while in the year 1848 the number of these skins exported amounted to 521,604, and their value estimated at 58,426*l.*

In our export trade in 1849 of seal and other oils and seal skins, the items showing a decrease are,—

	£.
Seal skins	24,646
Seal oil	51,019
Dog-fish	17
Pothead	700

The items showing an increase are,—

	£.
Whale oil	1,115
Cod oil	10,820
Dregs and blubber	71

Showing a total decrease in the past year of 64,376*l.*

3. Our cod fisheries, as the following return will show, were very productive in the past year; and in the export of cod fish in 1849, as compared with 1848, there is the large augmentation of 254,801 quintals; the value of our export of that article showing an increase of 96,804*l.* over that of the year 1848:—

FISH.

Description.	1849			1848		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
			£.			£.
Dry Cod	1,175,167	Quintals	588,728	920,366	Quintals	491,924
Core	122	,,	60	18	,,	10
Sounds and Tongues	241	Packages	101	173	Packages	70
Caplin	377	,,	98	585	,,	162
Herrings	11,471	Barrels	5,671	13,872	Barrels	7,644
Salmon	5,911	,,	10,815	3,822	,,	6,597
Trout	9	,,	9	..		..
Total	..		605,482	..		506,407

Showing an increase in 1849, when compared with 1848, of 99,075*l.*

4. The total value of the export of our fisheries in the year 1849 amounted to 853,004*l.*, while that in the year preceding was 818,305*l.*; showing thereby in the past year an increase of 34,699*l.*

SECTION 3.—*Shipping.*

1. Of the general commerce of the island the number of ships that cleared outwards was,—

	Ships.	Tons.
To Great Britain . .	125	16,530
British Colonies . .	545	56,820
United States . .	43	5,156
Foreign States . .	364	48,568

Making, in all, 1,077 ships, containing 127,074 tons, and navigated by 7,942 seamen.

The number that entered inwards was,—

	Ships.	Tons.
From Great Britain . .	205	30,230
British Colonies . .	437	38,313
United States . .	151	19,796
Foreign States . .	356	43,982

Making, in all, 1,149 ships, containing 132,321 tons, and navigated by 8,070 seamen; exhibiting in both branches an increase on the trade of the preceding year.

2. The following statement shows the number of vessels registered in this colony in the years 1848 and 1849 :—

	No.	Tons.
1848 . .	954	59,638
1849 . .	970	59,501

Of the above vessels, 19, admeasuring 794 tons, were built in this colony, and registered in 1848; and 30, admeasuring 1,055 tons, in 1849.

In 1848 there were 110 vessels registered *de novo*, and in 1849, 103 vessels.

SECTION 4.—*Agriculture.*

1. The progress made by the colony in agricultural pursuits has been both steady and encouraging during the past year. In addition to the supplies of seeds (wheat, barley, oats, as also vegetables and various sorts of garden seeds) imported by the Agricultural Society, several thousand bushels of seed-corn of the best and most suitable description were imported by the Government for general distribution throughout the colony.

2. The results of the harvest were most satisfactory both in yield and quality; thereby fully proving the capabilities of the soil and climate of Newfoundland for the production of grain crops. The wheat was found to weigh, with very few exceptions, not less than 60 lb. to the bushel, and the oats and barley maintained a proportionate character.

3. The following return shows the amount of wheat, barley, and oats (the produce of last season) ground at the mills in the district of St. John's :—

	Imperial Bushels.	Imperial Bushels.
Wheat grown in St. John's District . .	1,943	
Wheat brought from Outports . .	393	
		2,336
Barley grown in St. John's District . .	344	
Barley brought from Outports . .	31	
		375
Oats grown in St. John's District . .	129	
Oats brought from Outports . . .	140	
		269
Total		2,980

4. I am happy also to be able to observe that the disease affecting our potato crop appeared last season in a more mitigated aspect, and has been far less destructive in its ravages than in the three preceding years.

5. I enclose a copy of the report of the proceedings of the Agricultural Society in 1849.

SECTION 5.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

1. The amount of customs duties raised in the year 1849 is 56,379*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; showing an increase of 2,441*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, when compared with the duties raisedin the preceding year. The customs duties showing this increase are those raised under the Colonial Acts; their amount for 1849 being 52,796*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; an increase of 4,641*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* over the amount raised under this head in 1848, the amount of that year being 48,154*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Under the Imperial Acts the duties show a decrease on the year of 2,200*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; the sums received in 1849 being 3,583*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* against 5,783*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, raised under this head in 1848.

2. The total revenue of the colony in the year 1849 amounted to 69,405*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, an increase of 10,104*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* over that of the year preceding; the revenue in 1848 being 59,300*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; but in the past year the sum of 7,991*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, raised under a Loan Act, is taken into account; for, without that, the expenditure of the past year would have exceeded the revenue; the total expenditure for 1849 being 66,261*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; an increase of 3,550*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, when compared with the expenditure of 1848, the amount in that year being 62,711*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

3. Although under the head of "Relief to the poor" there appears the large expenditure of 12,552*l.* 16*s.*, yet I am happy in now having it in my power to report to your Lordship the most satisfactory results of the system adopted by the Government for checking the increasing pauperism of the colony, and detailed in my Despatch to your Lordship, No. 29, dated the 12th June, 1849.

4. The rules and regulations then framed by my Council for the future administration of pauper relief have now been in operation upwards of nine months, and I feel confident your Lordship will agree with me in considering the progress we have made during that period most satisfactory in arresting the evils which was threatening to involve the finances of the colony in hopeless embarrassment; and a steady perseverance on the part of the executive in the same course they have begun promises, moreover, in a short time to entirely eradicate from the minds of the lower classes the habit they had acquired of depending on the aid of the Government for their entire support and subsistence, and to infuse in their minds that better spirit of self-dependence, as well as the necessity of henceforth placing their reliance on their own exertions, as also practising far greater frugality than heretofore has been their wont. The amount expended in the last six months of the past year under the new system was only 1,769*l* 8*s.* 6*d.*; and all the real necessities of the poor have during that time been in every instance both fairly as well as fully met; and in the vote taken for the current year, the relief of the entire poor of the colony has been estimated at 3,500*l.*, and, adding the expenses of Hospital and Lunatic Asylum to that amount, in all at 4,900*l.*, thereby effecting a saving on the year of 7,652*l.*; and I confidently expect to keep the expenditure within that estimate.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2.

REPORT of the NEWFOUNDLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society took place in the Committee Room, Commercial Buildings, on Wednesday last, (Laurence O'Brien, Esq., President, in the Chair,) when the following Report was read and adopted :—

On submitting the following Report of the proceedings of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society during the past year, we feel great satisfaction in stating, that by the blessing of Divine Providence our humble efforts to promote the objects of the Society, in distributing seeds and in endeavouring to induce better and more improved modes of husbandry, have been eminently successful, and that the result of the labour and attention bestowed on the cultivation of the soil has been amply remunerative, and fully confirm the anticipations of those who have been induced to enterprize it.

In the early part of the season the Committee procured and distributed such varieties of seeds as could be obtained by them, and were judged suitable to the soil and climate; the experience of former years had so satisfactorily proved the utility of using such as had been acclimatized, that they would have proceeded to a much greater extent if the funds at the disposal of the Society had not restricted them, and as the advantages resulting are now so mani-

NEWFOUNDLAND.

fest, they indulge the hope that more ample means will enable them on future occasions to meet the wants and encourage the industrial habits of those who may not be able to procure seed for themselves.

The Society have gratefully to acknowledge the wise and willing aid they have received from the Legislature, as well by the countenance and support accorded to them, as by the pecuniary means which it placed at their disposal, thereby enabling them to carry out their views and objects with so much greater efficiency, and they trust that the finances of the colony will permit the General Assembly to increase the grants heretofore made for the encouragement of agriculture, and the consequent production of the necessaries of life.

The Society is fully aware, that however well directed its efforts may be, and even with the best exertions it could possibly make, those efforts and exertions would be comparatively powerless, and the sphere of its usefulness would be very limited indeed, if it had not been for the liberal support and constant co-operation accorded to it during late years by the Local Government.

They rightly judged that a full development and judicious combination of all the available resources of the colony are alone best calculated to promote and secure the prosperity and happiness of the people, and that the cultivation of the soil, whilst it in no way interfered with or retarded the ordinary operations of our fisheries, would afford employment to many, who could not otherwise profitably dispose of their time, and that in return, it would yield, if not abundance, at least as much as would well repay their toils, and secure them against those wants and casualties with which they had been so often visited. Influenced by these considerations, his Excellency the Governor has spared no pains, and has been unremitting in his exertions to promote and extend the cultivation of the soil, and to bring into operation all the resources of the land; and short as the time has been during which these experiments have been in active progress, his Excellency has doubtless the satisfaction of seeing that his most sanguine anticipations are being fully realized.

Since the failure of the potato crop, and during the continuance of the disease, the attention of the farmers has been naturally directed to the cultivation of grain, and it is gratifying to observe, that with very few exceptions, the result has been satisfactory both in yield and quality. The quantity of barley and oats, independent of wheat, grown, and dressed at the Farmers' Mill, River Head, alone, during the autumn, and still coming in daily, sufficiently demonstrates the important fact, that the culture of our corn is no longer confined to a scanty green crop, to help in feeding cattle, but now results in the production of a primary article of human food. Our wheat is found to weigh, with very few exceptions, not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and our oats and barley maintain a proportionate character. With a view to encourage this important branch of our agriculture, his Excellency caused several thousand bushels of seed corn, of the best and most suitable description, to be imported from various places, and distributed among the farmers throughout the colony. The result has been highly advantageous; the harvest has yielded a fair return, and due care has been taken to mark and ascertain the varieties of seed which appear to be best suited to our soil and climate.

The Society thankfully acknowledge the solicitude manifested by the Governor, that the breed of cattle here should be improved and encouraged. With this view his Excellency has imported two cows and a bull of the Ayrshire breed. The bull has been placed at the Grove Farm, in the care of Mr. Jocelyn. Of the character of the Ayrshire cow it is unnecessary to say more than that the one imported yields now, without having bestowed on it any more care or trouble than upon the ordinary cattle, almost double the quantity of milk that can be obtained from the ordinary cow of the colony.

The prizes offered for competition by his Excellency last season, produced a show of fat cattle in the park fronting Government House, in March last, such as never had been witnessed here before, and would not have disgraced the English market. His Excellency in person handed over the prizes to the successful competitors, and on doing so stated, that he should feel happy in giving similar prizes for the next year. The show of fat cattle for the ensuing year comes off on the 12th of March next.

Those prizes also which his Excellency so liberally offered and paid to those who, by their skill and industry, had reclaimed and brought under cultivation the greatest quantity of ground, and for the best and most approved samples of grain, of various kinds, and of vegetables, butter, and cheese, have been attended with the happiest results. The exhibition, which was held in October last, in the great hall of the Market House Building, in competition for these prizes, excited the wonder and astonishment of many who had been present at exhibitions in the old countries, and who a few years ago could not be induced to believe that our soil was capable of yielding such fine samples. The hall on this occasion was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, the band of the Royal Newfoundland Companies was, through the courtesy of the Commanding Officer, in attendance, and his Excellency, as on former occasions, handed the several prizes with suitable and encouraging observations to each of the successful competitors. His Excellency has been pleased to offer an additional prize of 10*l.* for the ensuing and succeeding years, to be called "The Le Marchant Prize." With a view that no part of our population who may be industriously inclined may want useful and profitable employment, his Excellency has taken measures to import and secure the services of a man and his wife to instruct those who may be desirous to learn the operation of spinning and weaving flax and wool. The Society strongly recommend the attention of the labouring classes to this important branch of industry; it is one universally pursued throughout the neighbouring colonies; it is well known that one pound weight of wool will produce one yard of good warm cloth, and of much better texture than is usually purchased in the shops; and as the expense in producing it is scarcely anything beyond the time, which in too many instances is unprofitably spent, it is hoped that the homespun of Newfoundland will soon become as generally

known and valued as the other productions of the country. The Society begs that those who have not witnessed the operation of clothmaking will satisfy themselves by visiting the St. John's Factory, where they will witness and be gratified by the proficiency already attained in this domestic manufacture. Should this measure succeed, as there is good reason to think it will, it will serve as a further inducement to pay more attention to the breed and increase of sheep, which would prove of great advantage.

It is highly gratifying to see enrolled among the members of the Agricultural Society, the names of so many of the respectable merchants of this place, who have been spending their lives in pursuing the trade and fisheries; it affords the strongest evidence of the fallacy of the opinions formerly prevalent, but of late years rapidly disappearing, that to encourage agriculture, and promote the cultivation of the soil, would necessarily create separate and conflicting interests. The facts already prove the contrary, for not only are the ordinary pursuits of the fisheries not impeded or in any wise interfered with, but it has now become evident that the best interests of the trade, and the moral and social condition of the people, are equally promoted by bringing to our aid all those valuable auxiliary resources, which by a proper application of our skill and industry our soil is capable of yielding to us, and the Society would now impress upon the minds of all the working classes, more particularly on those engaged in agricultural pursuits, that the present state and condition of the country requires that every one should renew, and if possible redouble his exertions in his respective position; and experience abundantly proves, that men capable of labour, relying under Providence on their own perseverance and industry, and having such facilities as are so easily attained in Newfoundland, will seldom fail in procuring a comfortable support and maintenance for themselves and their families.

It is a source of great satisfaction to observe that the disease affecting our potato crops has during this season assumed a more mitigated aspect, and has been much less destructive in its ravages: it is still, however, more or less extensive, but we indulge the hope that, by the blessing of Providence, and careful attention to the culture of the root, it may soon pass away. It behoves us in the mean time to bestow every care in the culture of our corn, and to apportion the various seeds to the different soils best fitted for their reception.

The hay crop is found to be much below an average one this season, perhaps to the extent of one-third; this deficiency, however, will not be so severely felt, as the increased quantity of corn raised, yielding also fodder, (which with a portion of the grain,) will enable the farmers to keep their cattle through the winter. The turnip crop has been abundant, and proves a very seasonable auxiliary. With regard to the turnip crop, the Society find by experience that those descriptions of that vegetable required for winter use and for cattle feeding (except Swedish, which should be sowed as early as possible) may with safety and advantage be sowed from the 18th to the 25th July, as by that period the fly, so destructive to the plant, has disappeared, and sufficient time remains to mature and save the crop before the advent of frost. Cods' heads green ploughed into the land a fortnight or three weeks before the seed is sowed is an infallible and excellent manure for turnips.

The cultivation of spring (or summer) vetches requires only to be generally known to be universally adopted; sowed with a little oats, as late even as the beginning of June, (but better if earlier,) they will yield a valuable crop of green fodder just at that period of the year when the pasture is eaten low and the after grass has not matured. About four bushels are sufficient for an acre, mixed with about half a bushel of oats.

The Society has ordered an assortment of seeds of the best description to arrive early in the spring, and they hope that the Legislature will enable them to repeat and increase their orders.

The treasurer's account, as hereunto annexed, exhibits the manner in which the funds placed at the disposal of the Committee have been disbursed during the past year. The Society regret to say, that the more pressing claims on its funds would not permit them to appropriate so much as they desired for prizes for the best cultivated farms.

Before closing this Report, the Agricultural Society, for themselves and for all others engaged in the cultivation of the soil, beg respectfully to tender their grateful and sincere thanks to his Excellency the Governor for the patronage and increasing co-operation with which his Excellency has been pleased to honour the Society, and for all those personal exertions which his Excellency has made in furtherance of the object. The Society beg to reiterate its thanks to this Legislature for the countenance it has shown to and the confidence it has reposed in it, and in conclusion, to say that no exertions shall be spared, on the part of the Society, in promoting and fostering the agricultural resources of the colony.

L. O'Brien, President.

A ballot for the election of officers of the Agricultural Society, for the ensuing year, resulted as follows:—

Bryan Robinson, Esq., President.

C. F. Bennett, Esq., } Vice-Presidents.
Hon. Joseph Noad, }

(Charles Simms and Andrew Milroy, Esquires, remaining in office as Vice-Presidents also.)

Thomas B. Job, Esq., Treasurer.

Mr. F. Templeman, Secretary.

Committee of Management:—Hon. E. M. Archibald, Hon. W. B. Row, L. O'Brien, Esq., Rev. T. F. H. Bridge, J. Clift, Esq., B. G. Garrett, Esq., S. Carson, Esq., M.D., E. Kielley, Esq., M.D., H. W. Hoyles, J. B. Bulley, J. Douglas, P. Kough, W. J. Ward, J. Seaton, M. Allen, M. Scanlan, and T. Byrne, Esquires.

BARBADOS.

No. 3. (No. 16.) No. 3.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H., to Earl Grey.

Windward Islands, Barbados, March 25, 1850.

(Received April 22, 1850.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of Barbados for 1849.

2. As the details do not materially vary from those of the preceding year, to which I generally adverted in my Report of the 27th April 1849 (Barbados, No. 20), I propose to confine my observations to those topics of immediate interest, to which it may be desirable that the attention of Her Majesty's Government should at the present time be directed.

3. Although the difficulties to which the island, in common with the other colonies of the West Indies, has lately been exposed cannot be considered to have been surmounted, there are indications of improvement, which I hope will continue to be progressive.

4. The exports which, in 1848, amounted to 659,073*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, were raised in the last year to 791,740*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; and the imports, which in 1848 were 432,016*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, amounted in 1849 to 591,478*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The public revenue has also been proportionably augmented.

5. In the last two years the seasons have been extremely favourable, and the colonies have also felt the effects of the general revival of trade. There is much, however, to be attributed to the exertions which have been locally made to surmount the pressure; the activity, intelligence, and frugality of the planters having been seconded by the industry and good conduct of the peasantry in a manner to indicate the resources on which the colonies must mainly rely for the restoration of their prosperity.

6. The extent to which the cultivation of sugar has predominated over other branches of productive industry to which the soil and climate are adapted has rendered it of late years the only important staple.

7. Thus, in 1849, the total value of the productions of the island exported was 653,626*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; of which 646,491*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* was the produce of the sugar plantations, and 7,134*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* the value of other productions.

8. At a former period, and especially in seasons when the sugar crops had failed or were unproductive, cotton was extensively cultivated; but at present it is confined to such lands as are unsuited to the growth of the sugar-cane, and the quantity raised is inconsiderable.

9. As the cultivation of cotton might become again an available resource, not only as an article of export, but from the employment it would afford to a number of persons who are unfit for the laborious work of the sugar plantations, I am not without hope that it will acquire some share of attention.

10. In so populous an island, and one in which an indigent class, the descendants of Europeans, can with difficulty obtain a precarious subsistence, owing to their unfitness to compete with the African in tropical field labour, the manufacture of cotton fabrics to some extent might be introduced with advantage. From the nature of the climate such factories would be comparatively inexpensive in their structure; and in a country so densely populated the conditions of all classes would be improved by partially directing their industry to manufactures.

11. From the application of skill and science in superseding the ruder methods which had formerly been practised in the production of sugar, the condition of the planter has been improved.

12. The soil of Barbados, although fertile, is light, and dependent on careful tillage to prevent its exhaustion; the practice of "*ratooning*," or cutting successive crops of canes, without replanting them, which prevails in the southern colonies, has not obtained. The canes are planted annually, either in fallow grounds, or those on which crops of Guinea corn, yams, potatoes, or other edibles have been raised in succession; and on some estates it has been recently

found advantageous to plant the canes more widely apart, by which the expense and labour of tillage have been abridged, and the quality and quantity of the produce improved.

13. The sugar boiled in *vacuo* is of finer grain, and being less subject to drainage than the ordinary Muscavado, this method of preparation is practised to some extent, although discouraged by the higher duty imposed on such sugars in England; and I submit, that in order to promote the improvement of sugars from the British colonies, these duties ought to be assimilated.

14. In estimating the relative progress of the colonies in wealth and improvement, the value of their staple productions cannot be assumed as the measure of their advancement.

15. In colonies where the returns upon capital and industry have been insufficient to support an absent proprietary, their resources have progressively accumulated; and these improvements have been accelerated in some cases by the introduction and investment of capital in reproductive works.

16. In these colonies, where the produce of estates has for the most part been exported in discharge of the claims of absent proprietors and mortgagees, such improvements have not obtained; and the general poverty of the people is strikingly contrasted with the value of the returns derived from their labour on the land.

17. This tendency may be counteracted by circumstances which may favour either the residence of proprietors, or the growth of a middle or farming class, as well as by the introduction of other branches of productive industry, but the improvement of the colonies would be materially assisted by encouragement for the execution of works of public utility.

18. If the necessary capital were obtained for such works on the terms of the loans tendered by Her Majesty's Government in 1848, advantages would be derived from such an application of the public credit, not only to the resident population but to the absent proprietors, in giving greater stability to property than can be expected to attach to it where an indigent peasantry, dependent on the land and stationary in condition, are rapidly increasing in numbers, and where but little opening is afforded for the formation of a middle class.

19. Various works might be recommended which would remunerate the outlay. The construction of an aqueduct for the more ample supply of the populous city and port of Bridgetown with water might be expected to afford a revenue to the city after reducing the capital, and relieving the inhabitants, and especially the poorer classes, from the serious deprivation to which they are at present subject.

20. A work of greater magnitude would be the establishment of a safe and commodious harbour for the shipping now exposed in Carlisle Bay.

21. The central position of this port to windward of the other colonies of the West Indies, and the salubrity of the climate, recommend it as a station well adapted for general commerce, as well as for the defence of our possessions in these seas. It would be desirable to ascertain by actual survey the expense that would attend the formation of such an harbour.

22. The small river which traverses the city is influenced by the tides, and if the channel were deepened it would afford ample space for the accommodation of the shipping and for the construction of wharfs and docks.

23. I enclose a plan of the city, on which the course of the river is delineated; and if the survey which I recommend should be executed, it would hereafter be open to consideration to what extent assistance might be afforded to the island for the execution of the work.

24. The census, which will be taken in the ensuing year (1851), will exhibit in detail the condition of the various classes of the community.

25. There is reason to believe that the population, large as it is, continues rapidly to increase, but without any material improvement in their condition.

26. It is with satisfaction that I can bear testimony to the disposition and capacity for improvement which characterizes the African race and their descendants; and while lamenting the slow progress in imparting to them the benefits of instruction, I am satisfied of their desire to avail themselves, to whatever extent, of the means which may be afforded to them.

27. Under the able direction of the Principal of Codrington College, the Rev. R. Rawle, the efficiency of that institution, and of the schools attached to it, has been greatly promoted. Through his exertions also a competent training

BARBADOS.

master has been engaged in England for the central school at Bridgetown, into which all classes are now admissible.

28. Where the coloured inhabitants have been entrusted with authority, the zeal they have manifested in support of the laws, and for the preservation of peace and order, has been highly creditable to them.

29. In the last year there has been a marked diminution in the number of offences committed, and which, with few exceptions, have not been of an aggravated character.

30. The discipline of the prisons has also been maintained without the degrading use of the lash, and by regulations which have held out inducements to industry and good conduct. On that subject I beg to refer to the intelligent Report of the Inspector of Prisons appended to the Returns, and to draw attention to the observations of the Inspector as to the deficiency of gaol accommodation, and the necessity which exists for the removal of the military prisoners to a provost prison in the garrison.

31. From an abstract return of offences committed from 1844 to 1849, in which, for the opportunity of comparison, the returns received from the other islands are included, it will be seen that the centesimal proportions to 1848 have been considerably less in Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, and Tobago, than in St. Lucia, being from $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. in the former, and $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in the latter, and also that in 1849, the proportion in Barbados was reduced from $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. to $\frac{13}{25}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. nearly.

32. In my Report for 1848, I recapitulated the advantages which might be expected to arise from a legislative union of these colonies, and in referring to that Report I have only further to observe that if such a measure should at any time be adopted, it would not be in accordance with the opinion which I have entertained on the subject that there should be any interference whatever with the local Assemblies of the several islands, or other forms of municipal government recognized within them. It would at the same time be conducive to their separate interests, as well as to the general advantage, that the right of levying duties upon commerce should be exclusively reserved to the General Assembly, to be applied towards the expenses of the general administration, and in aid of the credit of the several communities for undertakings of a permanent nature which they might desire to provide for without undue pressure upon their present resources, leaving each colony to defray its ordinary expenses from internal taxation. Under these arrangements I should anticipate that a new impulse would be given to the colonies in the combined effort they would be encouraged to make for their common benefit.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Encl. 1 in No. 3.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

ABSTRACT RETURN of the Number of Offences committed in the Windward Islands in five Years, from 1844 to 1848, inclusive, and in Barbados in 1849.

Name of Island.	Years.	Number of Offences in Five Years.			Average Number per Annum.	Population in 1844.	Centesimal Proportion.	REMARKS.
		Against the Person.	Against Property.	Total.				
Grenada .	1844 to 1848.	159	564	723	145	29,000	·5	The Population is taken from the Census of 1844, and as it has since increased, the centesimal proportion for the subsequent years would be diminished.
St. Vincent .	,, ,,	332	399	731	146	28,000	·52	
Tobago . .	,, ,,	144	240	384	77	13,200	·57	
Barbados .	,, ,,	1,439	2,826	4,265	853	122,190	·6	
St. Lucia .	,, ,,	300	954	1,254	251	21,000	1·2	
Barbados .	1849.	271	374	645	..	..	·52	The Returns from the other islands not received.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

RULES and REGULATIONS for the COMMON GAOL and DISTRICT HOUSES of CORRECTION of BARBADOS; approved and confirmed by the Governor in Council, on the 18th December, 1849.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, entitled "An Act for the better government of Prisons in the West Indies," which received Her Majesty's assent on the 4th day of August, 1838, and was proclaimed in this island on the 15th day of October in the same year, it is amongst other things enacted, that with respect to the prisons of each colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor and Council of such colony, to make rules for the government of the prisons. It is ordered by the Governor and Council of the island of Barbados, that all former rules for the government of the Gaol of Bridgetown and District Houses of Correction shall be revoked and annulled, and that in lieu thereof, the following rules shall be henceforth established, viz.:—

Internal Arrangements of the Prison.

1. All prisoners shall be strictly searched by the gaoler, or by the matron, if a female prisoner. All knives, sharp instruments, dangerous weapons, or articles calculated to facilitate escape, shall be taken from them; all money and other effects brought in with them, or subsequently sent in for their use and benefit, shall be taken care of. The gaoler shall take charge of such money and effects, and make an inventory of them, to be entered in the prisoner's property book.

2. Male and female prisoners to be confined in different parts of the prison, and not to have any communication with each other.

3. Debtors and prisoners confined for want of surety, shall be kept separate from prisoners convicted of felony and misdemeanors, or on charge of felony or misdemeanor.

4. On the admission of every prisoner, such of the gaol rules as relate to the conduct and treatment of prisoners, shall be read to each, by the gaoler (or some competent prison officer), by whom this duty shall be repeated once in every three months.

5. The several wards, cells, yards, &c., within the prison, shall be appropriated to distinct classes of prisoners; such wards, cells, and yards, being marked with alphabetical letters according to the several classes prescribed by the rules of the prison. If the wards and cells appropriated to any class of prisoners should be crowded while other wards and cells are unoccupied, the gaoler, under the authority, and by direction of the Provost Marshal, may use such spare room for prisoners of another class, provided the prisoners of different classes are prevented from associating together.

6. There shall be an adequate number of solitary cells for the reception of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement; from these cells the bedding shall be removed during the day.

7. Proper yards shall be provided for air and exercise.

8. A prison dress of osnaburghs shall be provided for the use of the prisoners, but no prisoner before conviction shall be compelled to wear the same.

9. Every male prisoner shall be supplied with a blanket and hammock; and every female prisoner with a blanket and stretcher; and a sufficient number of iron bedsteads and bedding shall be provided for the use of the hospitals.

10. All prisoners whether convicted or for trial, shall be required to sweep and clean the rooms in which they are severally confined, and to put them in order every morning, and to wash them once a week or oftener if necessary; and when the number of prisoners in any one room be more than sufficient for these purposes, then they shall take the work by spells daily. And the gaoler shall have the walls lime-washed once a month, and see that the prisoners are supplied with the means necessary to do the work herein required of them.

Officers.

11. The superior officers shall be provided with copies of all Acts in force which relate to any part of their duties, or to the management of prisons, or to the treatment of the prisoners; and with a copy of the rules in force in the prison.

Subordinate officers shall be supplied with copies of such portions of the Acts, and of the rules as relate to the several duties required of them.

12. All officers shall strictly conform to the provisions of such Acts and rules, and to any additional regulations made by competent authority.

13. No officer, nor any person in trust for, or employed by him, shall have any benefit or advantage from the supply, loan, or letting of any article, or dealing with any prisoner; nor shall any officer, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the prison; nor shall any officer be allowed any wages, per centage, or profit in any money or otherwise, in respect to the work performed by any of the prisoners; nor shall any money, food, perquisite, or gratuity of any kind, under the name of "garnish," or under any name or pretence whatever be taken or received from any prisoner on his entrance into the prison, or from any person on his account, or at any other time. And no officer shall receive any money, fee, or gratuity of any kind, on or for the admission of any visitors to the prison, or to the prisoners, or at any other time.

14. The officers are to direct the attention of the surgeon to any prisoner who may appear

BARBADOS.

to them not in health, although he may not complain, or whose state of mind may appear to them deserving of the surgeon's special notice and care.

15. The gaoler, matron, turnkeys, and every officer of the prison shall attend Divine service, whenever it is performed, unless prevented by illness, or some urgent duty.

Gaoler and Keepers of Houses of Correction.

16. The gaoler is an officer immediately under the authority of the provost marshal, and must reside in the prison; he is not to be concerned in any occupation or trade; he is not to sell or let (nor any person in trust for him to sell or let), or have any benefit or advantage from the sale or letting of any article to, or dealing with any prisoner; he shall not let for hire to any person, any room or portion of the residence allotted to him in the gaol, nor any room or ground belonging to the gaol; he shall not directly or indirectly have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the prison; nor shall he have for his own use, or that of any other person, any dealings with any tradesman supplying the prison; and he shall not be employed by the provost marshal in making any arrest, nor in the levy or sale of goods under any writ of execution, nor in the service of any summons.

17. The gaoler shall not leave the prison for the shortest time without leave from the provost marshal, and appointing such person as he shall approve to act in his stead; and the person becoming the *locum tenens* of the gaoler, shall be subject to the same penalties and punishments for a dereliction of duty as the gaoler is himself. The keepers of houses of correction to be strictly governed by this rule, except that their application for leave must be made to the Inspector-General of Police.

18. The gaoler shall not permit any person to sleep in the apartments of any other officer in the prison, without a written permission from a visiting justice, or the provost marshal, nor shall he permit any servant of an officer, nor any person (not an officer of the prison) to have any intercourse or communication with any prisoner, except as permitted by the prison rules.

19. He must exercise his authority with firmness, temper, and humanity; abstain from all irritating language, and carefully refrain from striking a prisoner. He must enforce similar conduct on the subordinate officers.

20. A daily journal shall be kept by the gaoler of all persons committed, the punishments awarded them, and the date of their release, which, together with an account of all punishments inflicted in the gaol by the authority of the visiting justices for breaches of discipline, &c., shall be laid before the Board.

21. He shall acquaint himself with all Acts relating to the prison, and with the prison rules, and shall strictly adhere to them, and be responsible under the provost marshal for every infringement or relaxation of them.

22. The gaoler shall visit every ward and see every prisoner once in 24 hours, (the matron visiting the females.) The gaoler shall, on no pretence whatever, enter the rooms and cells occupied by the female prisoners, without the presence of the matron, and in her unavoidable absence in the presence of some other female not being a prisoner. He shall at least once during the week go through the prison at an uncertain hour of the night; which visit, with the hour and state of the prison at the time, he shall record in a journal. He shall at all times be ready to receive the complaint of any prisoner, and shall immediately enter, and report the same to the visiting justices. He shall at least once each day visit every cell in which a prisoner is confined in solitary and separate confinement, either by order of Court, the rules of prison, or for breach of prison discipline, and he shall see that such cells are kept in a clean, aired, and wholesome state.

23. He shall take every precaution necessary for preventing escape, and give orders for the daily examination of the cells, bars, bolts, locks, &c. He shall direct an examination of all parcels, letters, (subject to the conditions particularly described in Rule No. 35, of this series,) and articles brought into the prison; and such an examination of visitors to prisoners as he may deem requisite in particular cases. He shall adopt proper precautions against fire.

24. The gaoler shall be bound to examine every male prisoner (and cause the matron to examine every female prisoner) on his or her entrance into the prison, and to search their persons and clothes, and shall remove from his or her possession all knives, razors, files, and other implements or articles which may be considered likely to facilitate escape, or to destroy life; also all money, snuff, tobacco, and implements for gambling, giving a receipt for the articles so seized, which shall be restored on quitting the gaol, with the exception of the implements for gaming, which are to be forfeited and immediately destroyed.

25. He shall read or cause to be read to every prisoner on his admission, such of the rules as relate to the conduct and treatment of prisoners, and once in every three months repeat the same.

26. The gaoler shall keep a daily journal of the food supplied each prisoner by the contractor, see that it is of good quality, well dressed, and of sufficient weight, which journal he shall lay before the Commissioners for their inspection at the monthly meetings.

27. He has power to receive and enter in the Report Book all complaints touching any of the following offences—that is to say, disobedience to the rules of the prison; common assaults by one prisoner upon another, profane cursing and swearing, indecent or irreverent behaviour at chapel by prisoners; absence from chapel without leave, and idleness or negligence in work, or wilful damage or mismanagement of it by any prisoner under charge or conviction—for the decision of the visiting justices: But it shall not be competent for him, unless in the emergency provided for in Rule No. 28, to inflict any punishment for such alleged offences, until

directed by the visiting justices, with the approval of the governor: a reduction of diet, not excepted, for deficiency of labour, by reason of the proviso attached to Rule 68, (Dietary).

28. No prisoner shall be put in irons by the gaoler, for any of the above recited offences, except in cases of urgent and actual necessity, and in such instances as are specially mentioned, with the reservations in Rule No. 109, and immediate notice thereof shall be given to one of the visiting justices, and the gaolor shall continue the use of the said irons no longer than he shall have the sanction or order of the said visiting justices.

29. The gaoler shall be held responsible that the subordinate officers and prisoners attend Divine service, unless prevented by illness, or excused by leave of absence, or by the Prison Regulations; and, he shall deliver to the chaplain a list of the names of officers and prisoners absent from chapel, explanatory of such absences.

30. He shall deliver to the chaplain and surgeon on their visits, lists of such prisoners as are placed in solitary or separate confinement, and of those under punishment, and to the Surgeon a list of such as complain of illness, or are removed to the infirmary, or confined to their cells by illness, and he shall notify to the surgeon the illness of any prisoner.

31. Any relation or friend may be allowed to see a prisoner dangerously ill, under an order in writing, signed by the provost marshal, or visiting justices and surgeon, if they consider such visit advisable and the prisoner requests it; such order to be entered by the gaoler in his journal or order book.

32. He shall see carried into effect the written directions of the surgeon for separating prisoners labouring under infectious complaints, or suspected thereof, and for cleansing, disinfecting, and lime-washing any apartments occupied by such prisoners, and for washing, disinfecting, fumigating or destroying any foul or suspected apparel.

33. Upon the death of a prisoner, the gaoler shall immediately notify the same to the provost marshal, and give notice forthwith to the visiting justices, the coroner of the parish, and when practicable to the nearest relative of the deceased.

34. A nightly record is to be made by the gaoler, of the state of the prison, showing the number of prisoners confined in each ward, and the same to be laid before the Commissioners at their monthly meetings.

35. He, or, in his absence, his deputy, shall inspect every private letter and parcel, to and from a prisoner, and in every instance where he may deem it expedient to withhold a private letter or parcel, he shall lay such private letter or parcel before a visiting justice for his decision. Provided always, that he shall not open or detain any letter, or memorial which may be addressed by a prisoner to any public authority, but shall cause the same to be transmitted to its address, without hindrance or delay. (See also Nos. 80 and 81, regulating the periods at which prisoners may receive and send letters.)

36. He shall be empowered to demand the name and address of any visitor, and when he has any ground for suspicion, search, or cause to be searched, male visitors, and under the like circumstances to direct the matron, or some female officer to search female visitors, or in case of their refusing to be searched, shall deny them admission, and if he shall know any cause why a visitor should not see a prisoner, he shall prevent any intercourse between them, and state his reasons for so doing in his journal.

37. The gaoler shall not allow any wine, spirituous or fermented liquors to be brought into the gaol, except by a written order from the surgeon for the use of a sick prisoner.

38. He shall cause every male prisoner to wash his person every morning, and furnish him with a sufficient quantity of soap for that purpose, and supply a sufficient quantity of coarse towels.

Matron.

39. The matron is to reside in the prison, and be under the directions of the gaoler; she is to have the care and superintendence of the whole female department, and enforce upon the female prisoners the observance of the prison rules. With respect to her general conduct, she will conform to the rules laid down for that of the gaoler, as far as they can be applied to the treatment and care of female prisoners.

40. She shall, unless unavoidably prevented, attend the gaoler whenever he visits the females' prison, and when so prevented she shall be responsible that some female officer attend him, or if there is no other female officer, some female not being a prisoner, to be employed for such purpose, and the employing of her is to be stated in the gaoler's journal, and reported to the visiting justices, and she shall especially take care that no male officer or visitor enters the females' prison, unless accompanied by herself, or by some other female officer, or if there is no other female officer, some female, not being a prisoner, to be employed for that purpose, and the employing of her is to be stated in the gaoler's journal, and reported to the visiting justices.

41. She, or a female officer in her presence, shall search every female prisoner on admission, and the same course shall be pursued by her with reference to female prisoners, as that prescribed for the gaoler, with reference to male prisoners in Rule 24. All money or effects brought into the prison on admission, by any female prisoner, or from time to time sent in for her use and benefit, shall be transferred to the gaoler, and dealt with as directed by Rule 24.

42. She shall not absent herself from the prison without leave of the gaoler, and during her absence, she is to give charge of the female department to such other female officer, or if there is no other female officer, to such other female, not being a prisoner, as the gaoler shall approve. She shall not be absent from the prison a night without the written permission of a visiting justice, or the provost marshal.

43. Whenever she thinks it necessary, or when directed by the gaoler, she shall search any female visitor to prisoners, the search to be in the presence of females only.

BARBADOS.

44. Whenever a female prisoner is sent into the common gaol, or to any house of correction for imprisonment, who has an infant child or children, from whom it is desirable that she should not be parted, they shall be taken care of by the matron, and supplied with rations of food by the contractor, at the expense of the island.

Subordinate Officers.

45. The general and special duties of each subordinate officer shall be printed in a book to be kept by the officer.

46. They shall strictly conform to the rules laid down for their conduct, obey the lawful orders of the provost marshal promulgated through the gaoler in every respect, and assist (the latter) in maintaining order and discipline in the prison.

47. They shall report to the gaoler the names of prisoners who desire to see the surgeon, or appear out of health, or who desire to see the visiting justices, the provost marshal, or the chaplain.

48. They shall not compel any prisoner to go out to labour who complains of illness, or failure of strength, until the surgeon has seen him, and given directions, they are to report all such cases to the gaoler, who shall immediately communicate the same to the surgeon, noting the case in his daily record.

49. They shall not be permitted to receive any visitors in the interior of the prison without the permission of the provost marshal, or in his absence that of the gaoler.

50. They shall count the prisoners at locking and unlocking time, and shall regularly report to the gaoler the numbers present at each time.

51. They shall daily examine the state of the cells, bedding, locks, bolts, &c., as soon as the cells are empty in the morning, and shall seize all prohibited articles and deliver them to the gaoler forthwith; and they shall give in a report in writing, daily, to the gaoler, of the state in which they find the cells, bedding, locks, bolts, &c., who shall submit the same to the provost marshal, as the governor of the prison, and the person primarily responsible for everything being done which ought to be done.

Note.—This rule to be applicable to the keepers and officers of the rural houses of correction, only as far as the word "forthwith."

Chaplain.

52. Divine service to be performed in the chapel by the chaplain on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday in every week, and every prisoner is to attend during that time, unless prevented by illness, or permitted to be absent under a written order of the provost marshal, or visiting justice, or the gaoler.

53. The gaoler, matron, turnkeys, and every officer of the prison shall attend Divine service, whenever it is performed, unless prevented by illness, or some urgent duty, and the gaoler shall be held responsible for the attendance of the subordinate officers and prisoners, unless excused by leave of absence, or by the prison rules; and he shall deliver to the chaplain a list of the names of officers and prisoners so absent from chapel, with a statement of the cause of such absence.

54. Prisoners on leaving their cells to go to chapel, shall be attended by one or more officers, and silence is to be maintained.

55. In each ward of the prisons there shall at least be one Bible and one Common Prayer-book provided and kept for the use of the prisoners.

Dissenting Ministers.

56. Any prisoner of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church, may, on request to the gaoler and chaplain, be visited by a minister of his persuasion, on Sundays or any other days at such seasonable hours as may not interfere with the good order of the prison, the name and address of such minister to be left in the gaoler's office, and to be communicated by him to the chaplain; any books which such ministers may wish to supply to the prisoners of their persuasion, must be first submitted to a visiting justice.

Surgeon and Hospital.

57. The surgeon appointed is required to visit the prison twice every week at least, and oftener if necessary, and to see every prisoner confined therein, whether criminal or debtor. He is to report quarterly to the Board of Gaol Commissioners the condition of the prison, and the state of the health of the prisoners. He will keep a journal in which is to be entered the date of every attendance for the performance of his duty, with any observations which may occur to him, and sign the same,—such journal shall be kept in the prison, and regularly laid before the Board of Gaol Commissioners for their inspection every quarter.

58. Separate rooms or cells shall be provided under his direction, as infirmaries or sick wards for the two sexes, and as far as practicable for the different descriptions of prisoners; warm or cold baths, or bathing-tubs shall be introduced into such parts of the prison as may be best adapted for the use of the several classes.

59. Prisoners under the care of the surgeon shall be allowed such diet as he may direct.

60. Every order given by him for the admission of wine or spirituous liquors, or tobacco into the prison, shall be in writing, and entered by him in his journal; and no tobacco in any shape, (except for debtors) shall be admitted for the use of any prisoner, except in such quantities, in such manner, and at such times, as shall be ordered by the surgeon. He shall enter in a

journal, to be kept in the prison, an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of the disease, a description of the medicines, diet or treatment ordered by him.

61. He may direct for any sick prisoner by order in writing, (entering the same in the journal,) additional bedding, clothing, or other articles, or any particular diet, including, if necessary, any strong liquor, specifying the name of the prisoner, the quantities ordered, and the time of use.

62. He shall visit the prisoners under his care once every day, and oftener, if necessary; and attend immediately on receiving notice from the gaoler of the illness of any prisoner.

63. Whenever he shall have reason to believe that either the mind or body of a prisoner is likely to be injuriously affected by discipline or treatment, he shall report the case in writing to the provost marshal, together with such directions as he may think proper, and shall also enter the same in his journal. The provost marshal shall thereupon direct the gaoler to suspend the discipline of such prisoner accordingly, until the attendance of the visiting justices, who shall inquire into the case, and make such order as may be necessary.

64. He shall give directions in writing, for separating prisoners having infectious complaints, or being suspected thereof; for cleansing, disinfecting, and whitewashing any apartments occupied by such prisoners, and for washing, disinfecting, or destroying any infected apparel.

65. He shall remark in his journal any neglect of cleanliness, drainage, or due ventilation, any bad quality of the provisions, or other cause which may affect the general health of the prisoners.

66. No sick prisoner shall be discharged from prison, unless, in his opinion, such discharge is safe.

67. Whenever he shall be of opinion that the life of any prisoner is endangered by his continuance in prison, the surgeon shall state in writing such opinion, and the grounds thereof to the provost marshal, or to the visiting justices.

Dietary.

68. Every adult prisoner employed at hard labour shall be allowed the following daily rations, divided equally into two meals, viz.:—

For the first 10 days—Indian or Guinea corn gruel .	3 pints.
At the expiration of 10 days—yams, plantains, eddoes, or sweet potatoes	4 lbs.
Or bread	1 lb. 4 ozs.
Or Indian or Guinea corn coucou or boiled rice . .	3 lbs.
With salt fish	2 ozs.
Every adult prisoner not employed at hard labour:—	
For the first 10 days—Indian or Guinea corn gruel .	3 pints.
At the expiration of 10 days—yams, plantains, eddoes, or sweet potatoes	3 lbs.
Or bread	1 lb.
Or Indian or Guinea corn coucou or boiled rice . .	2 lbs.
With salt fish	1 oz.

Every juvenile prisoner under the age of 12 years, shall be allowed for each meal two-thirds the allowance prescribed for the adult imprisoned for a similar period: provided that the rations of food of any prisoner, may for misconduct, or for not performing his or her complement of work, be reduced to any amount within the limits of the foregoing scale, under the approval of his Excellency the Governor: and provided also that the surgeon may order the daily issues of the vegetable rations to be varied, the contractor being bound on the requisition of the gaoler, to furnish the necessary change of the rations.*

69. Prisoners while undergoing solitary confinement under sentence from the Court of Grand Sessions, shall also only receive two-thirds of the food otherwise allowed them.

70. All prisoners who are undergoing solitary confinement by order of the visiting justices for breach of prison discipline or contumacious conduct, and who are not performing hard labour, shall have substituted for the ordinary food allowed under the 68th rule, an allowance alternately of bread and water, or of gruel, to the amount of a pound of bread per diem, or a quart of thick and wholesome corn gruel per diem, unless otherwise ordered by the medical attendant.

71. Prisoners, whether confined for debt, or before trial, or for any supposed crime or offence, shall be allowed to procure provisions for themselves, at their own expense, and to receive at proper hours, any food, clothing, or other necessaries, subject to strict examination, and under such limitation and restriction as may be reasonable and expedient to prevent extravagance and luxury within the walls of a prison.

Labour.

72. All prisoners confined in gaol and sentenced to hard labour, shall be divided into three distinct classes. Class the first to consist of all able-bodied and convicted adult male felons. Class the second to consist of all other able-bodied male prisoners under sentence of hard labour—both classes to be worked either within or without the gaol walls, at the discretion of his Excellency the Governor: the third class to consist of all female prisoners, under sentence

* 68. It is ordered that no reduction should be made in the diet of juvenile offenders, and that the ration of adults at hard labour should not be reduced below one-half for each offence, or one-fourth within one day.

BARBADOS.

of hard labour, to be worked within the gaol or house of correction, in the breaking of stones, or in picking oakum, or in washing and needlework, or in such other employment as may be approved by his Excellency the Governor. The fourth class to consist of juvenile offenders, and to be confined in a separate house of correction.

73. Prisoners belonging to the first penal gang shall be clothed in a party-coloured dress, and those in the second penal gang, to be furnished with a suit of osnaburgs.

74. No prisoner who is a Jew, shall be compelled to labour on his sabbath.

75. All adult prisoners sentenced to hard labour, shall commence their work at half-past six o'clock in the morning, and work till nine; recommence their work at ten, and work till four in the afternoon.* The juvenile male prisoners shall be employed six hours daily, in gang work or in learning some trade. The girls to be employed in needlework and washing. But juvenile prisoners are not to be worked or confined separately.

76. No prisoner shall be sent to hard labour if he complain of sickness, until he is seen by the medical officer.

77. All tools and materials necessary for working the prisoners, to be supplied by the Commissioners of the gaol, at the expense of the island.

78. Prisoners under sentence of hard labour, whose desperate character and refractory conduct render the restraint of fetters necessary for their safe keeping, while employed on public works without the prison walls, shall be secured by such or similar chains as are used for convicts in England.

Visitors and Letters.

79. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour, shall not be permitted to see any relation or friend more than once, or send or receive more than one letter, in the course of every six months. The days of admission of visitors shall be Saturdays, between the hours of one and three o'clock; and no female, except such as shall stand in a situation of near relationship to a prisoner, shall be allowed an interview wtth any prisoner, except in the presence of the gaoler, or one of the turnkeys: provided that in cases of serious illness, any relation or friend may be allowed to see a prisoner under an order in writing signed by the provost marshal, or visiting justice and surgeon: and provided also that legal advisers to prisoners charged with offences, may be admissable at all reasonable hours, by order in writing from a visiting justice or the provost marshal.

80. Prisoners convicted of felony, not sentenced to hard labour, prisoners convicted of misdemeanors, and other convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, if confined for any term not exceeding three months, shall not be permitted to see relations, or to write or receive more than one letter during that term; and if confined for a term exceeding three months, they shall be permitted to see relations or friends once at the termination of every three months, and to write and receive one letter during every three months; and persons imprisoned for non-payment of fines and penalties imposed by magistrates, and persons imprisoned for non-payment of debts, by virtue of any judgment pronounced under and by virtue of the Act of this island, entitled, "An Act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts," shall not be permitted to see relations or friends, or to write or receive any letter during the term of their imprisonment. Provided that this rule, may as a reward for good conduct in gaol, be relaxed with the approval of his Excellency the Governor.

81. When practicable, there shall be one or more visiting rooms for visitors to prisoners; the space allotted to the visitors to be so divided from that allotted to the prisoners as to prevent the reception of prohibited articles.

82. Persons shall be permitted by a written order from the provost marshal or visiting justice, to visit at any reasonable hour, prisoners confined for non-payment of penalties, or for want of sureties, for the purpose of making arrangements for the payment of the penalty or the finding of sureties.

General Rules for Prisoners.

83. No prisoner shall be employed as warder, assistant warder, wardsman, yardsman, overseer, monitor, schoolmaster or in the discipline of the prison, or in the service of an officer thereof, or in the service or instruction of any other prisoner.

84. No prisoner shall be employed as an executioner, or in any capacity whatever, connected with the infliction of any punishment.

85. The prisoners on leaving their cells to go to work, to chapel, to the airing yards, or to any other part of the prison, shall be attended by one or more officers, and silence is to be maintained.

86. Any prisoner whose time of imprisonment would expire on a Sunday, shall be discharged on the Saturday next preceding; prisoners entitled to their discharge in the evening, shall be allowed at their option to remain until next morning.

87. These rules shall be printed, and a copy shall be suspended in the gaoler's office and in each ward and cell.

88. Every prisoner condemned to death, shall be confined in some safe place within the prison, apart from all other prisoners, and shall be allowed such a dietary as a visiting justice may direct, and air and exercise in some adjacent yard for a reasonable time every day. He may be visited by his relations and friends, and legal advisers at his own request, at seasonable hours, by order in writing from a visiting justice or the provost marshal. No other

* It being understood that an additional half hour will be consumed in going to and from their work, but in all cases of work within the walls of the gaol, nine hours of hard labour are to be performed.

person shall have access to such prisoner, except the gaoler or other officer of the prison, the chaplain and surgeon, or if such convict shall be of a religious persuasion, differing from that of the Established Church, a minister of that persuasion attending at his request. If any person shall make it appear to a visiting justice or the provost marshal, that he has important business to transact with such convict, or that it is desirable to obtain information from him respecting some other felony; the visiting justice or provost marshal may grant permission in writing, to such persons to have a conference with the convict in the presence of the gaoler.

89. The foregoing rules for male prisoners, shall extend as far as they can be applied to female prisoners who are to be attended by female officers.

Debtors.

90. Debtors are not to be subject to any further degree of rigour or restraint during their confinement than shall be found necessary for the good government, discipline, and cleanly state of the prison.

91. The use of newspapers shall be allowed only to debtors, and subject to the condition that no abuse of this privilege is discovered, especially that of conveying their newspapers to those interdicted from their perusal, in which case the provost marshal shall prohibit the offending party from the further receipt of newspapers, and shall duly report the same to the Board at its next ensuing meeting.

92. Their several bed-rooms shall be opened at the same time as those of other prisoners.

93. They shall be compelled, either in person or by substitute, to make their beds, sweep out and clean their rooms every morning, and wash them clean at least once in every week.

94. All bedding, linen, and apparel of every description, and all letters, parcels, and bundles, either brought in by debtors or their friends, may be inspected by the gaoler, or some other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

95. All bedding, linen, and apparel of every description, brought in by debtors or their friends, may, if necessary, be fumigated and cleansed. The bedding in the debtors' rooms shall be hung up in the open air, when the weather permits, and whenever the gaoler shall think necessary.

96. They shall be required to keep themselves clean and decent in their persons, and to conform to such regulations for that purpose as shall be made by the gaoler.

97. They shall be permitted to work and follow their respective trades and professions, provided their employment does not interfere with the good government of the prison; and such debtors as shall find their own implements, and are not maintained at the expense of the country, shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings; but such as are furnished with implements, or are maintained at the expense of the country, shall receive the amount of their earnings after deduction of a moderate charge for the use of implements and the cost of maintenance.

98. They shall be required to attend Divine service when performed, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause.

99. No indulgence of any kind shall be shown or given to any prisoner in the debtors' wards without an order in writing from a visiting justice.

100. Their friends shall be allowed to visit them on Wednesdays and Saturdays in the debtors' visiting room, between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon; and on any other days in the week, except Sunday, by an order in writing from a visiting justice or the provost marshal; but no visitor shall be admitted into the debtors' ward except by an order in writing from a visiting justice or the provost marshal. No visitor, excepting a wife, parent, child, brother, or sister, is to be permitted to remain more than one hour in the prison at a time, nor admitted oftener than twice on the same day; and no stranger or visitor of any description is to be allowed to remain in prison beyond the hours before specified, unless in case of sickness, and with the sanction of the surgeon, in writing, or by order of a visiting justice or the provost marshal.

Miscellaneous General Rules.

101. No dogs shall be kept in the prison, nor any poultry, pigeons, pigs, or rabbits.

102. No trees shall be allowed to grow against the outer walls, and no rubbish or other articles shall be laid against them, and no tools or implements of any kind likely to facilitate escape shall be left exposed in the yard or elsewhere during the night.

103. In case the coroner should hold an inquest on the body of any prisoner who may have died within the prison, no prisoner or officer of the prison shall be a juror on such inquest.

104. No animals or articles of any kind whatever which have been levied on for debt, or distrained on for rent, shall be kept and deposited in the gaol or gaol-yards.

105. All prisoners confined in the gaol shall be divided into the following classes:—

Class the 1st to consist of prisoners belonging to the first penal gang.
2nd. Of prisoners belonging to the second penal gang.
3rd. Prisoners for breach of prison discipline.
4th. Convicts sentenced to transportation.
5th. Prisoners for trial on charge of murder and rape.
6th. Ditto ditto manslaughter.
7th. Felons for trial.
8th. Misdemeanants for trial.
9th. Peace breakers.
10th. Seamen deserters.

BARADOS.

Class the 11th. Debtors.
12th. Convicted misdemeanants without hard labour.
13th. Juvenile offenders.

106. Whenever circumstances shall permit, European soldiers and sailors, who may be prisoners in the gaol, shall be kept in a state of separate, though not solitary, confinement.

107. The use of irons by the keepers shall only be resorted to whenever a prisoner may be guilty of any one of the following breaches of prison discipline; and in so doing, the keepers are to be strictly governed by the instructions laid down in Rule 28, viz.,—

1. Gross contumacy to the legitimate orders of the keeper or other his subordinate officer.
2. Repeated violations of the rule of silence, and making use of obscene and profane language, being warned by the keeper that he thereby became amenable to the punishment of the law.
3. Quarrelling and fighting with another prisoner in gaol.

Provost Marshal.

108. The care, safe custody, and superintendence of the prisoners in the common gaol, as well within as without the walls, are vested altogether in the provost marshal; subject, under the Imperial Prisons Act, 4th August, 1838, to such rules as may be made by the Governor and Council, for the performance of the duties of the keeper and officer of any island prison.

109. The authority of the provost marshal as the governor of the gaol, and "the person primarily responsible for everything being done which ought to be done" (see Rule, No. 51), extends over all the gaol officers.

110. If in any case it should be found that the application of any of these rules would operate with undue severity, or be productive of serious evil, it shall be the duty of the provost marshal to represent the same in writing to the Governor, who may direct any relaxation or modification of the rule as applicable to that individual case; and in case of any such order being made, it shall be the duty of the provost marshal to bring it to the notice of the Gaol Commissioners at their first meeting after the date thereof.

111. The superintendents of the hard-labour gangs, being officers of the prison establishment, are legitimately under the command of the provost marshal; and all regulations issued by him (the provost marshal), and sanctioned by the Governor and Council, for the due working of the prisoners, are to be carried into effect by the superintendents of hard labour, under the responsibility of the provost marshal.

Superintendents of Penal Gangs.

112. Three superintendents, to be appointed by the provost marshal, with the sanction of the Board of Gaol Commissioners, at such salaries as may be fixed by the Board, to take charge of the said prisoners during their employments as aforesaid, under the control of the provost marshal; and to be subject to such pains and penalties without the walls, for any dereliction of duty or improper conduct, as are attached to the gaoler within the walls; that previous to the penal gangs being sent from the gaol to labour their names shall be called over, and they be counted by the gaoler in the presence of the superintendents; and the said prisoners are to be safely returned at the proper hour, by the said superintendents, to the provost marshal or his deputy.

Rural Houses of Correction.

113. The prison of district A. being supplementary to the gaol, and the temporary recipient of both male and female prisoners, shall be provided with a matron as well as a keeper; and for their joint guidance the foregoing rules, so far as they may be applicable to the size and accommodation of the prison and the number of its officers, shall be strictly observed by them.

114. In the rules now directed to be observed in the rural houses of correction, whenever it is directed that the gaoler of the Bridgetown Prison shall report to the provost-marshal, is to be understood, with reference to the keepers of the houses of correction, that they are to report to the police magistrate of the district, or the visiting justice who may be appointed by the Governor.

115. The prison of district E. being set apart for female prisoners exclusively, the female keeper shall rigidly observe the rules laid down in the present series under the head of "Matron," from No. 39 to 44. She will be regulated generally by the preceding rules, with the exceptions noted above in No. 113; and as regards her general conduct she will conform to the rules laid down for that of the gaoler of the Bridgetown Prison, as far as they can be applied to the treatment and care of female prisoners.

Approved in Council,
JAMES WALKER.

ADDITIONAL RULES for the Government of the Prisoners in the Gaol of Bridgetown and District Houses of Correction, approved and confirmed by the Governor in Council on 15th January, 1850.

116. All prisoners who have been sentenced to hard labour for periods exceeding 30 days are to be divided into gangs of 10 men each, and as no prisoner of this class is to be allowed to

work by himself, or out of a gang, if any number less than 10 should remain after the formation of the gangs, they are to be distributed amongst them.

117. The gangs thus formed may be worked either within or without the walls of the gaol; and, with the approval of the Governor, employed either in the performance of continuous labour for nine hours a day under Rule 75, or in task-work.

118. When task-work is to be performed, the daily labour of each gang is to be laid out by the superintendant of the work, and is to comprise, either in cubic or superficial feet, such a measure as would employ the gang, according to the number composing it, in continuous hard labour for nine hours. In the breaking of limestone, this measure has been estimated at 30 cubic feet for each man, or 300 cubic feet for a gang of 10 men. In quarrying, drainage, or road work, an estimate must be formed according to the judgment and experience of the overseers, who are to note in their journals the number of hours in which each gang may have performed its allotted task.

119. After completion of the tasks the gangs are to continue employed for the remaining time appointed for daily labour; and at such work as may be allotted to the several gangs, and for this extra labour, if duly performed, the number of hours so employed by each gang are to be noted in the daily journal; it being clearly understood that no time is to be allowed, but for that portion of the nine hours daily labour which may be performed by the gang after full completion of their allotted tasks.

The following is the form in which the daily journal of the superintendent is to be kept—

DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL of Tasked Gang Work performed by Hard Labour Prisoners in the Burnt District, commencing

Number of Gang.	Number of Prisoners in each Gang.	Quantity and Description of Work performed in Cubic of Square Feet.	Number of Hours Employed in completing Task of Nine Hours Work.	Number of Hours employed in Extra Labour.
1	10	Stone-breaking, Quarrying, or Road-making, &c.	7	2
2	11			
3	10			
4	12			

N. B.—It is to be understood that as the prisoners comprehended in each gang will commence and complete their work together, the figures in the last column will represent the whole amount of time reckoned on each prisoner for the extra work performed. The daily return to contain only the number of each gang. The names of the prisoners comprising the several gangs being recorded in the gaoler's book, in which a weekly record will be made of the number of extra days' work performed.

120. If any prisoner in a gang should, from illness or other cause, be withdrawn from work, or should refuse to perform his share of the work, another should be appointed to replace him, or the task should be proportionally reduced. The idle prisoner to be employed in breaking stones in the gaol yard, and on failure to perform his daily task, a proportionable deduction under the 68th rule to be made from his ration, until he shall duly perform the same.

121. The journals of the superintendants to be submitted to the provost marshal at the end of each week, and from the number of hours each gang has been daily employed in extra labour, he is to cause to be recorded in the prison books the number of days labour to be allowed, reckoning each day at nine hours, and where the sentences of the several prisoners may approach their termination, he is to make a return to the Governor, and at the same time report the general conduct of the prisoners.

122. Prisoners who may have been recommitted for repeated offences when their numbers may be sufficient, are to be classed in separate gangs, and worked under Rule 75.

By command of the Governor and Council,

JAMES WALKER, Colonial Secretary.

GRENADA.

GRENADA.

No. 4.

(No. 10.) No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados, March 28, 1850.
(Received May 4, 1850.)

MY LORD,

Encl. No. 1. March 23, 1850. Encl. No. 5. Sent separate. Encl. No. 4 March 28, 1850.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship copy of a Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of Grenada, with the Blue Book for 1849, and a copy of my reply to the Lieut.-Governor, referring your Lordship to the correspondence which was forwarded with my Despatch, Grenada, No. 37, of 22nd September 1849, relative to the observations which have again been made in the report of the Provost-Marshal upon the subject of imprisoned debtors and the confinement of lunatics in the gaols.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

SIR, Government House, Grenada, March 23, 1850.

I TRANSMIT herewith the Blue Book for the year 1849.

In my report for the preceding year I stated that circumstances which had operated to retard and prevent the proper cultivation of the land in that year would affect the crop of the year 1849, and there has been a slight diminution in the exports of rum and sugar.

The colony has, however, without difficulty, maintained its institutions, which are fixed on a very moderate scale; and I trust that the circumstances alluded to in my present report will uphold the opinion that the colony is progressing, and justify the expectation that its resources will be further developed.

Immigration and its consequences.

The occurrence in the past year affecting most materially the present state and prospects of the colony, is the late importation and proposed continued introduction of liberated Africans as agricultural labourers. It has revived the expiring hopes and stimulated the exertions of the planters; it has already produced a beneficial effect on the important question of labour; and it is to be hoped will be useful both to the native and imported labourer.

The increase to the labouring population has tended to improve the relation between master and servant; the native labourer, finding that the proprietor is not so dependent upon him as formerly, has in many instances returned to plantation work, which is now performed with increased alacrity and good will; thus removing a constant source of irritation between him and his employer. The desultory habits also excited in the peasantry by inconstant work, will be changed in proportion as the motives for and advantages of continuous and steady labour increase.

This immigration, therefore, will operate advantageously to the creole labourer; and on the other hand the newly arrived African, who is docile and apt, is brought into a country, the climate of which is congenial to him, within the means of moral and religious instruction, and into contact with a peasantry possessing many good qualities.

It is to be hoped that the colony will evince the appreciation of the beneficence of Her Majesty's Government in the opportune and judicious assistance thus granted to it by a compliance with the known desire of the Government that the advantages to be derived by the two parties from the immigration should be reciprocal, and that the immigrants, in return for their labour with its various beneficial effects, should be instructed in the duties belonging to a Christian community. In this view, however, it must always be borne in mind that the adults, to gain their livelihood and to answer one of the purposes designed in the immigration, must be subject to continuous labour; and from being presently unacquainted with the French or English languages here spoken, are, in a great measure, incapable of receiving the elementary instruction usually taught in schools: their improvement and education, therefore, must be acquired more by contact and habitude. The importation of these people into a class of persons of improved habits, but not greatly superior to them, will be more advantageous to them than their being placed in a society of a higher description. The opportunities of communion between persons so related will elevate the character of the less civilized to that of those immediately above them, who have been accustomed to look to a higher standard. The labour of these people also being voluntary, or only coerced by the motives which induce labour in free countries, they will not, it is hoped, contract any of those evil habits which have taken their origin from slavery.

The daily attendance of the adults at school during the appointed hours of labour is impracticable, and would be productive of evils counterbalancing the instruction that could be imparted to them. The Sunday school must, therefore, be looked to as the natural source

from which suitable and elementary instruction must be derived. Hence the due observance of the Sabbath is of incalculable importance to those who, released on that day from manual labour, have no employment, and whose time for the remainder of the week is necessarily occupied in earning a subsistence,—rendering it doubly necessary that the Sabbath should be employed for its proper uses.

The zealous endeavours of the clergy and the exercise of their personal influence will, therefore, be necessary for extending Sunday schools throughout the parishes; and if with these should be combined schools of a simple character on the plantations to which the labourer might resort on week-days during his noon, for which two hours is allowed, the reasonable hopes of practical men would be satisfied.

I have no apprehensions as to the physical advantages that these people will enjoy; that their religious instruction presents the only difficulty in a country where their labour will produce an abundance of the necessaries of life.

The introduction of every African labourer into these colonies now operates beneficially on the interests of humanity by the assured production of an increased quantity of sugar from free labour.

The Attorney-General has prepared for me the subjoined table, which presents a favourable view of the general character of the people among whom these Africans have been introduced.

Gaol.

I have addressed a separate Despatch to your Excellency on the subject of the gaol, which is susceptible of receiving increased accommodation and improvements, which are now under consideration.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, Knight, C.B., Barbados.

(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON, Lieut.-Governor.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

Encl. 2 in No. 4.

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners Indicted or Tried before the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Years 1847, 1848, and 1849, the Description of Offences, and the Number Convicted and Acquitted, or otherwise dealt with.

Population per Census in 1844, 28,923.	1847.				1848.				1849.			
	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Discharged on Sureties or not Prosecuted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Discharged on Sureties or not Prosecuted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Discharged on Sureties or not Prosecuted.
		No Bill.	Not Guilty.			No Bill.	Not Guilty.			No Bill.	Not Guilty.	
Offences against the Person.												
Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Attempt to murder	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Stabbing, cutting, and wounding	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Sodomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Assault, with intent to commit rape	..	..	..	..	2	..	1 Insane.	..	..	..	..	..
Assault, with intent to abuse child under 10 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Abduction of girl under 14 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault upon a constable	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Offences against Property.												
Killing cattle, with intent to steal carcase	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny of cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,, sheep	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
,, fixtures	3	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	.	1	..
,, on board vessels	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, of goods and money	9	4	1	..	26	2	4	..	17	3	7	2
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Unlawfully obtaining goods by false pretences	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unlawful entry into buildings and premises with intent to steal	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Malicious killing and maiming cattle	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forgery	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27	6	7	..	42	5	14	4	24	4	9	2

(Signed) WM. SNAGG, Attorney-General.

GRENADA.

Enclosure 3 in No. 4.

Encl. 3 in No. 4. (No. 39.)

Government House, Grenada,
March 25, 1850.

SIR,

REFERRING to the concluding paragraph of my Despatch to your Excellency, No. 33, of 23rd instant, I proceed to notice the observations of the Provost Marshal in the Blue Book, relative to the gaol, which represent that it is not so commodious as may be wished.

2. The building stands on the site of the old French gaol, and is advantageously placed. It is true, that as the only prison of the colony, it requires alteration and enlargement; and with a view of remedying the existing defects, I appointed a commission in the year 1847 to inquire and report to me as to its condition.

3. The subject, with plans and suggestions for the improvement of the gaol, was brought by me before the Assembly, which voted a sum of money to carry them out, but the money was not raised.

4. A consideration for the public safety requires that dangerous lunatics shall not be at large, and, in the absence of an asylum, those unfortunate people, now consisting of five persons, have unavoidably been confined in gaol.

5. A sum of 100*l.* per annum has been inserted in the Money Bill to provide a place for their accommodation, but it is exceedingly difficult to deal with criminal lunatics in a small colony.

6. The rules of the gaol have lately been revised, and the new rules came into operation on the 15th January 1850. I hope that the institution, as a whole, has improved during the three last years.

7. Some further accommodation will be gained by the removal of the tread-mill, and the erection of sheds to protect the prisoners at hard labour from the heat of the sun, which, with the introduction of water into the gaol, will, I trust, be shortly accomplished.

8. I willingly bear my testimony to the activity of the present Provost Marshal; but the circumstance that the officers of the gaol are his servants and not the servants of, and responsible to, the Executive Government must always operate disadvantageously in regard to the internal discipline. His remark in reference to the hardship to him involved in the appointment of an additional officer for the gaol, which was essential for maintaining discipline in it, exemplifies one of those cases which are so constantly arising under the present system in which the efficiency of the institution is at variance with its pecuniary interests.

9. The salary of the Marshal is 720*l.* per annum, out of which it is his duty to provide the requisite number of efficient officers. If it were proposed to the Assembly to undertake the payment of the resident officers in the gaol and to assign a stated salary to the Marshal, the House would probably assign to those officers, from the salary of the Marshal, a larger amount than the expense now borne by him. But on a vacancy in the office, it would certainly be expedient that a new arrangement should be made, by separating the salary of the Marshal from the expense incident to the maintenance of a proper number of officers.

10. The present officers consist of a resident gaoler, two assistant gaolers, one of whom is non-resident, and a matron, the expenditure for whom the Marshal states to be 155*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Governor Sir Wm. Colebrooke, K.C.B.,
Barbados.

Enclosure 4 in No. 4.

Encl. 4 in No. 4. (No. 270.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,
March 28, 1850.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Despatches, No. 33, of the 23rd instant, and No. 39, of the 25th, the first enclosing the Blue Book for 1849.

2. It is with much gratification that I learn from your report that the condition of the colony has improved, and that the effect has been attributable to the introduction of African labourers.

3. I concur in your views with regard to the most effectual means of imparting to the immigrants the benefits they ought to receive as members of a civilized and Christian community, and I hope that the example of their industry and good conduct will continue to operate as favourably as it has heretofore done upon the disposition of the creole labourers.

4. I am glad that the improvement of the gaol has engaged your attention. The confinement of lunatics in it is open to so many objections, that I earnestly hope, with the assistance of the Legislature, you will be able to effect their removal from it, to a more suitable place for their treatment.

5. The observations of the Provost Marshal in the law of imprisonment for debt, induce me again to recur to the correspondence which has passed between us on that subject, and to express a hope that the Legislature will interpose for its amelioration; and I request you will again recommend it to their attention.

6. Some addition to the establishment would appear to be required for the care and custody of the prisoners, and on a fair representation by the Provost Marshal of his inability to

provide it from his salary, the Assembly may be invited to make the necessary appropriation. The maintenance of discipline in the prison must depend on the employment of a sufficient number of competent persons, and the consequences of any relaxation cannot fail to prove most injurious.

7. I hope to learn from you that the funds intended to be raised for the improvement of the gaol may be made available for that object.

8. It would be advisable that the Inspector of Prisons should notice these points in his general Report for 1849, which I have not yet received.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of Grenada.

TOBAGO.

(No. 18.) No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Barbados, April 12, 1850.
(Received May 22, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a report which has been made by the President of Tobago on the Blue Book of that island for 1849, transmitted with my Despatch No. 9, of the 4th ultimo, and I request your Lordship's attention to the observations which I have made to the President on the subject of education, finance, and gaols.

Enclosure No. 2, 4th April 1850.

See Enclosure No. 3. 12th April 1850, p. 28.

2. On the first of these I would remark, in reference to your Lordship's Despatch No. 53, dated 15th March, which had been forwarded to the President to be laid before the Council and Assembly, that I am disposed to attribute the inefficiency of the schools in that island rather to the neglect of the Assembly and their omission to afford the assistance required for them than to any sectarian jealousies.

Enclosure No. 4. 8th April 1850.

3. The clergy of the Church of England, who receive assistance from the incorporated societies of the church at home, do what they can to maintain their schools, although the allowances granted by the Assembly are so much in arrear, and the Moravians and Wesleyans contribute also to support their own schools.

4. From the reports of the stipendiary magistrates there do not appear to be any Roman Catholics in Tobago, and the Presbyterians have made over their churches and lands to the Church of England from a failure of their own funds to support them.

5. Your Lordship will hence perceive that, without the contributions of the several churches, no schools could be at present maintained; on which ground, instead of advising the withdrawal of the public grants now so judiciously afforded to them, I am disposed to recommend that a separate fund should be raised to provide for a training school and the establishment of district schools, as far as may be practicable.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 50.) Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

SIR,

Tobago, April 4, 1850.

ON 16th February last, I had the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book of this island for the year 1849, stating that, as the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor was immediately looked for, I had delayed accompanying it with the report pointed out in the Colonial regulations.

Forwarded to the Secretary of State in No. 9 of the 4th March 1850.

But as your Excellency has instructed me to forward a report without delay, I have now the honour to enclose such observations on the Blue Book as appear to me to elucidate some of its details.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY YEATES,
President administering the Government.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
Barbados.

TOBAGO.

Encl. 2 in No. 5.

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

REPORT to accompany the ANNUAL BLUE BOOK for the Year 1849.

Taxes, Duties, &c.—(p. 2 of Blue Book).

The taxation of this colony appears to be based on the principle ofpressing lightly on the planting interest in its present depressed condition.

In former times the public revenue was contributed by the slave owners, but as the position of that class is now completely subverted, and as the net returns of produce for some time past have been distributed amongst the labourers in the shape of wages, it has become necessary to look elsewhere for the requisite supplies.

It appears to me, however, that the present system of duties and taxes has small pretensions to an equitable adjustment of the public liabilities.

Under our Import Duty Act all imports pay an *ad valorem* duty of 5*l.* per cent., the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life being placed on the same footing.

A few remarks as to the taxes imposed by the last annual Supply Act, will, I think show the necessity of a more equitable distribution of the public burdens.

Under its provisions any one, however old or unfit for manual labour, who seeks to obtain a livelihood, however humble it may be, as a small retailer, is taxed to the amount of 5*l.*, while the wholesale merchants, (who also compete with these poor people as retailers,) are called on to contribute little more than the double of that amount to the revenue.

The graduated tax on salaries has already been officially declared to be highly objectionable, and presses most unfairly on a particular class.

Under this Act, too, houses on plantations are carefully exempted from taxation; but all other dwelling-houses whether returning a profit to the owners or falling into decay for want of tenants, are placed on an equal footing, and pay a tax of 5 per cent. on their rent, or what they might possibly rent for. Any consideration as to waste or repairs is forgotten.

With no game law and in a quiet community, no man can own or use a gun without being subjected to a tax of 1*l.*, a tax which the master may not much feel, but one which presses heavily on his labourers. Mules on plantations escape tax free, while all others pay a tax of 1*l.* Every labourer, (as well as every one else) pays 6*s.* for his dog, while his employer is taxed only 7*s.* for a hogshead of sugar, and half that amount for a puncheon of rum; many other similar inconsistencies might be pointed out.

Another most objectionable feature in these taxes, is that they are retrospective and uncertain; no one has that option of regulating the amount of his direct taxation which is afforded by the British Assessed Taxes Acts.

An equitable Tariff Act on Imports, to supersede (as far as might be consistent with the claims of commerce), the necessity of direct taxes, would be felt as a relief by the whole community, but most especially by the labourers, who freed from irksome cash payments to the Public Treasurer, would, I believe, feel themselves as if relieved from taxation altogether; the more so, that under the competition arising from free trade, there has followed a reduced price of imports, and the labourer will find that while the portion of wages he expends can go farther than they used to go, he may nevertheless make a saving of the money he had formerly to disburse in taxes.

This subject has already come under the consideration of the Assembly; and since the compilation of this Blue Book a Tariff Bill has been passed by the Council and Assembly, and is now under the consideration of the Executive.

Schedule of Fees—(p. 7).

This Schedule was originally fixed upwards of 50 years ago, and requires revision, especially as to costs of litigation; but there is an obstacle to this being done at present as the Colonial Secretary and Provost Marshal whose incomes it chiefly affects, hold their offices by Letters Patent under the Crown. If an arrangement could be made between these officers and the Legislature for paying them a reasonable fixed salary, a scale of fees more satisfactory to the public could be easily adjusted.

The office for "Registration of Deeds," ought not, I am inclined to think,

be included in any such arrangement; it is an office where very great responsibility rests on the Registrar.

Abstract of Net Revenue and Expenditure—(p. 19).

This account has no reference to the expenditure for the charges of the year 1849; it exhibits the revenue collected that year, but appropriated for the payment of the contingent debts incurred in the year 1847, and salaries of 1848. The debts of 1848 and salaries of 1849 remain in arrear. A Supply Bill to discharge these obligations has very recently been passed, following the same system of direct taxation as that already adverted to. It is now under the consideration of the Executive, but even if assented to will, I fear, be inadequate for its intended purpose, and at any rate, under its provisions the public creditors cannot be paid earlier than the 1st of August.

Public servants of the colony must put up with this in the best way they can; but tradesmen refuse any longer to accept the credit of the colony.

This state of financial embarrassment cannot be attributed to distress or want of means; it was wilfully occasioned by the House of Assembly refusing to vote a Supply Bill, on account of some alleged grievance, which is now admitted by every one to have been wholly imaginary.

I perceive that in the Blue Book (page 20) the various direct taxes under the Supply Act, the operation of which is limited to one year, have been entered as "fixed revenue;" along with the amounts received as import duties, tonnage dues, and licences to hucksters and spirit-sellers, which are collected under special Acts.

Military Expenditure—(page 43).

The operation of the Tobago Militia Act has been suspended; the force, from want of drill and discipline, had become wholly inefficient; and, as the service was considered a hardship by the lower class of freeholders, it has been suspended, in place of being reformed.

Public Works—(p. 51).

These are falling into a dilapidated condition; and, from the state of the finances, I see no immediate probability of their being repaired. As they were damaged by the hurricane to a very considerable extent, I think it would be advisable for the colony (were such a course sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government) to borrow from the Loan Commissioners a sufficient sum to put them into a proper state of repair.

Legislation—(page 56).

I perceive it has been inaccurately stated that an Act for the mutual delivery of criminals between Tobago and the republic of Venezuela had been left to its operation. This Act has not hitherto been assented to, certain amendments being required by Her Majesty's Government.

Owing to the prevalence of small-pox in some of the neighbouring islands, the Quarantine Act has been partially enforced since May, 1849.

Civil Establishment—(page 71).

It is only necessary to state, under this head, that with the exception of the Chief Justice and the Rectors, periodical payment of whose incomes is secured by the Acts under which they are appointed, the salaries of all the public officers of the colony, from the highest to the lowest, since the 1st of January, 1849, remain unpaid to this hour. It has been considered, therefore, that to enter the amounts might induce the mistaken belief that the colony is faithfully fulfilling its obligations to its public servants.

Population—(page 134).

The last Triennial Census of 1847 is manifestly incorrect. I chiefly attribute this to the terms of our Triennial Census Act, which imposes the laborious burden of enumerating the people on unpaid and irresponsible gentlemen, the most of whom are sufficiently occupied in the discharge of their private duties.

An early opportunity will probably occur of revising the Census Act, when, in conformity with the views of Her Majesty's Government, its operation may at the same time be suspended till 1851.

TOBAGO.

Ecclesiastical Returns—(p. 138). *Education*—(page 142).

There are three sections of the Protestant faith in this colony, viz., the Established Church; the Wesleyan Mission; and the Moravian Brethren; all of whose places of worship are well attended.

I believe the ministers of these various bodies labour with equal zeal in their sacred calling; but the Moravian institutions appear hitherto to have been attended with the most successful practical result.

The progress of education, however, has been materially impeded by there thus being three different Christian bodies. The annual public grant, which might provide for the efficient support of such schools as are actually required for the population, becomes useless when doled out to the various schools attached to each denomination, affording to each less than a labourer receives for digging cane-holes; and it has been found almost impossible to collect any school fees, to eke out these scanty pittances. These remarks, however, have little reference to the Moravian body.

Agriculture.—(page 173).

Under this head no return has been made, for want of the requisite materials. Either from indifference, or the apprehension of a future Supply Bill, many of the planters omit to furnish the statistical information requested.

During the year (1849) there have been few improvements either in the modes of cultivating canes or manufacturing sugar. The crop has slightly exceeded that of the previous year. The weather, however, has been favourable for other plantation purposes, and a large fall plant for crop 1850 has been successfully established.

The Metairie contract system has made considerable progress during the past year, and, if judiciously regulated, promises to afford a valuable class of cultivators.

Gaols and Prisons—(p. 185).

The gaols and its precincts are too circumscribed to admit of any improvement in classification or discipline, which are both very defective. The kitchen and other outhouses are in a dilapidated and offensive state.

The wooden pallisade, which replaces the wall thrown down by the hurricane, is itself now falling to pieces.

Every effort has been made, but hitherto with little success, to induce the Assembly to place this establishment on a footing more creditable to the island. The expense of dieting the prisoners is materially enhanced by the want of proper financial arrangements. The supplies refused on the credit of the colony are furnished to the provost-marshal on his private responsibility; and as the merchant expects to lie out of his money for a considerable period, he calculates his prices accordingly.

The mere feeding of each prisoner (without reference to the other expenses attending his custody) costs the colony about as much as a plantation labourer receives for his daily wages. If furnished by tender, with sure and certain periodical payments, one-half of the present expenditure might be saved, and certainly would be saved under an improved prison discipline.

In the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, whose return here may be shortly expected, I have in this Report endeavoured to confine myself to such explanations as appeared to be more immediately called for in reference to the Blue Book itself, without entering more deeply into the "past and "present state of the colony, and its prospects in every political branch."

(Signed) HENRY YEATES,
President administering the Government.

Tobago, April 4, 1850.

Encl. 3 in No. 5.

(No. 299.)

Enclosure 3 in No. 5.

Barbados, April 12, 1850.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 50, of the 6th instant, enclosing your Report on the Blue Book of Tobago for 1849.

2. You remark that the principle of taxation has been to press lightly on the planting interest; and as the net returns of produce have been distributed in the shape of wages, it has become necessary to resort to other sources of supply.

3. You admit, however, that the system involves an inequitable adjustment of the public

liabilities with respect to the humbler classes; and I regret that the views contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 11th August, 1849, No. 32, recommending the substitution of a land-tax for the taxes imposed on produce and provision grounds, should not have been adopted by the Legislature.

4. In referring to the statement of revenue, I observe that the amounts collected under some heads of taxation are so inconsiderable, that, considering the vexatious nature of those imposts, it would have been politic to have remitted them, even if they had been equitably distributed.

5. In regard to the fees payable to persons holding offices under letters patent, it is open to the Legislature, with consent of the Crown, to effect a revision of them prospectively, though it may be impracticable to effect an arrangement with the present incumbents.

6. In the returns of the establishment it would appear that no entry has been made of the salaries of those who were in arrears; and as the public creditors, as well as the functionaries of the Government, are thus kept without payment of their dues, I request you will lose no opportunity of impressing on the Assembly the injurious consequences of such a system, originating, as you observe, "not in any distress or want of means" to discharge with punctuality the public obligations.

7. The dilapidated state of the public buildings and works also require prompt attention; and I trust that, from the state of the gaol in particular, the necessity may not be imposed on the Government of enforcing the provisions of the Act of Parliament for declaring it unfit for the reception of prisoners.

8. The salaries and emoluments of the several public functionaries should not in future be omitted in the Returns, as the information is required for statistical purposes, and if in arrear it will be sufficient to notice the fact that they were still unpaid under the head of "remarks."

9. The observations you have made on the state of education merit the attention of the Legislature, and recurring to the correspondence which has already passed on this important subject, I hope that the difficulties opposed to the adoption of a more efficient system may admit of being removed.

10. The public appropriation in aid of schools which are also in considerable arrear, amounted to 240*l.*, distributed in grants for twelve schools, viz., 165*l.* for six church schools, 25*l.* for two Moravian, and 50*l.* for four Wesleyan schools.

11. These schools, it appears, were partly supported by contributions from the respective societies, and I hardly conceive that without other funds these sums would be adequate for the due support of the schools required for the population, amounting by the census of 1844 to 13,208, spread over an area of 97 square miles, and as the average number of all ages would thus be 135 to the square mile, any arrangement which would bring the children of so scattered a population within the reach of instruction must involve a greater distribution of the fund than at present, especially if its application to the support of union schools should lead to the withdrawal of the funds now contributed by the several churches. Education.

12. Without therefore proposing to withdraw the assistance at present afforded to the separate schools, the arrears of which ought to be paid up, it would facilitate the object proposed were you to ascertain the probable number of children in the island, and the estimated amount that might be collected from a rate to which the heads of families might be required to contribute.

13. If the Assembly would authorise the application of the present house tax to this object, and extend the assessment to plantation houses, it would probably be adequate for the purpose.

14. Unless the schools, however, were to be acceptable to the children of the rate-payers in every locality, it would become necessary to avoid discontent to remit the rate to those who had no opportunity of obtaining instruction for their children.

15. The want of efficient teachers, male and female, would, I apprehend, in Tobago, as in other colonies, prove a serious obstacle to the accomplishment of these views, hence the establishment of a good training school in Scarborough would be of primary importance, and as it would take some time to make the necessary arrangents, the formation of a school fund as proposed would be necessary, in order that the services of a competent person to conduct it might be obtained, and the system progressively carried out.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Honour the President of Tobago.

Enclosure 4 in No. 5. Encl. 4 in No. 5.

SIR, Barbados, April 8, 1850.

I ENCLOSE to you copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, in reference to the reports on the state of education in Tobago, contained in your Despatch No. 139, dated 19th December 1849, which I request you will communicate to the Council and Assembly. No. 53, March 15, 1850.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Forwarded to Secretary of State in No. 5, Jan. 30, 1850.

His Honour the President administering the Government of Tobago.

(True Copy)

E. R. FORMAN, Private Secretary.

ST. LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.
No. 6.

(No. 32.) No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
May 20, 1850.
(Received June 19, 1850.)

MY LORD,

Enclosure No. 3, sent separate.

Encl. 1 in No. 56, April 29, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship the Blue Book of St. Lucia for the year 1849, together with the Report of the Lieut.-Governor thereupon.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 6.

(No. 56.) Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

St. Lucia, Government House,
April 29, 1850.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1849, and to state that its completion has been unavoidably delayed by the absence from duty (in consequence of the ravages of small-pox) of persons employed in the public service, charged with the collection of much of the information included in, and with the primary compilation of the document itself.

2. Before proceeding to point out the more prominent statistical facts disclosed by the Blue Book, it is necessary I should observe, that discoveries, made in the course of the year 1849, of the existence of systematic peculation in the public Treasury from the year 1836 inclusive, have materially affected the conclusions hitherto arrived at with reference to the public revenue.

3. A calculation, based upon documents, which show with close approximation the amount that ought to have been collected at the Treasury during the period referred to, when compared with the sums carried to the credit of the colony, exhibits a deficit little short of 30,000*l.*, being an average rate of 2,100*l.* a-year.

4. The sum actually credited, and applied to the public expenditure, during that period, was 172,398*l.*, as shown by the Return (Appendix No. 1); to which, if 2,626*l.*, the arrears of expenditure for 1849, be added, a total results of 175,024*l.* as the expenditure on account of the last 14 years, being an average of 12,500*l.* a-year. The annual amounts fluctuate, it will be seen, from as low as 8,000*l.* up to 15,000*l.*, but generally range from about 11,500*l.* to about 13,000*l.* The difference between the annual amount is, in many instances, to be attributed to the fact of the larger expenditure including the arrears of the previous year.

5. It may be well to remark that the whole public expenditure, of every description, defrayed by the colony, is included in these amounts, with the exception of the personal service given by the adult male population to the formation and maintenance of the roads, and the money computation paid in lieu thereof.

6. With reference to the deficit in the revenue, I should explain that some part of it consists of uncollected taxes; but I entertain no doubt that more than four-fifths of the total sum diverted from the public chest has been wilfully appropriated by parties charged with its receipt and custody. The measures which were adopted upon the discovery of these fraudulent proceedings will, I trust, be found sufficient to prevent their recurrence.

7. As considerably more than two-thirds of the whole amount embezzled was abstracted from the import, export, tonnage, and wharfage duties, the satisfactory conclusion may be safely adopted, that a much larger amount of revenue, under those heads, than the colony has hitherto had the benefit of, may be relied upon for the future. The amount collected under the head of

imports alone during the last half-year of 1849, after the discovery of the frauds, exhibited an increase of 1,112*l.*, upon 1,251*l.*, the amount credited for the corresponding period of the previous year, and made the total amount of duty of imports in the year 1849 larger than in any preceding year, except 1844.

8. Adverting now to the financial condition of the colony during, and at the close of the year 1849, it will be seen that the total collected revenue of the year was £10,737 7 11½

The arrears of revenue of 1848 collected in 1849 were	157	19	0
The balance in the treasurer's account from 1848 was	28	19	7½
And borrowed from the colonial bank in aid of revenue was	2,000	0	0
Total . . .	£1,294	6	7

9. The arrears of revenue for 1849, which have been since collected, or are about to be immediately paid, will bring the amount of actual revenue for the year 1849 up to about the estimate which was laid before the Council, 12,269*l.*; and the last instalment of the debt to the bank will be paid off in a few days.

10. The estimated expenditure of the year was fixed at 11,663*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, and the actual expenditure upon the items included in that estimate fell short of the amount by about 50*l.* But the heavy arrears of 1848, which were ascertained by the Committee of Investigation upon the Treasury frauds to be much greater than appeared by the late Treasurer's statement; the expenses attending the Court of Inquiry held in 1847; the charges on account of the riots in the month of March 1849, and on the subsequent trial of the offenders, have borne very heavily upon our financial resources.

11. The great increase in our customs' duties, since they have been more faithfully collected, warrants the belief, however, that the present debt once paid (which, as I have just stated, will be effected in a few days), no further financial difficulty need be apprehended. With an expenditure for the present year estimated at about 10,700*l.*, the revenue, judging from the first quarter's amount, promises to yield about 12,000*l.*

Local Revenues.

12. In my Report for the year 1848, I stated that there were "no local "revenues of any description, neither parochial vestries, municipal bodies, nor "district councils, existing in St. Lucia:" in this respect, the administrative arrangements of the colony remain unchanged; the Ordinance to which I then alluded as under consideration by the Legislature having been referred back by the Governor-in-Chief for amendments, it was found impossible to complete it, so as to bring it into operation from the beginning of this year, as originally intended and provided for in the Ordinance itself. In the course of a few days it will have finally passed the Legislature, and may, I trust, receive the royal sanction in time to ensure its being the law of the colony by the commencement of next year.

13. I have, however, considered that the funds of the Commissioners of Water-works, and of the Board of Education, may properly be considered local, as contradistinguished from the general revenue of the colony. The first would undoubtedly be so, being primarily levied upon the householders of Castries, were it not for the provision that, if the special tax should be found deficient, the deficit may become a charge upon the public revenue. On this account, I apprehend, it has hitherto been included in the general statement. The education tax, though not locally, is nevertheless partially levied; being imposed upon the occupiers of lots of land, under nine acres in extent, upon exports which are principally the produce of the labouring classes, and upon the licenses of hucksters, boat-owners, &c.

14. In both cases the revenues are disposed of by Boards appointed by law for the purpose, without any right of interference upon the part of the Government, except in so far as the Governor is their President, and, in the case of the Water-works Board, must be a consenting party to all its proceedings.

ST. LUCIA.

Military Expenditure—Militia.

15. No expense has been incurred by the colony on account of its military protection, nor has any militia been organized during the year.

16. The expenditure incurred by Great Britain was in 1849:—

	£.	s.	d.
Commissariat	11,118	6	7
Ordnance	3,303	12	2
Total . .	£14,421	18	9

Against, in 1848:—

	£.	s.	d.
Commissariat	8,940	13	6
Ordnance	4,179	2	1
Total . .	£13,119	15	7

The increase in the Commissariat expenditure was occasioned by the reinforcement of the garrison, which the authorities at Barbados thought it prudent to carry into effect, after a riotous outbreak of a portion of the labouring population, which took place in the month of March 1849. It is unnecessary to observe, that the expense of transport is the only additional charge actually incurred by the mother country; the troops having been merely removed from one colony to another, without (so far as I am informed) necessitating any increase to the strength of the West Indian command.

Public Works.

17. No work of importance was undertaken during the year. Two bridges were completed at an expense of 154*l.*, and a hospital (of wood) was erected in the gaol yard, and is now fit for occupation. The sum of 120*l.* was voted by the Council for the purchase of the necessary materials, and the labour has been supplied (with occasional assistance from tradesmen) by the prisoners in the gaol.

Legislation.

18. Amongst the new laws, 24 in number, which were promulgated in the year 1849, the following appear to be the most important:—

1. For the reception and allocation of certain Africans liberated from slavery, and conveyed to this colony at the expense of the British Government.
2. For the promotion of vaccination by placing a small sum at the disposal of three medical gentlemen, for maintaining the supply of vaccine virus.
3. For establishing District Courts of Requests.
4. For the promotion of education and agricultural science, by the formation of a Board composed of members of the Legislative Council, and other persons nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, who is himself the President; and,
5. For levying duties of customs, by which the usual practice of fixing the Tariff annually has been departed from, and a duration of five years given to the Ordinance,—the Tariff being, at the same time, reduced with respect to certain important articles of consumption.

Civil Establishment.

19. Many changes have taken place in the civil establishment of the colony, consequent upon the resignation of the late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, and the separation of those offices; which, from motives of economy, had been united in the year 1836. The office of Comptroller and Auditor of Public Accounts has also been established, and a salary assigned to the incumbent; the mere duties of auditing the accounts after they were made up, having been for some time previously gratuitously discharged by a member of the Legislative Council. It was considered practicable also to abolish the office of

Commissary of Police, without injury to the public interests, and to effect a slight reduction in the force itself.

The result of these arrangements which, however, have not received the final sanction of Her Majesty's Government, has been to increase the efficiency of the service in the departments referred to, while at the same time a trifling reduction of expenditure has been accomplished. The office of Surveyor-General has also been abolished, and the remuneration of the Harbour Master is now derived from fees paid by the masters of vessels entering the port, instead of by a small fixed salary as heretofore. Upon the whole expenditure on account of the civil establishments, including the contemplated changes in the judicial department, a retrenchment of about 1,000*l.*, or 10 per cent. upon the previous cost, has been effected; the total estimate of the ordinary expenditure of the colony for 1850 being 10,500*l.*, as against 11,500*l.* for the year 1849. Some of these reductions took place only from the beginning of the present year; but having been decided upon in the year 1849, it seems proper to notice them in the present Report. The summary of the establishment of the colony, as recorded in the Blue Book, is as follows:—

	Paid by Great Britain in Sterling Money.	Paid by the Colony in Sterling Money.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Civil Establishment	1,950 0 0	2,725 7 1½
Contingent expenditure . .	793 17 0	698 7 8
Judicial Establishment	..	2,728 12 11
Contingent expenditure . .	..	747 3 5
Ecclesiastical Establishment . .	..	1,225 14 3
Contingent expenditure . .	..	..
Miscellaneous expenditure . . .	..	3,312 11 8
Pensions	..	4 0 0
Grand Total	2,743 17 0	11,441 17 0½

Population.

20. The population of the island is estimated at 23,688 souls, being an increase of 643 upon the return of the previous year. The arrival of 362 liberated Africans accounts for the larger proportion of this increase; and I have little doubt that the remainder (281) is far from representing the actual augmentation of the Creole population, although the ravages of the small-pox which, having been introduced into the island in the month of October 1848, has now taken root amongst us, have much increased the ordinary rate of mortality. From the best information I can collect, I think that about 60 persons died from that disease during the year 1849; and I have little doubt that at least one-half of the population have been attacked by it. Without entering upon the general question of the policy of Quarantine, I may remark that our proximity to Martinique, and the intercourse which is maintained with that island, sometimes even in the smallest class of boats, would render it impossible to carry it out effectually in this colony. Every means were therefore adopted to encourage vaccination; and it appears by the returns of the public vaccinators who were appointed in the month of February 1849, that 1,889 persons were vaccinated by those officers between that date and the end of the year, besides being promoted to a great extent by private parties. Very few, however, of the persons vaccinated were adults, whom it is very difficult to persuade to the adoption of such a precaution, or to the resort to medical aid when attacked by the malady.

21. With respect to the condition of the population generally, I find that births were about one-seventeenth more than in the year 1849; that marriages are between one-fourth and one-fifth more, and that deaths were also one-fourth more than in the preceding year. The mortality from small-pox accounts for a large portion of the increase under the latter head, and I am concerned to add that no less than 19 persons are reported in one small parish of the island alone to have been destroyed by the bites of the venomous serpent, known as the "Fer de Lance," or "craspedocephalus lanceolatus," with which this island and the neighbouring colony of Martinique abound.

22. The amount of labour which is given to the cultivation of the staple

ST. LUCIA.

produce has decidedly decreased; the natural but gradual result of the great fall in wages which took place in the end of 1846 and beginning of 1847.

23. The number of persons stated to be engaged in agriculture, and the manufacture of its products in the year 1846, was 5,343; in 1847, 5,689. For the year 1849 the number, excluding African immigrants, does not exceed 4,500. As these figures, however, present a slight increase over the year 1848, when 4,291 was returned as the number so employed, it may be inferred that the difficulty of obtaining money will gradually induce a larger portion of the population to resume their habits of working for wages.

24. In its moral aspect, the condition of the people presents unmistakeable marks of improvement: the following table will show the gradual progress of moral habits, of a desire for education, and of the decrease of crime:—

	1846	1847	1848	1849
Number of children under education at school	440	520	894	969
Number of marriages	136	171	150	183
Number of baptisms	818	807	769	897
Total number of prisoners committed to gaol in the course of the year	462	318	310	237
Convictions for felonies	16	21	25	6

With respect to the commitments to gaol and convictions for felonies in the year 1849, I have thought it fair to exclude the parties convicted of riot and tumult, on the occasion of the disturbances in March 1849; which were peculiar in their nature and origin, and stand apart from the ordinary list of offences.

25. The increased attendance at schools is, as I have stated in previous Reports, partly to be ascribed to the greater care with which the return is compiled; but there is undoubtedly a large bonâ fide augmentation of the number of children under education.

26. Besides the schools enumerated, and which I perceive are one less in number than in the return of 1848, I am aware of other schools of a primary character, which have been established in the course of the year 1849. Depending however, as the latter do, entirely upon the fees paid by the children's parents, their existence is very ephemeral, and I am afraid they cannot be regarded as accomplishing much good.

27. The funds hitherto collected under the Education Ordinance have fallen far short of my expectations; and unlooked for objections as to the operation of the law, with respect to the liability to taxation of a large portion of the population, who were certainly intended to have been brought within the reach of the enactment, as submitted to the Council, have been started. As the validity of these objections has been acquiesced in by the law officers of the Crown, I am afraid the failure must, in a great degree, be imputed to the imperfect construction of the Ordinance itself.

28. The accession to the population which took place in the shape of immigration from Africa, has been highly beneficial in every respect. The proprietary body, or such members of it as have been fortunate enough to obtain the services of the Africans as labourers, express themselves grateful for the valuable aid they have thus received in their agricultural operations. And that the immigrants themselves are satisfied with their condition, clearly appears from the fact, which I recently reported to your Excellency, that out of 355 who were alive at the expiration of their first year's contract, 303 remained in the service of their former employers; the remainder seeking employment elsewhere. But in no case has the labourer consented again to place himself under the compulsion of a contract. Of the total number landed, 362, seven died during the year; but against this decrease is shown an increase of four by birth, leaving the total decrease at three.

Imports and Exports.

29. The imports again present a decrease upon the preceding year, the estimated value being (after deducting 3,800*l.* as re-exported) about 47,200*l.*; while the exports of colonial produce are valued at 53,760*l.*

30. The quantity of sugar exported is stated at 3,515 tons, and its value at

46,984*l.*, as against 2,916 tons in the year 1848, valued at 38,101*l.* The decrease in the imports (about 11,000*l.*) has principally taken place in British manufactured goods, salted meat, dried fish, flour, butter, candles (not sperm), shingles, and wine. It may, perhaps, be attributed, in some degree, to diminished means, on the part of the mass of the consumers; but it is principally owing, I think, to the practice to which the merchants have been latterly compelled, of importing their goods in small quantities, from time to time, instead of keeping large stocks on hand. Consignments and importations, moreover, were held back, in consequence of its being known, that a reduced tariff would come into operation from the commencement of the present year. Thus the markets generally were in such an exhausted state at the end of the year 1849, that the import duties for the month of January 1850 were at the rate of 10,000*l.* a-year, a sum considerably exceeding any amount which has ever yet been reached, making full allowance for the peculation to which this branch of the Revenue has been peculiarly subjected. With respect to the distribution of commerce, it will be seen by the following table, that, while there was a considerable falling off in the imports with regard to Great Britain, the North American Colonies, the United States, and other Foreign States, there was a slight increase in the case of the inter-colonial West Indian trade, attributable to the increasing practice of obtaining supplies of provisions, when the market becomes low in stocks, from the neighbouring islands of Martinique and Barbados.

Whence Imported.	Estimated value in Sterling.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1848	1849		
	Excluding Shillings and Pence.			
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	28,484	20,532	..	7,952
British Colonies:—				
West Indies . . .	15,208	17,804	2,596	..
North America . .	4,342	3,611	..	731
Elsewhere	..	30	30	..
United States of America .	6,389	2,988	..	3,401
Foreign States. . . .	8,555	6,292	..	2,263
Total	62,978	51,257	2,626	14,347

Total Decrease £11,721

Agriculture.

31. The details of this Return are evidently inaccurate. The quantity of sugar produced is stated at 2,743 tons, while the quantity exported, as returned by the Custom-house, is 3,515 tons. The same inconsistency is apparent in the Return of 1848, where 2,777 tons is stated as the amount of the produce, while 2,916 tons were returned as exported. The information is obtained by the Stipendiary Magistrates, from the managers of the estates, upon whom they are entirely dependant for its correctness; and who, in many instances, may, from the changes which so frequently take place among them, not always have the means at their command of giving accurate information upon the subject. The total extent of land under crop and pasture is returned at 9,406 acres; and this includes 3,147 acres, as the quantity cultivated by the labouring population, in provisions. I can have no doubt that this is greatly below the fact; but when it is remembered that the island contains in all 114,400 acres, it would but little affect the result, in a social and economical point of view, if the real extent of cultivated land were double what it is assumed to be.

32. It has been usual to represent this colony, as from 42 to 40 miles in length, and from 21 to 20 at its greatest breadth, but from a map recently constructed from actual admeasurement, and which is published with the Blue Book Reports of 1848, it would appear that its greatest length is 27 miles, its greatest breadth 13½, and its area 178¾ square miles, or as just stated 114,400 acres. The number of estates cultivated in sugar is 84, and the extent of land under that crop 3,526 acres. The cultivation of cotton is likely to attract attention, in consequence of the recent proceedings of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the energy with which it is said to have been entered upon in

ST. LUCIA.

Jamaica, and the success reported to have attended experiments in the Island of Dominica. Three or four gentlemen have mentioned to me their intention of commencing its culture in this colony, upon a limited scale. Many years ago, as I am informed, some fine varieties, of the plant were successfully cultivated in the drier districts of the island.

Gaols and Prisoners.

33. I have already noticed the great reduction on the numbers for the year 1848, under the heads of Commitments and Felonies. The former being 237, as against 310, in 1848; and the latter 6, as against 25; excluding, in both cases, as already stated, the persons involved in the riots of March 1849. In every other respect, a like improvement is manifested. Sickness among the prisoners has been more extensive than usual, but this was unavoidable, from the insufficiently of hospital accommodation, and the impossibility of preserving the inmates of the gaol from the attack of small pox. The new hospital, which I mentioned in my last half-year's Report, as having been commenced, is now completed; and I consider that the gaol management maintains, in every respect, the favourable characteristics which have attached to it for some time past. Seeing no prospect of entering upon an experiment of the mark system, as, in my last Report, I expressed my intention of doing, with any chance of carrying it out efficiently, rigidly, and justly (and these conditions are, I conceive, essential to its success), the out-door labourers have been worked in the usual manner, in one gang, under the superintendance of overseers. They have been employed to a great extent in filling up a mangrove swamp, of about five or six acres in extent, to windward of the town, and which indeed, under the Corporation Ordinance, will fall within its limits. The greater portion of this swamp is now reclaimed; and the whole work would have been by this time completed, if difficulties has not unfortunately arisen, in consequence of the death of the proprietor. Having in vain endeavoured to come to some equitable arrangement for the purchase of it, upon a valuation, from the party now in possession, and looking at the completion of the work as a sanitary object of the highest importance, I have directed the Crown Law Officers to take the necessary legal steps for obtaining a judicial title upon a jury valuation; a course which, I am advised by them, is fully provided for by the law of the colony. The Legislative Council have concurred in placing 150*l.* at my disposal for this purpose.

34. When this source of malaria is removed, there will be none other remaining to windward of the town, and it can hardly be doubted that its salubrity will be much increased.

35. The project of reclaiming the swamp referred to was originated by Colonel Torrens, during his administration of this Government, and a grant was at that time also made by the Legislative Council for the purpose; but some technical difficulty, with respect to the Ordinance, interposed at the time, and the work was never resumed. The great increase of hard-labour prisoners, resulting from the riots, has afforded me the opportunity of making great progress in the work, at no pecuniary expense to the public.

36. It now remains for me to offer a few observations as to the general prospects of the proprietary body, in whose prosperity, it cannot be questioned, that the well being of other classes of the community is deeply involved.

37. I have no reason to believe that the opinion, hitherto so generally entertained, of the impossibility of successfully competing with slave-grown produce is modified, or at any rate is less generally avowed than heretofore. On the contrary, that opinion has been very emphatically declared by the response made to the circular addressed to the planters of the colony, by the Association for the protection of National Industry. I am informed that that reply is signed by all the sugar proprietors, and many of the merchants of the colony; and I am aware that its language is that of cordial acquiescence in the principle advocated by the Association. As the establishment of these principles would immediately raise the price of bread, and the rate of freights, I confess myself at a loss to understand the grounds upon which the sugar planter identifies himself in interest with the corn grower and ship owner in England. The more cheaply the English consumer obtains his daily bread, the greater are the means he can appropriate to the purchase of sugar—the next great necessary of life; and a reduced rate of freights is a positive advantage, which

cannot be denied. In this colony, moreover, I should not be without great apprehension that any considerable rise in price, to whatever cause attributable, would be followed by an attempt to raise the rate of wages; and whether such an attempt were ultimately successful or not, the contest between employer and labourer could not be otherwise than injurious to the former, where a crop, requiring the prompt application of labour at particular times, is in question. The fall in wages from an average (taking into calculation the rates for manufacturing) of 16*d.* in 1846, to 11*d.* in 1849, was the direct result of the reduced prices, occasioned by the Sugar Duties Act of 1846. The absolute necessity of that reduction induced a comparatively consentaneous effort on the part of the planters to affect it, and was persevered in to ultimate success, although involving the loss of much produce, which remained unreaped during the struggle. It rendered it also right and proper for the Stipendiary Magistrates to offer their advice to the labourers to submit to the reduction, and by these united efforts, the more moderate scale of wages now adopted was brought into operation. The reduction of wages having been thus almost enforced, upon the distinct ground of a fall of price, I greatly doubt that the demand for an increase of wages could be successfully resisted, if the price of produce were materially to rise. The more I examine the facts, the more I doubt (confining my observations to this colony alone) whether such a rise would be productive of the advantages the planters anticipate. The following Table shows the rates of wages in each district of the island during the last half-year of 1846; the average Gazette price of Muscovado sugar for 1846, which, I may observe, is higher than that of either of the three preceding years; and the proportion which the rate of wages bore to the Gazette price of a hundred weight of sugar. It presents also the same particulars for the year 1849, and the result of a comparison would seem to be that, while in 1846, the rate of wages was to the Gazette price of 1 cwt. of sugar, as 1 is to 26; in 1849, the rate of wages stood in proportion to the Gazette price of 1 cwt. of sugar as 1 does to 28, or putting the case thus, if sixteen pence was the daily wage in 1846, when 1*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* or 413 pence was the Gazette price of 1 cwt. of sugar; then, when in 1849 11 pence became the rate of wages, 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. or 284 pence would be the equivalent price of sugar, but I find the average price of Muscovado sugar for 1849 to be about 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; being, in fact, 1*s.* 10*d.* a cwt. in favour of the producer of the year 1849.

Last Half-year of 1846.

District.	Population employed occasionally in Agriculture.	Average Rate of Daily Wages.	Mean Rate of Wages.	Average Price of 1 Cwt. of Sugar.	Proportion which Daily Wages bears to Net Price of Sugar.
			d.		
1	3,000	15*d.* to 20*d.*	17½	34*s.* 5*d.* = 413*d.*	24
2	1,500	14½*d.* to 20*d.*	17¼	..	24
3	2,000	12*d.* to 15*d.* and 17*d.*	14	..	29
4	2,000	10*d.* to 12*d.* out of crop; 15*d.* to 17*d.* in crop.	13½	..	30
5	1,400	15*d.* to 20*d.*	17½	..	24
General average		..	16	413*d.*	26

Last Half-year of 1849.

1	The population slightly increased, but the proportion not affected.	10*d.* to 12*d.* in field, and to 15*d.* in manufactory.	11¾	25*s.* 6*d.* = 306*d.*	25½
2		Ditto.	11¾	..	25½
3		8*d.* to 12*d.*	10	..	30½
4		8*d.* to 10*d.* field; 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* in manufactory.	11	..	28
5		10*d.*	10	..	20½
General average		..	11*d.* nearly.	306*d.*	28

The crops are assumed from the return of exports; they were, of course,

ST. LUCIA.

greater than stated; but it is impossible to ascertain with any accuracy the quantity consumed in the country.

The cost of labour, no doubt, is only a portion of the cost of production; but it constitutes from two-thirds to three-fourths of such cost, varying generally with the fact whether the property is conducted by a resident proprietor or on behalf of an absentee; and large reductions have also been effected in this, the management branch of the expenditure. At the same time the rate of freight has been reduced from 4*s.* to 3*s.* a cwt., and the prices of some few articles of estates' supplies, such as building lime, bricks, and coals, have also fallen; the two latter 25 and 30 per cent. respectively. Upon the whole, therefore, it may be concluded that the position of the producer of sugar, so far as it is affected by the proportion which exists between the cost of production and the price of produce, is in 1849 at least 2*s.* 6*d.* a cwt. better than it was in 1846.

38. I have heard it indeed frequently alleged that the same quantity of labour is not obtained for the reduced as was given for the higher rate of wages. This would be, of course, a very natural result, and is no doubt the case in many instances; but, as a general assertion, it appears wholly at variance with facts. I find the land in cultivation, the crop produced, and the average number of days' labour given on each working day throughout the year, in 1846 and 1849 respectively, may thus be stated:—

	1846.	1849.
Land in cane cultivation . . .	3,937 acres.	3,526 acres.
Crop in tons	2,332	3,515
Average number of days' labour . .	5,343	4,850 (including 350 immigrants.)

It appears, therefore, that in 1846 the daily labour of 5,343 persons, at average wages of 16*d.*, was applied to a crop of 2,332 tons of sugar, and a cultivation of 3,937 acres; whilst in 1849 the daily labour of 4,850 persons, at an average of 11*d.* a-day, was required for a crop of 3,515 tons, and the cultivation of 3,526 acres. So that in the year 1846 each labourer, at 16*d.* wages, cultivated and reaped about ·73 of an acre, and manufactured about ·44 of a ton of sugar; while in the year 1849 each labourer, at 11*d.* wages, cultivated and reaped about the same extent of land, while he manufactured the very much larger proportion of ·74 of a ton of sugar. If these conclusions be correctly arrived at (and though I admit the data to be probably inaccurate, yet this defect applies equally to the years 1846 and 1849), there seems no ground to believe that a diminished amount of labour has been the result of a decrease in the rate of wages.

39. Nor do I find that, during the three years and a-half which have elapsed since the 1st August 1846, the proprietary body has been subject to so great a pressure by the monied interests, to which they were indebted, as during the like period antecedent to that date. From 1st August 1846 to 1st January 1850, mortgages have been recorded against only two parties in possession of estates, to the amount of about 27,500*l.*; and against one as security upon the transfer of a property; while from the 1st January 1843 to 1st August 1846, mortgages, amounting to 34,330*l.*, were taken against five parties in possession; and as security on the purchase of estates against two persons to the amount of 6,400*l.*

40. In fact, the position of the proprietary generally, in regard to their obligations to the monied interests of the mother country, is perhaps more favourable than in any other sugar colony. Out of 84 sugar estates, 49 owned by 34 different proprietors, appear, by consulting the registry, to be free from mortgage to English merchants or banking institutions. In most of these cases, however, the proprietors are under heavy obligations to parties in the colony on account of family arrangements and claims, and occasionally for the purchase money of the property itself; but I instance their exemption from liabilities to the merchants at home as some proof that, through all the difficulties they have had to contend with, prudence and discretion cannot have been wanting in the conduct of their agricultural affairs; and it is to these qualities, combined with a well-regulated spirit of enterprize, that we must look for success in any pursuit which is exposed to such competition as that of the sugar-grower.

41. The number of sugar properties sold and conveyed by notarial deed

during the three years and a-half preceding the 1st August 1846 was 13, and the purchase money amounted to about 34,515*l*. In the same period, subsequent to that date, 22 properties have changed hands by legal transfer for an amount of 43,862*l*. If, in the former period, one fine estate, which was sold for 10,000*l*., be deducted, it will be seen that the remaining 12 averaged about the same as the 22 sold since August 1846. I need not, however, remark that no conclusion can be justly arrived at from this comparison, unless the circumstances under which each estate was sold, the extent of its crop, state of its buildings, &c., were accurately ascertained; and the fact is certainly unquestionable that property has greatly decreased in marketable value since the period referred to.

42. But I consider this decrease, and the want of money and credit which prevails among the planting interest, to be the result, not so much as a falling off in the actual productiveness of sugar property, as in the extreme difficulty with which advances are obtained from those sources that were so long the bounteous fountains of pecuniary supplies. Many causes have necessitated this course on the part of monied interests at home; and I believe that, with few exceptions, those drawers only are sure of their drafts being duly honoured who accompany them with bills of lading for produce fully sufficient in value to cover the amount.

43. The existence of great distress amongst the middling and many of the upper classes cannot be denied, and is greatly to be deplored. Property must doubtless, in many instances, again change hands; but, looking to the general question, whether the colony can hold its ground successfully with its foreign and colonial competitors, and considering the facts I have recorded in this Report; remembering, too, that the proprietors of 68 sugar estates have, but a few days since, declared their readiness to find employment for about 6,500 African immigrants, if introduced during the next three years; and with the fact before me that, since the year 1846, the quantity of foreign sugar consumed in Great Britain has gradually declined, while that of colonial sugar produced and consumed has largely increased, I confess that, notwithstanding the decided opinions to the contrary which I hear so frequently expressed, I can come to no other conclusion than that the severity of the struggle is now past, and that the prosperity of our tropical agriculture is in progress, slowly it may be, but nevertheless in progress of re-establishment, and, as I need not observe, upon foundations far more sure and solid than those upon which it formerly rested.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. DARLING, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, Knt., C.B.,
Governor-in-Chief, Barbados.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS received under the several HEADS of TAXATION enumerated in the First Column hereof, from the 1st day of January 1836, to 31st day of December 1849, both days inclusive.

Description of Tax.	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Import Duty	1,538 12 0½	1,358 3 2¼	1,441 6 10¾	1,205 17 11	2,053 6 5	2,993 15 8	1,399 12 5	2,030 4
British Export	2,962 15 10	3,504 17 5	1,257 16 2	3,143 14 0	2,591 9 4	1,880 1 2	3,270 3 8	1,981 19 1
Foreign Export	26 16 4½	14 19 8½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonnage Duty	1,021 12 3	1,044 1 9½	1,068 9 5½	1,109 0 7	1,258 5 3	859 0 7	889 7 5	652 2
Wharfage Duty	131 0 2½	126 2 9	*302 2 2½	315 15 9	347 18 4	366 1 0	403 0 6	301 11
Stamp Duty	641 5 0¾	418 4 1	343 0 7½	375 0 10	399 3 3	398 13 10	213 5 10	194 9
Fines and Fees	20 10 7½	22 18 4	52 16 10	266 8 3	540 1 4	348 17 5	319 18 0	403 19
Poll Tax	3,490 15 7	2,793 17 9½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar's Returns	880 12 6½	561 19 3	733 9 11½	541 5 11	627 16 3	432 12 2	297 3 0	528 3
Provost Marshall's Return	1,241 18 2	800 15 2	713 4 6	546 12 10	732 19 7	374 18 9	681 8 10	364 6 1
Custom House Return	819 13 2½	877 1 3	1,052 9 4	1,072 3 8	1,210 10 10	900 10 10	745 2 11	407 13
Passports	..	..	36 16 8	45 0 0	46 16 0	47 0 0	45 8 0	21 16
Porters and Jobbers	..	..	33 7 4	19 0 0	5 4 0	..	5 16 0	0 4
Licence Account	340 18 0	505 11 9	706 4 1	1,060 4 0	1,256 10 0	546 0 0	606 0 0	480 18
Vacant Successions	..	327 12 9	63 3 5	..	303 6 5	..	..	..
Professional Tax	..	..	..	491 12 0	..	..	..	..
Land Tax	..	..	..	426 14 1	..	771 12 2	730 4 0	1,147 6
Gun Licence	..	..	..	18 0 0	8 4 0	..	..	..
Huxter's Licence	..	..	..	176 0 0	61 6 1	25 4 0	75 12 0	63 17
Income Tax	..	..	..	26 8 0	..	..	..	..
Boat Licence	..	..	..	16 0 0	18 0 0	34 0 0	12 0 0	49 16
Billiard Licence	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Legacy Duty	..	..	..	..	206 13 4	..	..	..
Still Licences	..	..	..	..	751 10 1	710 10 0	740 9 0	420 0
Dog Licenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 18
House Tax	379 5 3	399 19 6	391 10 5½	787 8 3	752 5 1	900 2 2	896 1 5	965 0
Total	13,495 15 1¾	12,756 4 8¾	8,195 17 11¼	11,647 6 1	13,171 5 7	11,588 19 9	11,330 13 0	10,048 5 1

Description of Tax.	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Import Duty	5,535 12 10	4,412 12 10	3,778 3 9½	3,183 6 7	3,028 2 7	4,275 5 10	38,234 3
British Export	2,691 15 3	2,792 9 8	1,175 17 6½	2,336 11 4	27 16 0	..	29,617 7
Foreign Export	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 16
Tonnage Duty	921 13 9	910 5 0½	764 14 3	771 15 6	603 9 11	516 1 3	12,389 19
Wharfage Duty	402 11 9	396 12 0½	350 0 0	348 12 7	301 15 11	366 15 8	4,460 0
Stamp Duty	145 18 0	189 11 0	174 1 0	164 7 0	170 4 0	107 14 0	3,934 18
Fines and Fees	277 3 4	305 8 6	525 0 8	529 17 9	297 8 4	29 1 8	3,939 10
Poll Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,284 13
Registrar's Returns	348 13 5	409 13 0	242 14 7	277 10 6	323 3 3½	254 6 0½	6,459 2 1
Provost Marshall's Return	264 1 0	259 9 9	186 17 2½	165 11 3	213 19 4	109 13 0	6,655 16
Custom House Return	5 17 2	135 7 9	..	..	..	..	7,226 10
Passports	22 0 0	20 12 0	26 8 0	31 8 0	32 16 0	29 4 0	405 4
Porters and Jobbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	63 11
Licence Account	..	..	785 0 0	800 0 0	..	..	7,087 5 1
Vacant Successions	..	309 1 4	229 2 11	..	..	..	1,232 6 1
Professional Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	491 12
Land Tax	1,270 4 2	1,083 10 0	1,136 16 7	1,336 17 11	896 16 9	516 2 6	9,316 4
Gun Licence	..	..	87 7 0	78 0 0	42 0 0	20 10 0	254 1
Huxter's Tax	116 6 0	128 14 0	133 18 0	116 12 6	64 0 0	10 0 0	971 9 1
Income Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 8
Boat Licence	33 0 0	22 10 0	8 10 0	14 0 0	139 10 4	40 13 6	387 19 1
Billiard Licence	..	..	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	14 0
Legacy Duty	..	..	..	..	152 16 0	782 5 2	1,141 14
Still Licences	662 0 0	682 0 0	26 0 0	..	..	..	3,992 9
Dog Licences	25 4 0	33 7 0	30 15 0	21 0 0	14 5 0	16 0 0	175 9
Merchant's Tax	476 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	480 0
Rum Duty	..	708 15 3	2,440 0 3	1,281 4 0	..	1,841 13 9	6,271 13
Retail Spirit Licence	..	963 4 0	..	..	751 0 0	953 19 0	2,668 3
Vielle Ville Estate	..	27 0 0	137 3 5	170 0 0	155 16 7	..	490 0
Powder Licence	..	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	9 0 0	48 0
Slaughter-house	..	..	..	38 16 6	20 12 2	6 0 0	65 8
Excise Duty	..	..	..	..	5,164 11 2	..	5,164 11
Horse Licence	..	..	..	..	246 0 0	166 0 0	412 0
Auctioneer's Licence	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0
Incidental Receipts	..	499 1 3	21 19 1	..	..	..	521 0
Immigration Fund	..	..	..	..	..	107 12 0	107 12
Estreated Recognisances	..	..	..	..	..	463 7 9	463 7
Education Board	..	..	..	..	..	401 1 6	401 1
Water Works, M. and D.	..	..	..	..	..	71 0 0	71 0
Ditto Int. and S. F.	..	..	..	..	..	300 11 5	300 11
House Tax	866 9 8	897 10 7	703 18 2½	836 6 8	783 15 1½	560 19 2½	10,120 12
Total	14,064 10 4	15,190 15 0	12,977 7 6	12,516 18 1	13,451 18 6	11,962 17 3	172,398 14 9

£142 19s. 9d.

Treasurer's Office, 8th March 1850.

R. GARRAWAY MCHUGH, Principal Colonial Treasurer.

(True Copy)

J. P. DRYSDALE, Principal Colonial Secretary.

ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA
No. 7.

(No. 26.) No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Higginson to Earl Grey.

Government House, Antigua, March 26, 1850.
(Received 22nd April 1850.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of this island for 1849, and in obedience to instructions received, to offer such further observations in reference to the returns of which the document is comprised, and to the general condition of the colony, as the transactions and experience of the past year may suggest.

Imports and Exports.

2. The estimated value of imports for the years 1848 and 1849 does not vary much, being respectively 178,629*l.* and 168,324*l.*, whilst that of exports for 1849 exceeds that of 1848 by 24,776*l.*, being 189,605*l.* against 164,831*l.*, arising from the more abundant harvest of the former year, which reached the amount that I estimated it at in my last Report, viz., 13,231 hogsheads, and over that of 1848 by 2,036 hogsheads. I much regret that owing to unseasonable weather the crop of the present year promises an under average and indifferent return. A comparison of the imports and exports for 1849 gives a balance in favour of the latter of 21,281*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

3. The ordinary revenue of 1849 is returned at 19,228*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, that of 1848 being about 22,105*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, difference 2,877*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, which may be ascribed chiefly to the repeal of the duties on corn, meal, and salted fish; the loss of which not being met by any proportionate increase of income from other sources. The failure of this liberal and politic attempt to relieve the food of the working classes from all taxation has been separately reported in my Despatch No. 8, of the 6th February. Since the reimposition of the duty, I am informed that prices have not risen, nor has there been any diminution of consumption, both of which consequences there was reason to apprehend.

4. The expenditure of 1848 and 1849 is respectively 26,205*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and 21,922*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, showing a reduction in the latter year of 4,283*l.* 15*s.* And there seems no reason to anticipate that the ordiuary outlay for the future will exceed that of 1849; it ought rather to diminish by a saving on two items, aggregating about 2,000*l.*, viz., expenses on account of highways and earthquake, the former being now limited by law to 3,000*l.* per annum, and the latter having entirely ceased.

5. There seems reason to expect that the ordinary revenue and expenditure for 1850 will be pretty nearly equalized, say 21,000*l*; but it must be borne in mind that this estimate does not include the balance of principal and interest due to the Imperial Treasury on the earthquake loan. And that there is besides the local loan of 7,500*l.*, which becomes payable in 1853, 1854, having been postponed by a late enactment until that period.

On the whole it may be said that our financial prospects do not appear discouraging; for as the colony emerges from the state of transition to which it has been for some years exposed, we may reasonably look for prospective amelioration; and with improvement in the agricultural and commercial interests, will come enlarged capacity for consumption of imports, the duties on which form one chief source of revenue.

Local Revenues.

6. These are raised by an annual assessment on lands and houses, to defray the stipends of the clergy, for the relief of the poor, and for other parochial purposes. The rates have considerably increased of late, particularly in the parish of St. John's, in which the capital of the island is situated; whither many of the paupers from other parishes resort and are relieved, as well as the transient poor. The Vestry Act of 1692, under authority of which these taxes are levied, has not yet been altered; but as the necessity for amendment is becoming more apparent, it is to be hoped that it will be no longer neglected; and that opportunity will then also be taken by the Legislature to adopt your Lordship's recommendation, by conferring on vestries the power to impose a school-rate for the encouragement of education.

Public Works.

7. No new works have been undertaken during the past year. The restora-

ANTIGUA.

tion of the churches overthrown by the hurricane has not yet been commenced, from want of the requisite funds. The other public buildings are in good order, and well adapted to their respective purposes. Very satisfactory progress continues to be made in the repairs of highways, the general condition of which has been greatly improved, and adequate funds provided for keeping up their efficiency.

Legislation.

8. Although there may be no prominent enactment to distinguish the legislation of the session now about to close, its general scope and character evince a just and equitable spirit, and no diminution of solicitude for the welfare of the people. Amongst these measures I would especially notice that passed for the more effectual preservation of the public health, from the introduction and expansion of noxious epidemic disorders.

9. The Acts sanctioned by the legislatures of Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, for the erection of a central court of appeal remain in abeyance, until the necessary powers for carrying the local law into execution are conferred by the Imperial Parliament. Your Lordship has approved of the projected tribunal, which in the absence of circuit courts is, in my opinion, not only much wanted, but is the only scheme at present practicable; for according to the dependencies of this Government, the important advantages afforded by the establishment of a competent and accessible appellate jurisdiction. The local Legislatures will be prepared to give effect to the Imperial statute whenever it is received. Our judicial institutions have undergone considerable improvement of late years; and such an appeal Court as that contemplated is, I conceive, alone needed to place them on a very respectable and effective footing.

Leave was obtained by the Crown officer to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the establishment of a pauper lunatic asylum, and it will I hope be passed next Session; as well as an improved Insolvent Debtors' Act, which is much required.

Population.

10. There has been no census taken since 1844, when the population was returned at 36,178. Its subsequent growth has, I apprehend, been slow, from the causes adverted to in my last Report.

I hope that your Lordship's proposal to have a new census in 1851 may be adopted, when this and other valuable statistical information will be obtained.

Immigration.

11. There have only been 132 Portuguese immigrants imported within the year. The health of those who arrived previously is much improved, and the new comers have, up to this time, escaped the sickness that proved fatal to so many of those who preceded them. The previous mortality induced me to recommend the repeal of the Bounty Act, which has not been concurred in by the Legislature. The Portuguese continue to give satisfaction to their employers; and although it cannot be contended that there is any actual scarcity of native labour in the island, it may be a question whether it would be politic to withdraw the limited assistance which has been granted to encourage its introduction from abroad, and which is considered to have produced a good moral effect upon the home supply. Only 1,048*l.* 10*s.* of the 3,000*l.* originally appropriated to immigration in 1847, has yet been expended; and whilst wages remain so low as they now range, there is little inducement held out to attract foreign labourers to our shores.

Education.

12. It will appear, from the annexed comparative statement for the years 1848 and 1849, that the number of day-schools, and the aggregate of persons under some kind of instruction have increased in the latter period; the former by 3, and the latter by 1,415. Thus far the returns are cheering, and may be received in evidence of a growing desire on the part of parents to have their children educated, and of the exertions to afford them the opportunity on the part of those engaged in the good work. But I am not aware that any substantial or permanent improvement has taken place; so long as the funds disposable are inadequate to procure the services of properly qualified teachers, the efficiency and usefulness of the schools must be seriously diminished. From the Church of England and Wesleyan connexion I have not been furnished with data to enable me to judge of the success of their attempts to make the schools self-supporting; but I have reason to believe that it falls considerably short of that which has attended the unremitting efforts of the United Brethren, whose receipts on account of tuition fees have very nearly equalled their current expenditure. This is encouraging, and of more immediate importance, because intimation has been recently given to the Superintendent, that the Committee

at home will be unable to meet any further demands on account of schools. The training-school at Cedar Hill, established and supported by the same energetic and exemplary mission, continues to give promise of extensive future usefulness.

13. I seize every suitable occasion to press upon the consideration of the Legislature, the paramount obligation of fostering and disseminating a sound and industrial system of instruction amongst the working-classes, and the invaluable benefits, both moral and material, that must inevitably flow from it; but I lament that my endeavours to obtain assistance have not yet proved successful; which, however, I attribute more to the present inability of the Treasury to defray any outlay beyond ordinary charges, than to an inclination, on the part of the Legislature, to underrate the high import of the question so often submitted to them.

Agriculture and Manufacture.

14. The general system of tillage may be said to have improved progressively, since the change to free labour rendered the economical use of it indispensable; nor has the Antigua planter evinced any indisposition to avail himself of the advantages which modern chemical discoveries and other scientific inventions may have placed within his reach. Their enterprise has been rewarded by larger returns from the soil; and these are no doubt capable of being still further augmented. Agricultural societies which have been productive of so much good elsewhere, and which I had hoped might direct and stimulate the exertions of the planters here, do not, I regret to observe, find much favour amongst them. It is not easy to assign a cause for this, as individually they admit the value of association, in furtherance of the mutual objects all have in view.

15. In the processes of manufacture, similar progress has not been made; owing probably to the large outlay required for the purchase and erection of the requisite apparatus, and to the occasional failure in the working and application of some that have been tried. Recent experiments have demonstrated, that by the use of better-constructed mills, considerably more juice can be extracted from the canes; and it is generally admitted that the boiling and curing operations are also susceptible of improvement. If the cultivation of estates is to be profitable, both the quantity and quality of the sugar produced from them must be enhanced; for the cost of labour will bear no further reduction, and the prices formerly obtained under high protecting duties can never again be expected. The sooner the proprietary body are made thoroughly sensible of these facts—for there are some who still fondly cling to the hope of returning protection—the nearer will they approach the termination of their difficulties: and appearances indicate that the side of public opinion is setting in this favourable direction.

Gaol and Prisoners.

16. The common gaol, in which is included the house of correction, continues to be conducted in a creditable and efficient manner. The returns of commitments for the years 1848 and 1849 very nearly assimilate as to numbers, giving a total of 522 and 538 respectively; but there is a marked diminution in the convictions by the Court of Queen's Bench, being 71 in 1848, and only 34 in the latter year. The increase of summary commitments arises chiefly from the greater inability of the lower orders to pay the pecuniary penalties which the law inflicts for the lighter description of offences, and in default of payment they are sent to gaol.

The commission of aggravated or sanguinary crime is happily of very rare occurrence amongst the emancipated race, but the cases of petty assaults and abusive language towards each other are exceedingly numerous. On the whole, however, I incline to think, that their general conduct and demeanour will contrast favourably with those of the corresponding classes in other communities.

17. The general condition of the colony, and its propects of future amelioration, present few objects of remark that have not been noticed in my previous Reports. I am not conscious of retrogression within the last year; nor can it be asserted that substantial progress has been made, although symptoms of prospective amendment are clearly discernible by persons not prejudiced in favour of either the former or present commercial policy, and not driven to despair by the losses and sacrifices to which the transition has exposed them, and which have in too many cases proved overwhelming and irreparable; and the distress, it is to be feared, has not yet terminated. Estates must pass from

ANTIGUA.

the hands of merely nominal owners, whose profits are paid to the mortgagees or other creditors to those who possess the means of employing capital commensurate with the outlay required, for the judicious and economical direction of their estates; an alternative not imposed upon the sugar-growers alone, but incidental to every species of property.

18. Although the competition into which free trade has forced the West India planter is more unequal than that between the free labour produce of Great Britain and that of foreign countries, the hopes of success for both the British farmer and himself, appear to lie in the application of similar remedies. To the improved resources of chemical agriculture both must now look for that assistance and support, which can alone enable them to outlive the struggle The planter is also a manufacturer; and in this branch of his vocation there is still larger room for th eadaptation of those remunerative appliances which science has discovered, and the mechanical genius of the age has carried intopractice.

19. The evil that presses most severely is the general depreciation and loss of confidence in West Indian property, aggravated, if not produced, by a series of measures adopted by the parent State; some of which were totally unexpected, and for none was adequate preparation previously entered on. And however imperatively such radical and extensive changes of policy were demanded by the honour and interests of the empire, they have undoubtedly retarded the current of colonial prosperity. But it may reasonably be hoped that through the broader and safer channel opened to it by the righteous work of emancipation, and the removal of all artificial restrictions upon trade, will be laid the foundation of future progress, on a more firm and enduring basis, than could ever have been attained by the unchristian and barbarous stimulus of slavery, or by the uncertain and delusive encouragement held out by monopoly. But the extinction of foreign slavery is indispensable to the full and equitable development of the principle of free trade in sugar; for so long as the planters of Cuba, or the Brazils, can command an unlimited supply of forced labour, it is mockery to tell the British producers that they are in a position to compete successfully against such odds. Ultimately, however, the rights of justice and humanity must prevail, and it cannot be supposed that this foul and nefarious traffic will much longer be permitted to dishonour and disgrace civilized nations.

20. The beneficial effects of the repeal of the Navigation Laws have not yet been experienced here; there can be no doubt, however, that the competition induced by it will benefit the growers of sugar, by lowering freights, and enabling them to choose their own market. But further concessions are anxiously looked for from the Parliament and people of the mother country, and there are some that may be granted without infringing the doctrine of unrestricted freedom of exchange. The unprotected employers of free labour urge their claims to share in every privilege and advantage derived from the operation of that policy, nor can these in justice be denied. And they also indulge the hope that the liberality and consideration which induced the Imperial Parliament to guarantee a loan for their acceptance, but which for reasons already explained was not taken up, will devise some more successful scheme of relief, some means of restoring more active vitality to interests that have been reduced to the utmost extremity.

21. It is painful to dwell upon the gloomy side of the picture, and unnecessary, as it has been so frequently described, and seldom painted in stronger colours than stern reality justified. I would rather turn to those features of the prospect which wear a more cheerful aspect. It is possible that the ardour of my wishes to see a speedy mitigation of the suffering and sorrow of those, over whom I have been deputed to watch, may overlay my judgment, and lead me to draw inferences that may not be realized; nevertheless, reposing unbounded confidence in Saxon energy and enterprise, and saving the frequent recurrence of dry or ungenial seasons, against which no ingenuity of man can provide, I cherish the belief that the spirit and resources still available will carry Antigua through the difficulties that now environ her; not unscathed certainly, but with sufficient sinew and substance left to recover a share at least of former prosperity. Notwithstanding the trying ordeals through which, in common with other islands. she has passed; and the agricultural and commercial depression that still prevail, there remain many blessings and opportunities that afford abundant grounds for thankfulness and hope.

22. The integrity of all those religious and other public institutions which conduce so largely to the happiness of a community has been preserved unimpaired. The charitable and benevolent associations for which the island has long been distinguished are fostered and maintained. A gracious providence continues to bless the land with unbroken tranquillity and peace. No war of creeds or hostile races engenders strife or animosity amongst the people. Justice is administered with firmness and impartiality. Suspicion and distrust, which long domination in one class, and long endurance in the other, had created, have passed away. Amidst the masses destitution does not stalk, for although the wages of labour are low the demand is continuous, and food is cheap and plenty. Their other wants are few and easily satisfied. I know of no peasantry whose condition of life is on the whole superior to that enjoyed by those around me.

23. Security for the permanence of these valuable benefits must mainly depend on the remunerative cultivation of estates. With the fortunes of the planter are linked those of all other classes, for the produce of the soil constitutes the only source of wealth. Let it be abandoned, and the progress of moral and social regeneration is at an end. Civilization itself stands still, and the emancipated negro relapses into his original state of ignorance and barbarism. On the issue of the great experiment now in course of development hang the destinies of millions. Weighty responsibilities devolve on all engaged in the solution of the mighty problem. I watch the current of events with intense anxiety, with a profound consciousness of the obligations imposed on me, and with an humble but earnest desire to discharge them faithfully and wisely.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 7.

A Comparative Statement, for the Years 1848 and 1849, of the Number of Schools, Sunday and Day, and also of the Average Number of Scholars attending belonging to each Denomination.

1848						1849									
Day Schools.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Sunday Schools.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Day Schools.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Sunday Schools.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Increase Schools.	Decrease Schools.	Increase Attendance.	Decrease Attendance.
Church of England	20	999	Church of England	7	958	Church of England	23	1,228	Church of England	7	953	3	..	224	..
Moravian	9	700	Moravian	9	1,639	Moravian	9	808	Moravian	9	2,446	..	..	915	..
Wesleyan	7	446	Wesleyan	8	1,411	Wesleyan	7	526	Wesleyan	7	1,605	..	1*	274	..
Mico Charity	3	216	Mico Charity	Nil.	Nil.	Mico Charity	3	246	Mico Charity	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	30	..
Presbyterian	1	42	Presbyterian	Nil.	Nil.	Presbyterian	1	14	Presbyterian	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	..	28
	40	2,403		24	4,008		43	2,822		23	5,004	3	1	1,443	28

* Sunday-school.

ST. KITT'S.

ST. KITT'S.
No. 8.

(No. 23.) No. 8.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Higginson to Earl Grey.

Antigua, Government House,
April 9, 1850.
(Received May 4, 1850.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of St. Christopher for 1849, together with a copy of the Report thereon which I have received from the Lieut.-Governor.

The Lieut.-Governor dwells upon the evils of absenteeism, and of the management of estates through the intervention of mercantile establishments. They are obvious and of magnitude, but are so interwoven with the conditions attaching to the tenure of West India property, and the system of conducting it, that I fear nothing less than a social revolution and redistribution of property will entirely eradicate them.

I concur in opinion with the Lieut.-Governor that it would be exceedingly desirable to facilitate the sale or transfer of real property, by substituting a more simple and easy method for the cumbrous and expensive machinery now in use; this and every other inducement should be held out for the investment of capital in the soil; the scarcity of which is, after all, the most serious of the various difficulties that the planters have to combat.

Your Lordship will be gratified to find that the Lieut.-Governor's retrospect on the state of the colony is on the whole satisfactory, and that he sees reason to encourage hopes of its progressive amelioration.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. in No. 2.

Government House, St. Christopher,
March 6, 1850.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this island for the year 1849.

The financial results exhibited are satisfactory. It will be seen from the comparative balances that on all the principal heads of revenue there has been an increase of receipts as compared with those of the preceding year. The most important item is that derived from the measure which came into operation in October 1848, for raising the *ad valorem* duties on "non-enumerated" goods, which, under the old law, had only been charged with a duty of 5 per cent. to one of 8 per cent. As far as the experience of one year may be trusted, this change will suffice to keep the whole revenue, both ordinary and incidental, up to the level of the present expenditure; which, taking the whole civil establishment exclusive of the clergy, amounts to about a sum of 10,000*l*. The expenditure during this year has been within the revenue by a sum of 327*l*. 10*s*. 10½*d*. Some further reductions of expense through the progressively stricter observance of economy may perhaps safely be calculated upon. A measure is now before the Legislature for consolidating benefices throughout the island which points in this direction. But it is not much that can fairly I think be said to remain to be done in the way of retrenchment.

I have to call your Excellency's attention to the agreeable fact, that of the amount of Treasury notes issued in October 1848, in liquidation of the claims of the public creditor under the provisions of the Act No. 677, a sum of 2,083*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*., or about one-half have been already redeemed. If, therefore, the tax should be equally productive during this current year (of which I see not any cause of doubt) at the close of another, the island will be entirely free from debt.

Referring to the parochial expenditure, I observe, with great regret, that the vestry of St. John, Capisterre, have allowed themselves for the last year and a half to neglect the assembling of themselves for the transaction of business, whereby the rector of that parish has been deprived in a great measure of his stipulated stipend. I am informed that a legal remedy exists to compel them to cause the necessary rate to be levied; but no doubt a cumbrous and expensive one. Whatever may be the reason which deters recourse to it, the case affords strong testimony in favour of the Bill above referred to suppressing those vestries (the principal

business of which other than that of raising the clerical stipend being now otherwise provided for) and paying the different rectors directly from the Treasury.

The building, which has been erected on ground adjoining the general poor-house and Cunningham Hospital as a lunatic asylum, furnishes adequate accommodation for the patients. No large outlay under the head of public buildings will now be required for some time, unless under the visitation of some casualty. A movement, including a proposal to raise a considerable sum of money by way of voluntary subscription, has recently been set on foot for the purpose of enlarging and repairing the fabric of the old church of Basseterre. But, in view of the total miscarriage of the late effort to build a new one, I am unwilling to hazard any conjecture as to the result.

Of the few, and not very important, legislative measures which were enacted during the last year, the principal were an Act defining and enforcing the relative rights and duties of masters and servants, with a view to the fostering of a system of continuous agricultural labour by means of provisions similar to those in force in the mother country with reference to contract labourers, and a set of Acts, also following the model of similar ones lately passed by the Imperial Parliament which have been found useful in facilitating the execution of the duties of justices of the peace.

The African immigrants, amounting in number to 97, who arrived in the month of April, have given general satisfaction to their employers, both in rendering comparatively steady continuous labour, and in deporting themselves peaceably. They have all been indented under yearly contracts. The Madeira peasant also continues to be of great service in submitting to the call for regular and sustained labour, which the creole negro finds so irksome. But with him the tendency to withdraw from predial labour for the purpose of establishing small retail shops is still on the increase. Many Portuguese, moreover, have, of late, left the island altogether. The desire of bettering their condition, so remarkable in their character, renders them restless; and a calculation of the numbers present at given periods would render very fluctuating results.

With regard to the mass of the population, it is not, I think, probable that a large ratio of increase will be the result of the census, which will, no doubt, be taken according to the late suggestion of the Registrar-General during the course of the next year. The chief cause of this unnatural result (should such result actually transpire) will, of course, have been the negligence of the sick and of infants, which is so observable among the labouring population.

The retrospect of the state of education during the year, in as far as such a matter can faithfully be made the subject of elucidation by tabular returns is not, under the depressed circumstances of the island, to be considered unsatisfactory. The means of parents had been already seriously impaired by the previous general reduction in the rate of wages, when, with the commencement of the late year, the legislative grant to the schools of 600*l.* yearly was withdrawn, and they were committed to their own unaided resources. The effect of this has been that three schools only have been discontinued; of which three, however, one only was of any importance. The attendance at the remaining ones has fallen off but slightly, as will be seen from the following table, giving the average of children actually attending all the day-schools collectively of the two bodies who educate the bulk of the population for the last four years:—

	1846	1847	1848	1849
Wesleyan	851	680	813	794
Moravian	444	585	766	525

Something in the way of increased private exertion has been observable of late; but it is to be feared that the pressure arising from the diminished means of the parents, and the consequently discontinued payment of the children, has been felt mainly by the schoolmasters whose stipends were already sufficiently scanty.

While casting a general retrospective glance at the foregoing facts as evidencing the condition of this comparatively well ordered though suffering community during the past year, I think I observe some signs of a return, if not to its former material prosperity, at least to a state of things under which labour will again meet with its natural returns. I include, as the chief of these most hopeful signs, the conviction which is gradually imprinting itself on the minds of thinking persons, that the return to a more simple and direct connection between capital and land must be a necessary element of, and indispensible preliminary to, any improvement of a permanent kind.

The absentee system, as I have previously had occasion to observe to your Excellency, has been allowed to develop itself in this island to an excess which has produced its usual concomitant evils. I need not stop to particularize such as are always and everywhere observable as such. But there are many estates in this island which are the property of opulent individuals residing in England (some of whom have never seen their properties), who, apparently, utterly forgetful of the peculiar responsibilities which can never be separated from the ownership of land, are content that their estates shall be cultivated through the agency of mercantile houses at home. So great is the inveteracy of habits of thought on this subject, that there appear in the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1848 on West India Distress, the names of gentlemen, who, though owning and residing on

ST. KITT'S.

their estates in this island, were in the habit of leaving them daily for their mercantile or professional avocations, classed, augmentatively with reference to the absentee system, as resident proprietors. The effect of this disastrous practice has been that a body of men have grown up in consequence, who, though calling themselves merchants, derive all their profits by simply reducing absentee landlordism to a profession. It is, in my opinion, almost impossible to exaggerate the proportion of embarrassment which this apparently hopeless struggle to reconcile tropical profits with residence in a temperate climate has contributed to West Indian difficulties. As one consequence of it, simultaneously with the depression and disappearance of the old families, has increased the influence of the class of attorneys of estates who still carry on a lucrative business under a system which concentrates powerfully in support of itself the personal interests of the few whom it has not ruined. It is impossible I should think, but that, with our comparative aminity of climate, and many social advantages, there must be many in the mother-country with small capitals who would gladly invest their means at present prices in land of such prodigious fertility as ours. Some indications of such wishes, indeed, already exist. But all intending purchasers meet on the threshold a great obstacle in the cumbrous and expensive system which governs the tenure and alienation of real property, and which so needlessly enhances the cost and precariousness of acquiring it. I am not sanguine in the expectation that this great evil can ever be successfully grappled with by a local Legislature. But if the Imperial Parliament could be induced to apply a measure on the principle of the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill to the West Indies generally, I am deeply impressed with the conviction that it would confer on this island at least a very substantial benefit.

When two of the elements of a prosperous state of cultivation are present in cheap land and cheap labour, as it is abundantly obvious that they are here, it would seem unreasonable, but that the inducement to a happy investment of capital should be an object within the scope of human legislation. I need not guard myself, when addressing your Excellency, against the danger of basing, where tropical agriculture is the subject of consideration, any conclusions upon the experience of a single year without reference to the cycle of which it forms a member; but I would nevertheless draw your Excellency's attention to the fact of unquestionable good augury, as I think it, that the staple crops of the island during the past year, a year apart from all the disastrous effects imputed to the late measures of fiscal legislation, which was the second of a long-continued drought, exceeded the preceding years by an amount in value of about one-eighth, and further nearly reached to two-thirds of the average value of the exports of the decennial period of wild prosperity which closed with the enactment of the Sugar Duty Act of 1846.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH, Lieut.-Governor

His Excellency James Macaulay Higginson, Esq.,
Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

MONTSERRAT.

(No. 27.) No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

Government House, Antigua, March 27, 1850.
(Received April 22, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Montserrat for the year 1849, together with the Report thereon, and a copy of a Despatch which the President administering that Government has prepared for the purpose of accompanying it.

2. March 15, 1850.
March 21, 1850.

2. The President's local knowledge and acute observation have enabled him to take so comprehensive a view of the condition and future prospects of the colony committed to his immediate superintendence, and to enter so fully into all the circumstances which mark the elevation or decline of a community, that little remains for me to say upon the subject beyond the expression of my earnest hope that the partial amelioration which he conceives to have taken place within the last year may prove the forerunner of more extensive and permanent improvement.

3. Until I can more clearly perceive a nearer approach made to recovering some share of that confidence which many events have conspired to destroy, and to a sounder and more healthy distribution of property than that which now exists, produced partly by former extravagance and mismanagement, and partly by hopes and misfortune, against which no foresight or preparation could avail, I confess that I cannot entirely concur in the more sanguine views of reviving prosperity entertained by Mr. Baynes. I do not doubt, however, that the valuable resources of Montserrat, fairly developed and judiciously applied, are still equal to her emergencies; but there are so many obstacles to be overcome, so many conflicting interests to be consulted, so much humiliation and mortification to be endured, that the process of restoration may not keep pace with the progress of decay.

4. If the cultivation and exportation of sugar is to be maintained, I am satisfied that some movements must be made in the direction which I have indicated; for how is it possible that estates can be conducted with economy and profit by merely nominal owners, without capital for the purpose, or the means of obtaining it, which is unfortunately the situation of the great majority of landed proprietors in Montserrat?

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 16.) Enclosure in No. 9.

Encl. in No. 9.

Government House, Montserrat,
March 21, 1850.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for 1849, in duplicate, accompanied by the usual Annual Report. I have thought that it might not be altogether uninteresting to his Lordship the Secretary of State, nor possibly, indeed, without some use in the way of example, to the other mixed and imperfectly civilized populations in our neighbourhood, to have some account of this virulent and anomalous epidemic, under which we have been suffering for some months, and which, with comparatively few exceptions, has attacked a whole population, all classes, and all ages, and is now at length dying away like fire for want of fuel, after having stripped our fields of labour, and nearly ruined the hopes of the coming harvest.

The Board of Health has had most arduous and fatiguing duties to perform; and I am under great obligations to all its members for the effective assistance I have received from them in carrying out the measures necessary in the awful crisis in which we have been placed.

I take the liberty to bring under the notice of his Lordship the Secretary of

MONTSERRAT.

State in particular the names of Mr. Francis Burke, one of the Members of the Board of Health, of the Rev. T. P. Hodge, Minister of St. Peter's parish, who have been unceasing and indefatigable in their labours for the relief and restoration to health of the hundreds of wretched objects of disease and destitution around them. To their exertions, I am convinced, many are indebted for their lives. I also take the opportunity of mentioning Mr. Edwin Baynes, who, with many other responsible public duties to perform, has charged himself with the onerous and time-engrossing office of Honorary Secretary to the Board, which none of its members could find leisure from other avocations to undertake.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD DACRES BAYNES,
President.

His Excellency J. Macaulay Higginson, Esq.,
Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c.

REPORT to accompany the BLUE BOOK of MONTSERRAT.

On my return to the island in 1847, I found all interests in a state of great depression; the diminution of the duties on foreign sugars had excited an universal panic amongst the landed interest. Some estates had been entirely thrown up, the extent of cultivation on all reduced, and on several conducted on the profitless metayer system, owing to the impossibility experienced by a proprietary burthened by heavy mortgages, of obtaining any longer from the British merchant that assistance on which they had accustomed themselves for a series of years to depend, and without which they possessed no means of continuing cultivation on the large and profitable scale on which it had hitherto been conducted. To the honour of the British merchant be it recorded, that whilst, from motives of prudence, withholding the supplies so vitally necessary to the impoverished landlord to enable him to carry on his former cultivation, in no single instance, in this island at least, was an enforcement of the liens on the property in their power resorted to; not a mortgage was foreclosed, not a mortgagee took possession, not even the interest of the money due was demanded.

Left to themselves, and deprived of the means on which they had hitherto wholly relied, they were compelled either to abandon the culture of their estates altogether, or to conduct it on a narrower plan, and in a more imperfect manner; wages were greatly reduced, paid on many estates with long and uncertain intervals between the payments, and then too often in goods instead of money; that this practice has proved pernicious to the interests of both employer and labourer, is a consequence so necessary that it would be a waste of time to use arguments on the subject. Mr. Stipendiary Justice Osborn, whose report was forwarded by the last mail, states that certain articles which were given to a labourer in payment of wages to the amount of nine dollars, was valued by competent judges at one dollar and a quarter. Under circumstances such as these, it is not a matter of surprise that not one-half of the population labour in the cane-field, or that those that do perform their work negligently and imperfectly, and only under the constraint arising from their liability to be summarily ejected from the tenements and provision grounds held by them as tenants-at-will, from which the industrious among them are compensated in great measure for the irregularity and scantiness of their wages. Thus the evil effects of this destructive course recoil principally on the master.

So great, however, are the resources, and so elastic is the living principle of progress in these fertile countries, that even under the operation of this objectionable system, the condition of this island during the year 1848 slowly, and in the course of 1849 decisively, improved, and but for the desolating calamity with which it has pleased Providence to afflict us at this moment, which I fear will considerably check the progress of improvement, I am convinced that the year 1850 would have been signalized by a return to comparative prosperity.

The majority of the landed proprietary, under the necessity of meeting the annually accruing public obligations, and labouring under the incubus of mortgage, are too fain to shut their eyes to the prospect of a brightening future, which, though dawning for general interests, may never, owing to the peculiar entanglements and obligations of too many individuals, shed its cheering rays on their own path. For it must be remarked, that although the non-exacting of the conditions of mortgage has, by suspending present pressure, permitted the expansion that has actually taken place since the supervention of the panic in 1847, still their large debt to Government must be annually provided for, and the claim of the private mortgagee may at any time, and will to a certainty, as soon as the course of amelioration is believed to be stable and permanent, be again enforced.

That gentlemen in their condition should be slow to perceive, or admit either general or particular improvement is natural enough; and I shall have probably to forward by this mail to the Secretary of State, an address setting forth the distress of the landed interest, and again calling for assistance. They hold that amelioration that has not extended to the *quasi* impossibility of immediately removing, or materially lightening their own heavy burthens, can have no existence at all, or is a mere *ignis fatuus;* it is not the less true, however, that other interests have improved, and if the proprietors in general have not been themselves equally

MONTSERRAT.

quickened by it, it is unhappily because they are not in a state to be susceptible of the full benefit of its vivifying influence.

The facts, therefore, must speak for themselves. If a declining revenue is a proof of deterioration, surely one increasing under every head must be hailed as an unequivocal symptom of improvement. And this favourable state of the revenue in 1849 has not been the consequence of increased taxation; for, although the public burthens have been augmented by the triennial Bill, which came in force on the 1st of October, none of the new taxes have been payable before February of the present year. The revenue of 1849, therefore, has in no way been affected by them: in fact, the additional taxation, imposed for the laudable object of discharging the public incumbrances, is in itself a speaking sign of improvement, for it is not probable that under other circumstances the Legislature would have consented to impose fresh burthens on the country.

Revenue and Expenditure,

To begin with the revenue and expenditure. These have both increased during the last year, and stand respectively thus, for 1848 and 1849:—

REVENUE.

1848	1849	Increase.
£2,673 19 3½	£2,933 3 2½	£259 3 11

EXPENDITURE.

£2,693 13 8	£2,896 8 7½	£202 14 11½

1848.—Excess of Expenditure over Revenue . . . £19 14 4½
1849.—Excess of Revenue over Expenditure . . . 36 14 7

Thus there has been not only an increase during 1849 under both heads, but, notwithstanding the augmented expenditure of the year, there has been a small excess of revenue over expenditure, the reverse of which was the case in 1848.

The details of the comparative revenue of each year are as follows:—

	1848	1849	Increase.
Import and Export	£979 16 8	£1,264 14 4	£284 17 8
Land Tax	330 0 0	345 0 0	15 0 0
Rum Tax	259 4 0	347 19 7¼	88 15 7¾
Imperial Duties	144 15 9	163 13 10½	18 18 1½
Liquor Licences	58 8 10½	76 13 4	18 4 5½
Porters' Licences	0 2 8	3 6 8	3 4 0
Fines	20 19 9	27 3 6½	8 2 9½
			Decrease.
Cattle Tax	758 5 0	661 17 0	96 8 0

With the solitary exception of the last, there is an increase of every item forming the revenue; and it happens that the decrease of the Cattle Tax is only apparent, a large sum due over from 1847 being included in the return for 1848. This general augmentation is, with the qualification of the police fines, highly satisfactory, and places beyond doubt the general improvement of the colony during the last twelvemonths.

Customs.

There has been, owing to the deficient crop of 1848, and the non-arrival in our harbours of vessels directly from Great Britain, a falling off in the value of the imports, arising from a consequently diminished importation of supplies for the use of the estates. There is no doubt, however, that the contrary cause, a full average crop in 1849, will lead to a corresponding increase of imports during the present year. Some valuable cargoes have already arrived. The fall of the value of the imports has been more than compensated by the rise of that of the exports, which have exceeded the amount of the prior year by 4,051*l.* 7*s.*, or nearly two-fifths.

CUSTOMS.

	1848	1849	Decrease.
Imports	£10,218 12 11	£9,107 18 2	£1,110 15 9
			Increase.
Exports	10,997 12 0	15,048 19 0	4,051 7 0

Tonnage.

There was no merchant shipping either to or from Great Britain in 1848 and 1849; but the revival of trade during the course of the latter year has brought once more a London vessel to our shores: she arrived some weeks since, and is now loading in the roads. The general tonnage inwards has decreased, and that outwards increased in force of the same cause, and in the same proportion, as the imports and exports.

Local Tariff.

Our local tariff exhibits manifest signs of improvement, showing an augmentation of the duties both on imports and exports.

	1848	1849	Increase.
Duties on Imports	£709 7 5	£843 19 6	£134 12 1
,, Exports	260 0 8	419 16 10	159 10 4

Staple Produce Exported.

There has been a very considerable increase of the quantity of sugar, rum, and molasses exported.

MONTSERRAT.

	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.
1848	426 hhds.	11 puncheons	126 puncheons
,,	127 tierces		
,,	319 barrels		
1849	561 hhds.	12 hhds.	336 puncheons
,,	230 tierces	30 puncheons	
,,	563 barrels		
Increase in 1849	135 hhds.	12 hhds.	
	103 tierces	19 puncheons	210 puncheons
	344 barrels		

Military.

The military expenditure of the colony is limited to that incurred for Fort Barrington: it amounted last year to 42*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being an excess over 1848 of 4*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

It is almost superfluous, after exhibiting the foregoing comparison, to adduce further proofs that trade has received a considerable impulse during the last year; were that not the case those results would not possibly have taken place. The opening of four new stores since my last Report; the return to our roads of shipping from Great Britain, a great comparative increase of imports since the commencement of the present year; the launching of one vessel, and the advancing progress of two others of larger dimensions on the stocks, sufficiently corroborate my position, and attest a revival of enterprise and speculation, as well as of confidence in the permanency of the favourable indications which have for some time past been gradually developing themselves. Mr. Burke, who owns a large thrown-up sugar estate in the north of the island, is adding a new article to our staples. He exports a large quantity of arrow root of excellent quality, little inferior to that of Bermuda; he also ships firewood to Barbados, whilst Mr. Kirwan cuts timbers for mill works and ship-building for sale in Antigua; another gentleman is about to plant land he has lately purchased, according to its soil, in coffee and cotton, which I am convinced, with the low rate of wages prevailing here, will turn out a most profitable speculation; Montserrat cotton has always been considered of superior quality, and its coffee, though enough has not been hitherto grown for internal consumption, is the best in the West Indies.

Although the heavily burthened proprietors of the greater portion of the sugar estates continue to complain, and though the protracted drought which has prevailed concurrently for several months, with the awful epidemic that has prostrated in sickness five-sixths of our population—the one burning up the hopes of the ensuing harvest, the other despoiling the fields of labour—have together cast a deep shade of gloom over the prospects of the present year, it would be most unreasonable, in the face of the fact that the quantity of sugar, rum, and molasses exported in 1849, exceeded by little less than two-fifths that of the foregoing year, to maintain that our agricultural condition has not improved in comparison with the prior year 1848; sugar from Montserrat yields at present, and always has yielded, owing to low rate of wages, a fair and remunerating profit, as I shall presently make plain. I here take occasion to refer to my Despatch accompanying the semi-annual report of the stipendiary magistrate, forwarded in August last; I therein instanced the case of Mr. Edmond Semper, a member of Council, lessee of a small property called Farrell's, for which he pays a rent of 150*l.* sterling, who last year made public the fact, that, after defraying every charge, he put into his pocket a net profit of 400*l.*, nearly three times the amount of the rent. Has no one else done what Mr. Semper has? or does that gentleman alone know how to manage a property? But it must be observed, that neither is the estate, nor Mr. Semper himself involved, still the landed interest complain:—with reason? undoubtedly; but their distress has originated in causes not altogether generated in the sugar market.

Their want of capital, their heavy obligations not confined to mortgage, their defective mode of cultivation, their faulty system of management,—all combine to preclude many proprietors, even in the most favourable seasons, from reaping from their own fields advantages equal to those accruing from the same cause to the public revenue, to the unembarrassed among themselves, and to other classes of the community. A well-managed estate, yielding an average yearly return of 1,000*l.*, will not enable its owner to pay off double that amount of annual obligations; nor has he any right to cite this self-evident truth as the cause of his distress, or the consequence of agricultural depression; still, even with this class, the last year has not been one of retrogression. It is impossible, however, to avoid admitting the fact, that unless such a change shall take place as will induce the money market to lend landlords thus situated such assistance as will enable them to extend their cultivation, and improve their system, they will still hang like a dead weight on the country, aud continue to impede its progress, and retard its improvement, until a change of ownership from embarrassed to unembarrassed parties, which, in some instances, cannot be long delayed, shall put matters in a more favourable position.

Legislation has been limited to a single Act, but one of great utility and reflecting no little credit on the Legislature—an Act amending the very liberal Revenue Bill passed on the 1st June 1848, in force for the space of three years. The new Act was passed in September, and extends the provision for raising the revenue for the further term of three years from the last date. Within this period it provides for the extinction of the public debt and the repairs of the churches, which have long been in a dilapidated state. In a small and poor community like this, with the very different example afforded by more important colonies, some of which either vote the supplies piecemeal, or indicate an intention to withhold them altogether, this proof of proper feeling and good sense on the part of the majority is certainly deserving of commendation. In better times I should, however. have demurred to some of the clauses of this

Bill, which reduce the salaries of the public officers 15 per cent., a diminution of their very moderate incomes which is severely felt, and is increased by the imposition of 5 per cent. on all incomes above 100*l.* (45*l.* sterling). I have no doubt that this enactment would have completely attained the end proposed, and have extinguished the public obligations and effected the restoration of the sacred buildings within the period prescribed, but the harassing and pestilential disease to which I have already alluded, and shall speak of again in the sequel, which has been raging with unremitting violence for the last four months, denuding the estates almost entirely of labour, and saddling heavy obligations on the public, will throw back cultivation for a space of six months at least—a delay that must necessarily prove most injurious, aggravated as it has been, and is, by a season of unusual drought which destroyed the whole of the plant canes put in before the breaking out of the malady. It is therefore much to be feared, that, owing to this double visitation, the salutary objects I had in view will be partially frustrated.

Judicial.

A great improvement has been lately made to our judicial arrangements, by an Act passed in the beginning of the present year to enable the resident judge to adjourn the Courts from time to time, in case of the absence of the Chief Justice, in which event, the ordinary periodical Courts could not, without this enactment, be held, causing a delay productive of much inconvenience to suitors and the public in general.

Ecclesiastical.

Our ecclesiastical relations have been much improved since my last, by the much needed accession to their strength of a clergyman in priest's orders, the Rev. Mr. Hodge, who has been presented with the living of St. Peter's. The Rev. Mr. Berkeley, a deacon, has replaced Mr. Hodge in the spiritual care of the parish of St. George.

The religious denominations in the island are limited to the Establishment, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The latter form a congregation less numerous than either of the others. They are building a large and handsome chapel, which has been a long time in the course of erection, the foundation having been laid by myself about five years since. There is now, I am happy to say, a prospect of its early completion; the Rev. Mr. McMahon, the priest attached to this island by the Bishop of Olympus, having lately returned from a tour through the West India islands, for the purpose of soliciting alms for this sacred object. I understand that he has collected 320*l.*, and it is worthy of note that the greater part of this sum was contributed by the French inhabitants of Martinique. This liberality speaks well for their Christianity, and their charity, if the two are not indeed indivisible.

Education.

During the greater part of the year there was a visible increase in the attendance at school. The very handsome and much needed donation of useful books to the school of the town from Lady Grey and Miss Copley was an invaluable boon. Much emulation was immediately discernible amongst the learners on their thus finding themselves objects of the care and consideration of the charitable at home. Towards the end of the year, when the prevalent sickness began to manifest itself with violence; and since the beginning of 1850, when it has carried its ravages into every corner of the island, the schools have, for the most part, been closed, and it will not be prudent to re-open them until it shall please the Divine Disposer o events to remove from us this awful visitation.

The attendance has been as follows:—

Church of England: males 253, females 336; total . .	589
Wesleyan of both sexes	275
Roman Catholic of both sexes	150
General total (population under 8000)	1014

Having dwelt at large on the present condition and prospects of agriculture, I shall confine myself here to the proof of my previous assertion, that the sugars of the island do now, and always have made remunerating returns to the cultivator.

I have been favoured by Mr. Goodall, a member of Council, who has the reputation of being one of the best planters in the colony, with the following computation of all the expenses incidental to ten hogsheads of sugar weighing 15 cwt. each, from the planting of the cane, to the sale of the manufactured produce in the market. They run thus:

	Dollars.	£.	*s.*
Cultivation and manufacture of ten hogsheads of sugar of 15 cwt. at 35 dollars each, at the ordinary rate of wages, 5½*d.* per diem	350 . .	70	0
Taxes of every description	70 . .	14	0
Salaries of attorneys, managers, overseers, &c. . . .	145 . .	29	0
Wear and tear of buildings and machinery, cattle keepers up their own number	7 . .	1	8
Freight at 4 per cent.	150 . .	30	0
Merchants' commissions, and all other charges in England; say 15 per cent.	60 . .	12	0
Total cost of the ten hogsheads . . .	782 . .	156	8

Thus the entire cost of making and bringing to sale ten hogsheads of sugar is 156*l.* 8*s*; now taking the market price, 25*s.* per cwt. a fair average, we have 157*l.* 10*s*.. giving a net profit of 31*l.* 2*s.*, or of 20 per cent. to the grower. Is not this an adequate and handsome

MONTSERRAT.

return as well for capital as the ordinary outlay? and would not both the English landlord and English farmer be perfectly contented did they divide such a profit between them? It must also be kept in mind that an acre of land will, with proper cultivation, often yield four hogsheads of sugar, and that the average may be fairly fixed at two for plant canes.

THE EPIDEMIC.

So far back as the middle of April last year, it was reported to me that the small-pox then prevailing in some of the Windward Islands, had made its appearance in this colony, and that some deaths had already taken place. I immediately addressed communications to the medical practitioners in the island, who stated in their replies, that several cases had come to their knowledge, and that two deaths had occurred from confluent small-pox. I lost no time in bringing the circumstances under the notice of the Legislature, strongly recommending the immediate adoption of measures for checking the progress of the disease, and preserving the public from the importation of fresh cases, by establishing a proper code of sanitary regulations.

The prospect of coming danger was unhappily treated lightly; the impoverished condition of the public Treasury was pleaded, and doubts were even voiced abroad as to the correctness of the medical reports. I, however, performed the duty incumbent on me of reporting the state of the public health to his Excellency the Governor in Chief. Vessels from Montserrat were in consequence subjected to a quarantine of 14 days in Antigua. Some inconvenience was felt, and much annoyance expressed here, at this interruption of free communication. In the course of a few days the medical gentlemen reported that no cases of small-pox were under their care, and gave certificates to that effect to vessels sailing from this port. It was the general belief that the faculty had been mistaken at first, and that the small-pox had not in fact been in the island. The medical attestations caused this island to be admitted into pratique again with Antigua. For my own part, I always feared that these declarations of health would turn out to be premature: they unhappily proved so; for although the town was free from the sickness, it was still lurking in the country. It is worthy of note that the first decided case of small-pox in this town was landed from the "Wave," an Antigua vessel.

Within three days it was reported to me that this person was labouring under confluent small-pox; on which I directed a building belonging to the public, being the former residence of a gunner of an old fort, lately used as a lunatic asylum, to be converted into a temporary hospital, in which I at once segregated the sufferer. Several days elapsed without any fresh cases occurring; they then began, slowly at first, gradually becoming more frequent; so that when our Chief Justice, Sir Robert Horsford, came down in November to hold the usual Courts, the town was already decidedly infected in almost every quarter, and accounts daily reached me of its extension in the country. Perceiving the imminent danger into which the community was thrown, scarcely any of the population having been vaccinated, and the small-pox not having made its appearance for 60 years, I lost no time in addressing the Governors of the neighbouring colonies, foreign as well as British, for a supply of lymph. The Governors of Martinique and Guadaloupe, with much courtesy and kindness, forwarded me by the return steamer with such as they had; so did Sir William Colebrooke and Mr. Barclay. In Antigua unfortunately there was none. It does not appear that any of these supplies were of much service, for the want of lymph was still complained of. I had, however, previously taken the precaution of writing to Earl Grey, begging he would have the goodness to send me some from England; informing his Lordship, at the same time, of the apparent mildness of the type of the disease, and expressing my hope that we should be free from it before the supply requested would arrive. My prayer, of course, met with immediate attention, and the first serviceable lymph reached us on the 7th February, at a time when the malady was raging in every quarter of the island, and the deaths numerous and appalling.

I had in the mean time more than once addressed the other branches of Legislature on the necessity of enacting precautionary measures for the preservation of the public health, and urging on them the necessity of protecting the rural population, with whose health their own interests were so intimately interwoven, by vaccinating at the public cost those who had not themselves the means of paying for the operation. Two of my several messages on the subject I annex. Unfortunately, a false economy still prevailed; the same incredulity and apathy subsisted, and even some, in general, supporters of Government unhesitatingly said, that the country could not support the heavy expense that would thus be entailed on it, and that the disease was not likely to prove of so serious a nature as was apprehended. They have since, to their cost, had ample cause to discover and repent of their error.

Documents respecting the Epidemic, pp. 58 to 62.

Page 59.

The Board of Guardians, whose duties and expenses were greatly augmented as the sickness increased, now addressed me in two communications (copies of which I enclose), and which were forwarded at the time to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, who, with the charity and humanity that distinguish him, laid them without delay before the Legislature of Antigua, who voted us the munificent relief of 200*l.* sterling, which was sent down in provisions, and has been, under providence, the means of preserving the lives of hundreds. Mr. Higginson also sent us two supplies of medicine, and contributed a handsome sum for the furtherance of vaccination. I also, at length, succeeded in getting the Legislature to pass a Bill, establishing a Board of Health, with very full and ample powers, the rules and regulations framed by the members, who, at my suggestion, consisted of myself as chairman, two members of the Council, and three of the Assembly, having the force of law. This step was taken at the very height of the disease, and its good effects became immediately apparent. The Board sat every day; the streets and habitations of the town, the negro villages and cottages

were cleansed, relief disbursed, cases requiring removal separated, daily reports made, the attendance of the medical men provided for; and at a Board held on the 6th February I called and examined witnesses from all parts of the country. It appeared from the evidence, that destitution and misery were prevailing to a frightful extent; that from half to three-fifths of the population, upwards of 4,000 persons, had already received the infection, and that the deaths approached 100; an immense proportion in the course of two months in a population of less than 8,000 souls, but still showing that the disease was generally of a mild type, as the deaths did not exceed three per cent. of the attacked.

Since the date of this meeting, almost the whole remaining part of the people have been attacked; it seems as if this obstinate pestilence will not spare a single person susceptible of its influence. The number of deaths too, has nearly been doubled; and it is the opinion of medical men, that many more will ultimately perish from the injurious consequences of the disease.

This greater than usual extension of an epidemic, is in a great degree attributable to the practice of inoculation resorted to, in the defect of vaccine lymph, by many of the negro population. This evil was at length stopped by the Board of Health, which imposed a fine of 100*l.*, or a year's imprisonment for the offence. Regulations were also made to prevent the infected from appearing in public. These proved unavailing, the diseased and starving population thronged into town by hundreds for relief, and for hours together has the yard of Government House been crowded with them. It was impossible not to be touched by their misery. Their numbers made the prohibition ineffectual, and there were no means of restraining or removing them, for the constables were all sick. Imprudent as was their conduct, it was orderly and submissive. The appointment of ten distributors of relief in the country partially removed this evil, although even this necessary measure has not been without its inconvenience; but until this arrangement, the members of the Board had scarcely time to take their meals—so great was the concourse, so numerous the applications for relief.

The disease is said to be peculiarly characterized. Vaccination does not, it seems, afford the usual protection. Hundreds who suppose themselves to have been successfully vaccinated, have received the contagion, but I believe that in almost all instances in which it had really taken effect, the malady assumed a very mild type, this was the case with one of my daughters, who was only one day confined to her bed. It is also reported that there have been various instances of persons having been attacked twice with the disease, in the course of the present epidemic. One man is mentioned as having it three times; and one of the cases reported to me by Dr. Jackson to have been dangerously ill of confluent small pox on its first appearance, where disregarded, took it again recently, and died.

Owing to these anomalies, doubts are entertained as to the nature of the malady; some practitioners in the neighbouring islands, I am told, deny that it is the small-pox, and assert that it is an African disorder. It is said here, that there are three diseases—the small-pox, the chicken-pox, and the swine-pox—prevailing simultaneously; and they thus account for second and third supposed attacks, and the small comparative immunity afforded by vaccination. Others again maintain it to be a mixed disease, resembling the varioloid described by Dr. Thompson, which raged in Edinburgh in the year 1818.

The deaths, numerous as they are in relation to the mass of the population, are not so when compared with the number of cases, but the effects of the malady are apparent in many of the survivors who suffered it in its malignant form; some have lost their sight, many have become insane, others dropsical or asthmatic. The circumstances, too, accompanying some of the deaths, from their loathsome nature, have been horrible, the climate and the disease combining together to produce rapid decomposition after death, sometimes before it. In one instance, in which the body, owing to the want of a coffin, was left too long unburied, it was necessary to resort to the use of a spade to place it in the shell. So intolerable were the effluvia proceeding from the bodies carried through the town to the churchyard, that the inhabitants were constrained to close their doors and windows, and the atmosphere, in calm weather, remained loaded with the foul odour for hours afterwards; so that the Board of Health was compelled to prohibit the carriage of the dead through the town, and to cause them to be conveyed along the beach. At first the funerals were regularly accompanied by the friends of the deceased; the numbers then fell off, till at length there were no attendants but the bearers, and these only procured with much difficulty, and at a heavy expence: it indeed has been a smaller pestilence.

To crown our misfortunes, it is said that the drought which has nearly destroyed the crop, has been equally destructive of the ground provisions, and that scarcity, perhaps famine, is to be apprehended. Mr. Burke, a very intelligent person who resides at the north of the island, thinks the account exaggerated. I fervently hope that he is right in his conjecture. May the Almighty Dispenser of good and evil, soon, in his compassion, remove from us one visitation, and mercifully refrain from inflicting on us another still more dreadful.

EDWARD DACRES BAYNES, President.

Government House, March 15, 1850.

MONTSERRAT.

Appendix to the Montserrat Blue Book for 1849.

Since forwarding the Blue Book of this island by the last mail, it has occurred to me that much advantage would be derived from the appointment of a Commission of intelligent gentlemen to examine into the state of the island, not only as regards the existing epidemic, and the sufficiency of the ground provisions for the support of the inhabitants, on which subject there is much difference of opinion, but also on the still more essential point of the progress in civilization and moral condition of the lately emancipated population. The Report of these gentlemen, who are the stipendiary magistrate, the Acting Public Secretary, the Collector of the Customs, and a medical practitioner, is not, I regret to say, encouraging on any of these heads, whether physical or moral; and still more distressing in the latter than in the former instances.

Return No. 1, p. 57. Happily, it appears from the enclosed tabular Return, No. 1, that the crop has not suffered to such an extent as has been supposed, nor is the danger of general scarcity so imminent as was by some anticipated.

The sugar crop will, however, be considerably below the usual average, and half at least of the provisions have perished. There is, notwithstanding, a sufficiency on the ground for present occasion, although prices are likely to be much higher than usual, and the lowland estates on which the crops have failed, having to purchase their provisions, will in consequence suffer. It is fervently to be prayed for, that, with the blessing of Providence, a favourable season may bring forward a fresh supply before the entire consumption of the stock on hand. A continuance of the drought will justify the worst apprehensions. So much for the bodily.

With respect to the spiritual, matters are much darker; a return of the greater part of the population to concubinage, as shown by the gradual and constant decrease of marriages, from 99 in 1844 to 24 in 1849, and the proportion of the number of illegitimate to legitimate children, both in the ratio of 75 per cent., too plainly attest this lamentable truth.

The stipendiary magistrate reports the habits of the blacks as deteriorating every day. He says their hovels are worse than they were during slavery, as then they were repaired at the expense of the owner; their persons dirty, their clothing scanty, and of the worst description; their children in general throughout the country naked and uneducated; boys and girls of 14 years of age sleep with their parents in a state of loathsome filth; Obeah is rife again; they are reverting, he says, in many points, to the manner of life of their African progenitors. It is his opinion, and that of many others, that the negroes of this island are far behind those of the other colonies. I do not entirely coincide with them myself; I think some of the race in Nevis, and even in St. Kitts, quite as bad; and in Dominica and Tortola much worse. It is impossible, however, to shut one's eye to the fact that they have retrograded during the last three or four years, and that independently of the diminution of educational advantages; for although since 1847 the attendance on the schools has decreased, yet there was a great revival, as will be seen by my tabular Return, No. 2, during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847. In my opinion, this moral destitution and check on civilization have had their origin in the non-payment of wages in money, and the necessity the greater part of the population are consequently under of taking in payment such articles as their employer chooses to give them, at any price he pleases to charge them; and to the system of tenancy at will, which renders the black naturally averse from labour, and contented, provided he remains in idleness, with the merest pittance for his sustenance, slothful and slovenly, yet independent, for his landlord being indebted to him cannot avail himself of the right of eviction.

Return No. 2, p. 58.

Even with the negro population, marriage occasions much additional expense; to say nothing of the minister's fees, which they very much begrudge, the married woman, with justice, considers herself much superior to her unmarried neighbour, and exacts from her husband, in order to support the dignity of her position, finer clothes, better furniture, and a more comfortable house; the children too must very properly be sent to school. All this the husband recognizes as the matron's privilege; and hence the reluctance of unmarried men, who can place no reliance on their wages, to saddle themselves with expenses avoided by concubinage or promiscuous intercourse.

To recover lost ground, and to renew progress, the negro, in addition to the punctual payment of his wages, has need of the great enlightener, education, and still more of the greater inciter, good example.

If, however, the last two or three years have not been favourable to the moral advancement of the blacks, there has been a great change for the better in the whole community during the last eight years. There was not a more disorderly society in the West Indies. Every one did what seemed good in his own eyes, but this unfortunately rarely seemed good in the eyes of others. When I arrived in this country I found the law systematically defied or unscrupulously evaded. Riots were of daily occurrence; public officers were insulted and assaulted in the streets for the conscientious discharge of their duty; criminals were sheltered, defended, and aided to escape; constables, when not in sufficient force, were resisted as a social duty and a private right; prison-breaking was a frequent occurrence; a levy could not be effected by the marshal in the country without the aid of an overpowering force, sometimes without raising the *posse comitatus*, on which occasion the supporters and opposers of the law, that is, plaintiff, defendant, and their respective partisans, would come to a regular fight, and even when, for it was by no means always the case, the officers of the law prevailed, and carried off the levy, instances have been known of the defeated party entering the town at night, breaking the pounds, and bearing away the captured animals in triumph. There was no getting a full House of Assembly returned; no respectable person would offer himself as a candidate; and when any did at length, if there was an opposition, the rival parties would bring the negro gangs from the surrounding estates, and poll their votes by hundreds. All these things have happened in my time; they happen no longer; they were promptly and uniformly repressed, and the offenders sent to their trial; until at length a better spirit manifested itself. I do not think that there is in the West Indies a more orderly community than that of Montserrat. A seat in the Assembly is now as much sought for and valued as six years ago it was shunned and despised. Some little disquietude was manifested about three years since, owing to the intrigues of a person whose high station in the colony ought to have taught him better, with regard to the cattle tax; a few words from the stipendiary magistrate quieted everything. Some months back, indeed, an atrocious act of violence was committed by the master of a Barbadian vessel, a native of this island, who, having decoyed a respectable inhabitant of the place to the beach, seized him, and threw him by main force into his boat, dragged him on board of his vessel, carried him to St. Kitts, and there consigned him into the hands of a

creditor. The offender had the effrontery to return to this island as if he had committed a purely innocent act. He was immediately arrested, and in due course indicted. To the surprise of every one, the grand jury, which was very weak in number on the occasion (15), the consent of 12 being required to find a true bill, ignored the case, bad as it was, and the ruffian unfortunately escaped punishment.

With regard to Table No. 2, the number of marriages, being taken from the parish and district registers, is, of course, correct, but the actual number of births and deaths exceed that given in the Return; for in some cases, in order to save expense, the labourers, unpaid their wages, refrain from bringing their children to the font; and of late, especially during the epidemic, have secretly interred many of the dead in the neighbourhood of the negro villages. This practice will probably account for the decrease of registered deaths during 1849, though the small-pox had already carried off many in the month of December. Return No, 2, p. 58.

But to revert to the visiting Commission; Mr. Osborn, Mr. Edwin Baynes, Mr. Saunders, and Dr. Fox, to whose exertions and intelligence I am indebted for the information I am enabled to send, the most satisfactory portion of their Report relates to the abatement of the small-pox, and its disappearance from the greater part of the island. There have not, I am informed, been any new cases for several days. I therefore think we may safely be admitted to free pratique with Antigua. The review of the general condition of the population is doubtlessly unfavourable; the prospects of the sugar crop, not so much so as might have been expected; two-thirds of an average crop will in all probability be saved; not more, I fear, than half the growing provisions; there seems to be no danger of immediate scarcity, but propitious seasons are indispensably required to secure us altogether from the apprehension of so awful a visitation.

Government House, Montserrat,
April 3, 1850.

EDWARD DACRES BAYNES, President.

No. 1.

TABULAR SUMMARY on the State of the CROPS, PROVISIONS, &c., in Montserrat.

N. B.—This information was collected on the 27th March 1850.

Estates.	Small Pox.	Population.	No. of Married Couple	No. of Children.	No. of Legitimate Children.	Sugar Crop.	Provisions.	Remarks.
Reed's Hill .	No cases for 3 weeks.	89	12	50	10	10	Scarcity from drought.	If rain should fall, provisions planted cannot be reaped before 4 or 5 months.
German's Bay.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Galloway's .	No case for 6 weeks.	141	14	54	..	25	Very scanty .	Dependant on Roache's for supply.
Roache's . .	No case for 10 days.	261	22	125	24	35	Fair supply, but less than former years.	On this estate the proprietor allows a salary for a catechist.
Tar River and White's.	No case for many weeks.	295	31	162	110	20	Failure of crop, and scarcity.	There are more married couples on this estate than on any other in the island.
Hermitage. .	1 case last week	..	9	..	12	30	Two-thirds of crop failed.	
West Hill. .	..	This place consist of four detached houses.						
Taite's and Harris's.	No case for 3 weeks.	351	19	127	25	60	Great srarcity	The mortality on this estate was 17.
Paradise . .	No case for 5 weeks.	129	14	73	45	6	Deficient crop	The proprietor calculates upon 16 hhds., but actual observation reduces this estimate.
Farrell's . .	No case . .	..	..	..	..	30	Scanty crop.	
Balies or Carty's	1 case last week	Three small detached houses.						The part of the country extending from Gulnaframee to Tar River is destitute of provisions fit for consumption. The crops planted cannot be reaped for three, four, and nine months.
Upper Streatham and Ryley's.	No case for some weeks.	153	24	80	30	25	Scanty . .	These estates are cultivated for halves. The acres planted are 26 of ratoon, and 27½ of plant.
Gage's. . .	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	
Trant's. . .	2 recent cases; 1 in the first stage, the other in middle stage.	..	8	42	13	2	Vegetation destroyed by drought.	
Farm . . .	No case . .	..	7	35	13	1	Great scarcity	On estates possessing mountain lands, such as Broderick's, Roache's, &c., the supply of provisions is fair, although less than during former years; but where provisions abound, the potatoes are generally attacked by a worm, which generally destroys more than half of the crop. On low-land estates, the provision grounds are almost valueless to labourers, by reason of an unprecedented drought for nine or ten months.
Weeks . . .	No case . .	81	7	81	12	14	Scarcity . .	
Richmond and Grove.	No case . .	241	54	108	54	16	Very scanty .	
Frye's and Delvin's.	No case . .	145	29	67	18	11	Very scanty .	
Dagenham .	No case . .	117	15	38	19	10	Very scanty .	
Parson's . .	No case for 6 weeks.	124	22	56	36	20	Fair supply .	
Amersham .	No case for 5 weeks.	79	5	54	6	12	Scanty . .	
Broderick's .	No case for 5 weeks.	169	17	98	27	50	Fair supply .	
Webb's . .	No case for 6 weeks.	53	2	18	4	20	Very scanty .	

JOHN OSBORN, Stipendiary Magistrate.
EDWIN D. BAYNES, Acting Colonial Secretary.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Collector H. M. Customs.
WILLIAM FOX, M.R.C.S., London.

RETURN of the North District.

Estates.	Small Pox.	Population.	No. of Married Couple.	No. of Children Legitimate.	No. of Children.	Sugar Crop.	Provisions.
Old Road and Belham's	No cases for 2 months	..	..	..	..	27	Scarce.
Needmust	,, ,,	80	10	..	..	..	Very scarce.
Dubeny's and Woodland's	One case	179	17	60	92	..	Well supplied.
Fogarty's	No case of small pox	40	6	..	..	..	Diminished by drought.
Barzey's	No case for 2 months	155	30	26	75	12	Prosperous.
Old Northward	No case.	..	..	..	..	1	Scarce.
Blake's and Lookout	,,	41	7	14	24	10	Diminished by drought.
Gerrald's*	,,	..	..	..	..	4	Great scarciry.
Sweeny's	,,	4	..	..	..	2	
Brade's*	One case in middle stage	..	..	..	..	4	Great scarcity.

* The labourers on these two estates complain that their provisions are all destroyed by the drought; and owing to their not being paid their wages, they are unable to procure a sufficiency of food, and are suffering great distress.

JOHN OSBORN, Stipendiary Magistrate.
EDWIN D. BAYNES, Acting Colonial Secretary.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Collector H. M. Customs.
WILLIAM FOX, M.R.C.S., London.

No. 2.

RETURN of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Schools, Attendance on Schools, and Expense of Schools for the Ten Years, from 1840 to 1849, in the Island of Montserrat.

Years.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	No. of Schools.	Attendance on Schools.	Expense of Schools. £. s. d.	Remarks.
1840	240	73	143	26	2,045	270 14 0	The number of schools and the attendance include Sunday-schools and scholars.
1841	171	83	77	21	1,736	186 14 0	
1842	227	76	78	22	1,529	181 6 0	
1843	315	89	103	21	1,482	225 0 0	
1844	190	99	81	18	1,163	140 16 0	A great falling of the Wesleyan schools took place this year owing to the want of funds.
1845	184	50	51	24	1,563	226 0 0	A revival, principally with regard to the schools of the Established Church this year; 4 new schools, and 400 additional scholars.
1846	244	42	114	24	1,666	233 14 0	
1847	264	26	113	22	1,756	234 8 0	
1848	248	32	107	16	1,512	167 0 0	The Wesleyan Schools, with the exception of that of Bethels, were closed, in consequence of the want of funds to pay the teachers, it being found impossible to induce the black population to pay even the small sum required of a penny a-week for the instruction of their children.
1849	336	24	87	10	1,015	No return.	No return made by the clergy this year of the Sunday-schools or of the expenses; probably little difference from last year. Owing to the prevalence of the small-pox, most of the schools were closed towards the end of the year. The number of schools and general attendance has fallen off from 26 schools and 2,045 scholars in 1840, to about 16 schools and 1,500 scholars in 1848 and 1849, about 25 per cent. This is certainly owing to the deterioration of the circumstances of the rural population, owing to the irregular payment of their wages, and their being too generally paid in kind at exorbitant prices instead of money. It is to be observed, that all the schools depend on charitable donations from England; not a penny being paid by the public of this island.

Population by the Census of 1844 . . . 7,365.

EDWIN D. BAYNES, Acting Colonial Secretary.

DOCUMENTS relating to the EPIDEMIC at present prevailing in the Island of MONTSERRAT.

April 18, 1849.

President's Message to the Council and Assembly, 18th April 1849.

The President administering the Government to, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I MUCH regret to find myself under the necessity of bringing to your notice the fact of the small-pox having broken out in this island, introduced no doubt from one of the neighbouring colonies. I would urge on your consideration the expediency of taking immediate measures to prevent the spreading of this fatal malady, of which, I am informed, there are two cases amongst us.

1st. By providing the Executive with the means of establishing a Board of Health, possessing full powers of making such sanitary rules and regulations for the protection of the public health as the urgency of the case may require.

2nd. By taking steps to insure the benefit of the prophylactic precaution of vaccination to persons not having themselves the means of paying a medical practitioner for the operation.

3rd. By passing an Act prescribing a quarantine of observation for all vessels coming from infected ports, and thus lessening, by analogous regulations, the probability of the importation of fresh cases at present, and affording a protection, as far as human foresight can provide, against the introduction in future of this and other destructive epidemics into the island.

I avail myself, before quitting the subject, of the opportunity of referring you to a message sent down by me, on a similar occasion, to the other branches of the Legislature, on the 6th of October 1841.

Had the suggestions therein offered met with legislative attention, we should not, in all human probability, have now to deplore the danger with which the community is at present so imminently threatened.

(Signed) E. D. BAYNES.

President's Message to the Council and Assembly, 10th November 1849. Nov. 10, 1849.

The President administering the Government to, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is my painful duty to inclose, for your information, a report from the three medical practitioners resident in this island, bringing to my notice the fact of a case of confluent small-pox having made its appearance in this town.

Whilst, for the fourth time within these few months, I earnestly call on you to provide the means of checking, as far as now left in your power, the spreading of this destructive malady, I cannot but take the opportunity of referring you to my messages to your Honorable Board and House, of the 18th April and 7th May last, and to remark that it is deeply to be deplored that the suggestions contained therein, and the liberal offer of that zealous officer, the Collector of the Customs, to afford the assistance of his valuable services for the protection of the public health, without any remuneration, did not meet with the attention they so obviously deserved, which, had it been given, I have reason to believe would have saved the country from the peril now impending over it.

It is my intention to take immediate steps to procure a proper supply of vaccine lymph. I have on several occasions got some from Antigua, which was found ineffectual on trial.

I have directed the removal of the infected person from the town. He is now lying in the building in the neighbourhood of Kinsale, formerly used as a lunatic asylum.

(Signed) E. D. BAYNES.

SIR, Montserrat, January 12, 1850.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, holden this day at the Court House, to take into consideration the want and misery of a very large portion of the inhabitants, the resolutions herewith enclosed were unanimously adopted.

In forwarding them for your Honour's consideration, in obedience to the wishes of the Board, that the extent of misery, want, and destitution, owing to the prevalence of small-pox, should be made known to your Honour, I have the honour to state, for your Honour's information, that no pen or tongue could describe the scenes of misery and want which appear on every side, and which are far beyond the means placed at the Board's disposal to relieve. It is stated, that there are at least 700 lying at this time in dreadful suffering, and mostly in want. One of the medical gentlemen visited on two estates yesterday 26 cases; another saw over 40; and Dr. Jackson has to-day been to the further north to visit some, the statement of whose distress it is appalling to contemplate. He states, that strong meat broth and good wine are absolutely indispensable for some cases. Some of the poor patients have, in a state of convalescence, become insane; and I fear that unless speedy and efficient measures of relief be adopted, that many lives must be sacrificed.

In conclusion, I beg to state that there are now 95 cases receiving relief, to the utmost extent of the means at the disposal of the Board. The mortality is increasing; and I regret to state that the people are burying many of the dead around their habitations without communicating the deaths to any clerical or other official person in the island.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE HENRY TODD,
Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

His Honour the President,
Administering the Government,
&c. &c.

(A true Copy.)
EDWIN BAYNES, Private Secretary.

AT a meeting of the Guardians of the Poor, January 12, 1850,—

Moved by Mr. Osborn, and seconded by Mr. Baynes,—

1st. That his Honour the President be respectfully requested to sanction the issue of the amount of duties in the hands of the Collector of Tariff to cash the Treasury Order now in the hands of the Chairman, in order to meet the distressing exigencies of the destitute poor now afflicted with small-pox.

MONTSERRAT.

2nd. That an appeal be made to the inhabitants at large to contribute, either in money or food, for the relief of the sick and suffering poor.

3rd. That the Chairman of this Board be requested to lay before his Honour a general statement of the sickness and want which now exist, and which is daily augmenting; and that his Honour be earnestly and respectfully requested to communicate to the neighbouring islands the extreme suffering caused by pestilential disease which prevails, and to solicit the aid of our fellow-colonists for the relief of the poor sufferers.

The above resolutions were adopted unanimously.

(Signed) GEORGE H. TODD,
Chairman of the Board.

(A true Copy.)
EDWIN BAYNES, Private Secretary.

EXTRACTS from Evidence taken at a Special Meeting of the Board of Health, held at the Court House.

6th February 1850.

Present:

His Honour the PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

Hon. JOHN DOBRIDGE.
Hon. R. S. GOODALL.
JAMES MEADE, Esq.
FRANCIS BURKE, Esq.
Hon. JOHN TEMPER, Q.C.

John Osborn, Stipendiary Magistrate.—In the course of my very extensive rides I do not pass one house in fifty in which the small-pox does not prevail. Mr. Furlonge, of Paradise, told me that not one of his people had escaped it. I fear that there are many cases of death arising from want of attention, medicine, and food. It is impossible to ascertain the number requiring relief at present. I am aware of a great many cases. I have heard that the practice of inoculation prevails to a great extent. The habits of the population are very filthy, their hovels the same they occupied during slavery, their clothing scanty. I have frequently advised them to purchase land, and build independent villages; their reply has been that the mode in which their wages are paid prevented them from feeding and clothing themselves, much more from building houses. I have heard of arrears of wages being paid in cloth, at four or five bitts, which could be purchased for a bitt or a bitt and a half; molasses at four bitts per gallon, when the market price was 18 cents; rum at eight bitts, market price five bitts; sugar at a shilling, market price 2½*d.* or 3*d.* They are unable to pay for the schooling of their children. I am disposed to think that the cause of secret interment is the inability to pay the ministers' fees for burial. The population bore the visitation with much patience and resignation, until relief was administered.

Dr. Fox.—The small-pox has extended itself over the whole island. I am not aware of the number affected; from 300 to 500 within my knowledge. I am not aware of any deaths from neglect. In the first stage I administer aperient medicines; as it increases, arrow-root, corn meal, &c.; and to reinstate they require soup, wine, tonic and iodine medicines, half a fowl, and four pounds of flour per diem, for ten days after the disease gets at its height. I recommend vaccination at the public cost of all those who are unable to pay for it.

Dr. Barry.—The disease is very general. I have about 120 under my care. I recommend aperient medicines for the first stage; second, farinaceous food; wine in cases of exhaustion, and broiled animal food. I think goat soup good and nourishing. I have heard that a man named Peters inoculated 14 persons at Windy Hill. I think this practice greatly increases the disease, and should be put a stop to. I do not know whether fathers support their illegitimate children.

Rev. G. H. Todd.—Small-pox is very prevalent; should think half the population have had it up to the present time. The number of burials from 25th December to date has been 37 in St. Anthony's Church only. Nine cases of private interment have reached my ears; I believe that a great many more have taken place. I know of no case of death from destitution. A great deal of the distress has in my opinion arisen from the mode of payment of the labourers' wages, in salt fish, sugar, molasses, rum, and other things, at ruinous rates. I receive this information from the labourers themselves. I am aware that inoculation has been practised. I consider general vaccination as highly necessary. The general conduct of the population whilst labouring under the disease has been resigned.

Rev. Mr. Hodge.—I should say that one-half of the population have already had the disease, and that it is now going through the other half—perhaps three-fifths altogether. Nineteen deaths in St. Peter's during December and January from small-pox. Have heard only of one private interment. I think that most of those who have died would have recovered had they obtained proper medical treatment and sufficient nutriment. This is attributable to poverty. There are many who require relief; I should say nine-tenths of the affected. Whole families are suffering at once under the disease. There is a great want of clothing. They have borne the infliction with Christian fortitude.

Rev. Mr. Berkeley.—Am not aware of the number of the sick. Have heard that the mill at Faith could not be put about on account of the numbers suffering from small-pox. Have been but a short time in the parish; have buried seven cases of small-pox. Do not know the

number of deaths before I came. Have heard of three secret interments; there may have been more. The cases of death that have come to my knowledge have been, in my opinion, accelerated by neglect and want of prudence on the part of the parties themselves: *should say all the sick* require relief. Have heard that there were 200 sick on Faith Estate alone. They have borne the visitation well.

Rev. T. Pearson (Wesleyan).—Am not aware of the number of sick. I should say about 150 of my congregation, which numbers 400. I have only buried two cases of small-pox since the 1st of January. The labouring population are not cleanly. They are far behind those of the other islands. Illegitimate children are, I believe, generally utterly neglected. I have just returned to the island. Some have repined, others have borne the affliction with Christian fortitude. Shirts and check for female dresses are much wanted in the north of the island.

EXTRACTS from Information sent in Writing.

6th February.

Mr. D. Sidney, Manager.—We have 200 cases in Richmond, Fugés, and Delvires. Two men and one child have died from it.

4th February.

W. Wilkins, Manager.—87 cases; two deaths.

Old Road, 6th February.

Henry Shiell, Manager.—Many; too many of the people are in a state of the greatest destitution and want; few of them having the means, even when in health, of supporting themselves in a comfortable manner: now they are truly objects of sympathy and compassion.

6th February.

Dr. Jackson reports 900 cases as having been under his care.

SIR, 9th February, St. Peter's.

I DEEM it my duty to inform your honour that the small-pox is making fearful ravages at the extreme north. There are not less than a dozen persons in a dying state; *most of them really and truly without the means of subsistence, and all of them without any description of medical treatment.*

I have, &c.,

His Honour the President. (Signed) T. P. HODGE.

Woodlands, Friday morning.

A great number of persons are applying to me from Mr. Gibbon's and Mr. Robinson's districts. It is quite out of my power to visit all who need relief; at the rate I am called on, all I have will not last above a day or two. If, therefore, you would make Mr. Furlonge visit the district from Baker Hill to Blake's, including Rendezvous, *without delay*, and give me a list of all needing relief, stating if *bad*, or *very bad*, and whether he considers one, two, or three weeks' food necessary, and whether wine and clothing are wanting, I will manage to supply them.

Believe me, &c.,

His Honour the President. (Signed) F. BURKE.

Woodlands, 4th March.

The small-pox still prevails in my district; it would seem determined to leave no one unscathed. There are many families that have had one or two members who escaped the visitation before who are now attacked.

(Signed) F. BURKE.

His Honour the President.

SIR, St. Peter's, 8th March.

AGREEABLY to your Honour's expressed wish of being furnished with information relative to the progress of the small-pox in my parish, I have to say that although the disease is on the decrease (D. G.), there are still very many bad cases, four or five desperate ones, and one death to-day.

Of those that have recovered from its earlier and more fatal effects, some are attacked with asthmatic, and others with dropsical affections; and, indeed, the majority of those who are convalescent are so weakly and emaciated that relief would be a great boon to them also. Owing, however, to the scantiness of our supplies, we are now under the necessity of restricting relief to a few of the worst cases, and thus many are sent empty away to whom it ought most certainly to be afforded, if it can possibly be obtained.

I would recommend the peculiarly distressing circumstances of the parishioners of St. Peter's to your Honour's special consideration and sympathy, being fully persuaded that they stand more in need of it, particularly the poor white people residing at the extreme north.

The number of deaths has in all been about 25.

I have, &c.,

His Honour the President. (Signed) T. P. HODGE.

MONTSERRAT.

MY DEAR SIR, Woodlands, 13th March.

IN my last note I supposed the disease had exhausted itself in this district, but I lament to say it has not yet ceased. Eleven cases have occurred within the last four days. It would seem that no one capable of receiving the infection will escape. There are those that had before escaped, one or two in a household. I have for some time past been more careful than ever in distributing the food to claimants, having visited all between this and the Old Road, and the Rev. Mr. Hodge has done, or is doing, the same in his neighbourhood. I may observe that there are many cases requiring relief for some time, and that many will eventually die from dropsy, &c.; the consequences of the small-pox, low diet, &c., is, I fear, too certain.

Great, indeed, has been the suffering in this district and the next, further north; and what with the poverty of the people, and the want of almost all effort on the part of those about them, I am convinced that, but for the noble grant from Antigua (thanks to his Excellency) the misery would have been extreme, and the loss of life fearfully great. Too frequently have poor creatures been in such a state as hardly to be approached for days before their death. I lament that I had not a few boards sent out, as coffins would then have been made quickly. The last death was a bad case, and near two days passed before the body was buried. The portion of medicine I get is in great demand, for many, free from small-pox, are in bad health.

Yours very truly,

His Honour the President. (Signed) F. BURKE.

SIR, Plymouth, March 19, 1850.

IN obedience with your Honour's directions, I have to report that I have visited the northern district of the island, and find that there are 126 cases of small-pox still requiring relief.

Mr. Burke has not provisions sufficient for half that number, and requests that further supplies may be sent out.

I shall do myself the honour of calling on your honour to-morrow to give a more full report, as I am now suffering great pain from a fall I got during my visit.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY FURLONGE,

His Honour the President. *Messenger to Board of Health.*

To the Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN, St. Peter's, February 21, 1850.

THIS is to inform you that there are two families of white people living off Blake's Mountain, in as wretched a state as it is possible to picture humanity; in plain words, in a state of rottenness and starvation.

I never saw nor heard of such sights of misery in all my life.

The bearer of this also, whose children are ill of small-pox, is an applicant for relief.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. P. HODGE.

March 20.—The Rev. Mr. Todd reports verbally this day, that the number of burials in St. Anthony's churchyard alone has been 64 to date, principally from the towns of Plymouth and Kinsale, the joint population of which was 1,325 at the last census; an immense comparative mortality in the space of three months. The number of secret interments in the country has been very great.

E. D. B.

The foregoing copies, extracts, &c., have been hastily taken from a vast mass of papers on the subject, sent from all quarters of the island. Sometimes more than 30 communications have reached me of a forenoon, all requiring to be read, and most of them needing an answer; not only engrossing my own spare time, but that of the secretary, and of most of the members of the Board also.

If, however, we have succeeded in alleviating in any degree the widely-spread destitution caused by this desolating infliction, or, if the Almighty has made us the humble instruments of saving the lives of any of our suffering brethren, there is not one of those gentlemen who would not, I am convinced, sacrifice twice the time, and expend double the labour, for the attainment of so Christian an object.

E. D. B.

NEVIS.

(No. 37.) No. 10. NEVIS. No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

Government House, Antigua, May 11, 1850.
(Received 3rd June 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Nevis for the year 1849, together with a copy of a Despatch from Mr. President Shortland accompanying it. 2.

The prospect as to the moral elevation of the people, as exhibited by Mr. Shortland, is discouraging. With regard, however, to the financial condition of the island, it was open to him, perhaps, to draw a more favourable augury even than he has done from the remarkable excess in value of the exports over the imports of the year, as compared relatively with those of previous ones, which, if sustained, cannot fail to tend towards restoring the credit of the community.

The true interest, however, of this small dependency lies in an incorporation of its establishment with that of its neighbour, St. Kitt's. Geographical considerations agree with others in pointing to this consummation; Basseterre, the capital of this last, being about the centre of the area of both islands. I am glad to be assured that the feeling in favour of a union is growing among the better informed classes in Nevis.

Had this step already been made, the heavy expense of the new Court House, to which the President refers, might have been wholly spared, as one favourable result. This building, which is reported as at the end of the year unfinished, is at the present date completed, and occupied for purposes of business.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.
Lieut.-Governor Administering General Government.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c., &c.

(No. 16.) Enclosure in No. 10. Encl. in No. 10.

SIR, Nevis, April 30, 1850.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1849.

2. I regret my inability to report any improvement in the condition of this community since I last addressed your Excellency; the same difficulty in obtaining the necessary advances of capital to ensure efficient cultivation is still experienced; and a spirit of extreme despondency is very general.

3. The revenue during the last two years has been unequal to meet the expenditure; caused partly by a falling off in the receipts, and partly by the increased expenditure consequent on the erection of the Court House. A Levy Bill, however, has lately been passed, which I hope will provide sufficient means for paying off the debts which have been contracted.

4. The crop, which was below the usual average, amounted to 1,138 hogsheads, 227 tierces, 4,795 barrels of sugar, 547 puncheons of molasses, and I am sorry to say that the prospects for this year are by no means cheering.

5. In public works considerable progress has been made. The new Court House is now open for use, and further repairs have been effected in some of the churches. The roads also are very much improved.

6. The schools continue to receive the zealous attention of the clergy, and the cause of education is advancing rapidly under their auspices. The rector of St. Paul's, Charlestown, speaks unfavourably of the working of the self-supporting system in his parish; but the return from St. George's, Ginger Land, shows a very different result—as also those from the Wesleyan ministers. I trust, when his school becomes more established, Mr. Leacock's exertions will

NEVIS.

be better appreciated. I am strongly of opinion that the negroes are, in most instances, quite capable of paying for the education of their children, and I am strengthened in this belief from the success that has attended the self-supporting system when steadily persevered in, and from the knowledge that the children themselves can, and do earn enough by their own labour to pay for the principal part of their schooling.

7. The population has increased since the census taken in 1844, and may now be estimated at about 10,200; the excess of births over deaths during the five years being 579. The returns show an unusually healthful season, the number of deaths having been only 163, whereas the average of the four previous years gives 255. But marriages, it will be seen, have decreased considerably, 30 only having taken place, when the usual average exceeds 70.

8. The labouring classes submit cheerfully to the decreased wages, and do not feel to an equal extent the depression experienced by the planters. The metayer system, now very generally adopted, provides an ample remuneration for their labour; and the improved appearance of their tenements indicates no inconsiderable amount of prosperity. I wish I could speak as favourably of their morals, but most unwillingly I am obliged to remark, that not only has the marriage tie been less frequently contracted, but stealing has increased to an alarming extent.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c., &c., &c.

DOMINICA.

(No. 14.) No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

Antigua, Government House, April 5, 1850.
(Received May 4, 1850.)

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1849, together with a copy of a report thereon, which I have received from the Lieut.-Governor of that island.

2. In these trying and disastrous times the general aspect of affairs presented by the Lieut.-Governor's communication may be considered encouraging, and calculated to inspire hopes that the island will be enabled to hold its ground until the injurious effects that must always attend a state of transition are removed, and the planters begin to experience the benefits of those changes of commercial policy of which they have as yet only felt the ills; not perhaps directly, but having been received with universal dismay and disappointment, the new measure tended for a time to paralyse their energies, and to cramp their efforts to resist the shock, which all the sugar-growing colonies have, in a greater or less degree, sustained.

3. There seems reason to believe that the severity of the crisis has passed; and although truly painful and distressing, it has not been altogether barren of beneficial results. The necessities of adversity frequently teach and enforce truths that may long lie obscured under the veil of artificial prosperity, which, on being lifted, exposes its infirmities; and, as in the production of sugar, has led to the introduction of improvements and reforms that might probably otherwise have remained, as heretofore, unthought of and neglected.

4. I confess that the views expressed by the Lieut.-Governor, in reference to the position of Dominica, are more favourable than I was led to expect; and I have much satisfaction in submitting them to your Lordship's notice.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 18.) Enclosure in No. 11. Encl. in No. 11.

Dominica, Roseau, Government House,
March 25, 1850.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book in duplicate for the year 1849, with a few brief remarks connected with the different subjects therein alluded to.

Revenue.

The revenue I am happy to state, as compared with that of 1848, shows an increase of 1,174*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, arising chiefly from the general Tax Bill, which came into operation in the month of February last year; and the renewal towards the end of the year of a tonnage duty, the whole amount of which is now paid into the Colonial Treasury.

The excess in expenditure has been caused principally by the outlay required for the repairs and alterations in the gaol, and in carrying out the provisions of the Act for the prevention of small-pox.

Education.

The schools for primary instruction under the superintendence of the rector of the parish of St. George, the Wesleyan Mission, and the Roman Catholic clergy, continue to be well attended to. The annual grant from the colony of 300*l.* is apportioned according to the number of scholars under instruction in each school. Every exertion is used to induce the labouring classes to send their children to the schools in operation on the various estates.

The Act under which a classical seminary was established, and which was suspended in August, 1846, in consequence of the number of pupils being so few as to render the keeping up of the establishment of no utility commensurate with the expense incurred, has again been put in operation on a trial for six months, in order to test whether a reaction in its favour may not have taken place, though I fear the prospect is rather discouraging.

DOMINICA.

Gaol.

This building, which in the last Annual Report was stated to have been in so dilapidated a condition as to require being pulled down, has been erected on the same site to the height of one story. It does not at present afford sufficient accommodation for the classification of prisoners (an object much to be desired), but the Legislature contemplates going on with the necessary additions from time to time until completed, as the finances of the colony may admit and become available for that purpose.

Labour and Wages.

Labour is steadily continued; and although the metairie system in the cultivation of sugar which was at one time so general, has in a great measure decreased, and wages have been substituted at the usual rate for field labour of 6*d.* per day, with a house and provision grounds, the labourers appear to be well satisfied: and I consider the amount an adequate remuneration, more particularly in this colony, where ground provisions are so easily cultivated, and to be obtained at a very reasonable rate, an advantage which the labouring population possess over those of most of the other West India islands.

Militia.

This body of men continue to assemble at fixed periods for training and exercise, and are (all circumstances considered) a force well calculated to meet any emergency which might arise.

The stand of new colours, presented to the Royal St. George's Regiment in February last year, was received with every demonstration of loyalty and attachment.

Queen's Three Chains.

The instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding that belt of land denominated the "Queen's Three Chains," which caused a good deal of excitement amongst those parties who had in many instances taken unauthorized possession of spots of land situated thereon, and which illegal occupation led to the subject being represented to the Secretary of State by the officer at that particular period administering the Government, have been carried into effect as far as possible; and the sittings of the Lieut.-Governor in Council for the issuing of grants of temporary occupancy for their holdings, to such as proved their claims, have now terminated; the remaining portions of the land in question being considered, as it appears was originally intended as appropriated for the use and occupation of the contiguous proprietor until required for public purposes.

Agriculture.

The crop for the past year was rather beyond the average rate, and the present holds out prospects equally if not more promising. The cultivation of the estates is well sustained.

Legislative Enactments.

The several Acts passed by the Legislature are detailed in the accompanying Blue Books.

The collection of the local revenue is now entirely independent of the Imperial Customs' establishment.

Crime.

There has been no increase of crime of a serious character, nor any that calls for remarks; and in conclusion I beg to acquaint your Excellency of the satisfaction with which I have observed the very orderly conduct and quiet disposition evinced by the people in general throughout the colony.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(No. 195.) No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. SMITH, Bart., G.C.B., to Earl GREY.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
October 26, 1849.
(Received January 29, 1850.)

MY LORD,

1. AGREEABLY to the 7th chapter of the Colonial Regulations, sect. 4, par. 1, I have the honour to enclose the Blue Book for the year 1848. Enclosure No. 1.

2. The Blue Book for 1847 was transmitted with my Despatch, No. 141, of the 29th July, 1848, without comment. I was then on the point of starting for the trans-Orange River territory to suppress the rebellion raised by Pretorius among the Boers, and was consequently unable to give my attention to the framing of the Annual Report.

3. I now therefore have to report upon the two years 1847 and 1848. Introductory Remarks.

4. At the date of the transmission of the last Report (7th June, 1847,) the Kafir war had not been brought to a conclusion, and my predecessor was still on the frontier engaged in bringing into subjection the barbarous tribes beyond the border.

5. I have now the satisfaction to report to your Lordship that the peace upon the frontier, and throughout the colony and its dependencies, is undisturbed, and that there appears every prospect of its being permanent.

6. At the close of the Kafir war in 1847, it was found necessary to remove the colonial boundary from its former position to one better defined and more advantageous in every respect. This alteration was one of absolute necessity, for the old boundary, as fixed by the proclamation of the 21st February, 1805, was traced at hazard through a tract of country which had never been surveyed, and its absolute position was therefore vague and indeterminate, so much so that the line of demarcation laid down upon the map of the colony was not discernible on the ground itself, and was besides very ill chosen as a barrier against Kafir depredations. It was therefore deemed expedient to substitute the present line, which presents the advantage of an effectual and equally distinguishable barrier. New Boundary.

7. The present line of boundary, as fixed by the proclamation of the 7th December, 1847, is traced from the mouth of the Keiskamma River to its confluence with the Chumie; thence to the northernmost source of that river; thence along the Kathergrange to Gaika's Kop; thence to the source of the Klip Plaatz River, and along it to its junction with the Zwart Kei; along the Zwart Kei to its junction with the Klaas Smit's River; along the Klaas Smit's River to its source, and across the Storm Berg to the source of the Kraai River, and along the Orange River to the sea.

8. Out of the country thus added to the colony (about 30,000,000 acres in extent) were formed the two new divisions of Victoria and Albert, besides a considerable territory between the old colonial boundary and the Orange River, which will be annexed to the divisions of Clanwilliam, Beaufort, and Colesberg, to which it is contiguous.

9. The division of Victoria comprehends the country between the old and new colonial eastern boundaries. Not having been previously occupied by an European population its resources have been as yet undeveloped, nor was it added to the colony so much for increasing the British territory, as with a view to the establishment of a more eligible boundary line. Victoria Division.

10. Much of the country thus acquired will be taken up by the new Fingo and other native locations, which have already been commenced and are making satisfactory progress under the able superintendence of Mr. Calderwood, the Civil Commissioner.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

11. The rules for the management of these locations are few and simple, but have hitherto been found effectual. No Fingo, Kafir, or other native can reside in the colony unless in service, except at one of these locations. All natives found at a distance from the location without a pass, stating the object of the travelling, &c., are fined, and this regulation has had the effect of checking the practice of squatting on land belonging to the Crown or to private individuals.

12. All natives receiving permission to occupy land at the locations pay a quit-rent of 1*l.* per annum to the Crown. This payment is readily made, as the natives feel that it confers upon them a more secure title than they could obtain from mere occupation. These quit-rents will, in a short time, suffice to meet all the expenses of the locations, the pay of the native headmen and white superintendents, and the provision which has been made for education and the encouragement of agriculture.

13. Small rewards being offered for such services, the located natives have already been very useful in detecting the petty border depredations which are occasionally committed, and I think the advantage of thus establishing within the colony a large body of natives attached to the British rule cannot be questioned.

14. A number of traders have also settled in the division of Victoria, whose operations cannot fail to promote the gradual but certain progress of civilization.

15. The division of Victoria is about 1,000,000 acres in extent, and its present population is roughly estimated at 7,642 souls.

Albert Division.

16. The division of Albert is that portion of territory included between the Orange River on the north, the Storm Berg range on the south, the Kraai River on the east, and the Storm Berg Spruit on the west. The country thus added to the colony, became, on its annexation, (9th January, 1848), the property of the Crown; but as the number of Dutch farmers already settled there was considerable, an equitable division of property, and adjustment of claims became desirable, and a Land Commission for the furtherance of this object was appointed on the 25th October, 1848.

17. The Commission, of which the first Assistant Surveyor-General was appointed president, was empowered to recommend grants of farms not exceeding 3,000 morgen (6,000 acres) each, to persons satisfactorily proved to have been in actual occupation previous to the annexation, such farms to be held in perpetual quit-rent, the amount of which has not yet been determined.

18. The claims have, upon investigation, been found so numerous, that I fear very little land will remain over for Government sale. I should say, that not more than 1,000*l.* can be anticipated from the sale of farms.

19. The country produces a variety of fruit and vegetables, but does not appear to hold forth any very great opening for general agricultural purposes. It is, however, a fine grazing country, and produces a superior breed of cattle. The absence of springs, which is its chief drawback, is in some measure obviated by the formation of dams and tanks for collecting the rain-water, which is abundant, and by means of which, the irrigation of the country, and the watering of the cattle are almost exclusively conducted. There is a sufficiency of material for the construction of these dams, and the numerous gullies afford great natural facilities for their formation.

20. Timber, also, available for building purposes, is to be found on the banks of the Great Orange and Kraai Rivers, and the whole country is traversed by good natural roads which may be kept in repair with very little labour and expense.

21. The farmers already settled in the division possess considerable wealth in flocks; and the breed of Merino sheep has hitherto improved. As the population becomes larger, and the means of communication with other divisions and with the sea-coast increase, it may be reasonably anticipated that the wool produced in this division will find a ready sale for exportation. The present population of the division is estimated at 5,126, and its area at 900,000 acres.

British Kaffraria.

22. Although there is but a remote possibility of the renewal of hostilities on the eastern frontier, it has been thought advisable, as a precautionary measure, and for the benefit of the Kafirs themselves, to retain in military occupation the tract of country comprised within the Kei, Zwart Kei, Klip Plaats, and Keiskamma Rivers, now known as "British Kaffraria."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

23. From the reports received from Colonel Mackinnon, the Commandant and Chief Commissioner, it appears that all classes of the inhabitants have benefited by the new arrangement. The reasonable exercise of the chief's authority has been supported, and their subjects protected from oppression, whilst the frontier colonists are enabled to follow their pursuits in security, and the depredations from which they formerly suffered, are constantly decreasing in number.

24. The missionaries have been enabled to return to their former stations, and to resume their valuable labours; and under their influence the natives are making steady progress in habits of industry and usefulness. The extent of this influence is illustrated by the fact, that the Chief Kreili has voluntarily sent in cattle, the sale of which has realized 433*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* as an indemnification to the missionaries stationed with him for their losses during the war.

25. The attention of the natives has been called to agricultural pursuits, which they are following with a steadiness and perseverance which could scarcely have been hoped for in so short a period; and in which they are encouraged by annual presents of agricultural implements, clothing, &c.

26. They are also stimulated to habits of industry and labour by the presence of numerous traders, and the increase of trade is such, that on the 1st January, 1849, the revenue derived from the sale of licences amounted to 2,500*l.*, of which 1,220*l.* had been expended by the Board of Roads in various public works, military labour having been employed in conducting them, whereby a considerable expense has been saved to the Government, which has been almost entirely relieved from expense on account of this territory. The troops are in a great measure supplied with hay by Kafir cultivation.

27. The machinery by which these results have been effected, is extremely simple. The Commandant and Chief Commissioner, aided by the several British residents, has been hitherto enabled to conduct the whole civil and judicial business of the local Government. The instances of crime have been rare, and the Kafir police has been found perfectly efficient in the discharge of the duties for which they were embodied.

28. I do not look to the above as a permanent arrangement, but as the one best fitted for the present government of a conquered country, which is destined, in process of time, to take its place among the civilized dependencies of the British Crown.

29. I regret to state that the progress of the military villages has not fully answered the expectations with which they were founded, and that there is every probability of their being soon entirely abandoned by the men. But there is now no reason to suppose that the settlers would ever have been called upon to perform the condition on which they held their lands by turning out to repel the hostile aggressions of the border tribes.

Orange River sovereignty.

30. The reasons which render it a measure of absolute necessity to extend Her Majesty's sovereignty over the country north of the Orange River, have been so fully detailed in my Despatch, No. 62, of the 26th of March, 1849, and its enclosure, that it is unnecessary here to present more than a brief outline of them. It is sufficient to remark that it was indispensible to extend some kind of jurisdiction over the emigrant farmers, and the natives in this territory. Previous to the proclamation of the 3rd of February, 1848, the former were entirely without any form of government, or educational or religious establishments. There was no provision for the solemnization of marriages; no law to repress crime, or to enforce the observance of any civil contract; and the natives were in danger of being subjected to a species of slavery by British subjects who had emigrated from the colony, and many memorials were forwarded to me requesting an establishment of rule.

31. Every measure short of extending British sovereignty over the territory, had been tried and had failed, and I was forced, reluctantly, to take this step. The single attempt made by Pretorius to subvert the new order of things, though in other respects much to be regretted, for contraction rather than any extension of territory is advisable though impossible, is for this reason at least satisfactory, that it has proved how highly the great body of the inhabitants of the sovereignty appreciate the benefits which they have derived, and are deriving from being taken under the protection and control of the British Government.

32. It is unnecessary to repeat a detailed account of this outbreak and its

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

suppression. Your Lordship is already aware, that though it led to much loss to individuals, as such disturbances must always do, the rebellion was so quickly put down, that it displayed in a most marked manner, the loyal feelings of the great body of the inhabitants, who anxiously came forward to aid the British power as soon as it was efficiently developed.

33. It is gratifying to add that the expenses incurred in the suppressing of this rebellion, were, so far as the military chest was concerned, refunded from the amount of fines levied on the rebels, so that the Imperial Treasury has not suffered any loss by this untoward event.

34. The regulations which have been promulgated for the management of the Orange River sovereignty, and which are still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, have been framed with a view to as much simplicity as could be combined with effective control.

35. The lands within the sovereignty, are divided into two classes, those which belong to any native chief, or people, and those which, not being so appropriated, are held on quit rent from Her Majesty by the emigrant Boers.

36. In the native lands the chiefs exercise jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over their subjects; and in the lands, not belonging to the natives, the Roman Dutch law has been declared to be in force.

37. A Council has been established to legislate for the sovereignty (saving the due authority of the native chiefs). This Council consisting of the British resident, the four magistrates and eight unofficial members elected by the people, held its first sitting, and has been found to work satisfactorily.

38. The most important duties of the Council will, in the first instance, consist in raising a revenue from the new territory, the expenses of which are now defrayed by loans advanced by the Colonial Treasury, and in taking measures to improve the internal communications of the country with whose government they are entrusted. For this purpose the revenue derived from the sale of licences, &c., will be at their disposal. I may here mention that I have already been enabled to establish a postal communication through the sovereignty between the colony and the rising settlement of Natal.

39. Provision has been made, as far as was practicable, for the establishment of churches and schools within the territory.

40. The sovereignty extends north from the Great Orange River to the Vaal River, and eastward to the Drakenberg Mountains.

41. I now proceed to report upon the general subjects included in the Blue Books under comment.

New financial arrangements.

42. In accordance with the instructions issued by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to governors of colonies, a new mode of rendering the accounts of colonial receipt and expenditure has been adopted in this colony.

43. This system, which has been in operation since the 1st of January last has been framed with a view to establish uniformity of method in the manner of rendering public accounts throughout the colonies, and is based upon the principle that all items, whether of receipt or of disbursements, shall be classified under the heads of service to which they respectively relate. By these means the amount of revenue or expenditure incurred in connection with any particular service of the Government for any definite period is at once easily ascertainable.

Revenue.

44. The principal sources from which revenue is derived have been particularized in the Report upon the Blue Book for 1846, and are comprised under the following heads, viz.:—

1st. Direct Taxes; embracing transfer dues, equivalent to 4*l.* per cent. on the purchase amount of all property disposed of.
2nd. Indirect Taxes; consisting of Customs, Stamp, and Auction duties.
3rd. Post-Office Revenue; fees charged in public offices, fines, penalties, &c.
4th. Proceeds of the sale of Crown lands, revenue from perpetual quit-rents, redemption of land-rents, licences to graze, cut timber, &c.

45. In all these branches there is an increase in 1848 over the year preceding it, as will appear by the following comparison.

46. The revenue derived from the Customs, which is the most important as

well as the most extensive source, amounted in 1847 to 101,736*l.*, and in 1848 to 105,459*l.*, showing an excess during the latter year of 3,723*l.*

47. The next item in order of magnitude is that of transfer dues received, which, in 1848, exceeded the amount of the previous year by 1,443*l.*; the sums realized from this source during the two years being respectively 23,051*l.*, and 24,494*l.*

48. An increase in 1848 in the revenue derived from stamps and licences, &c., issued is also apparent, and amounts to 1,457*l.* This increase is owing principally to the collections received from the newly created divisions of the colony. The amount under this head of revenue for the two years under review are 18,040*l.* and 19,498*l.* respectively.

49. The sum received for auction dues during 1847 was 15,471*l.*, and during 1848, 16,583*l.*, showing an increase in the latter year of 1,112*l.*

50. The increase in the amount of revenue from the Post-Office Department is deserving of particular notice, as indicative of the working of the Ordinance passed in 1846, establishing a uniform rate of postage throughout the colony in lieu of the scale previously in use, by which postage was charged according to weight and distance. That this important measure has been fully appreciated, is evident from the fact that notwithstanding that the expenditure incurred on account of this department exceeded in 1848 the amounts expended in 1847 by about 2,719*l.*, yet the increased facilities it afforded by carrying on correspondence has been accompanied by proportionate extension of the amount of correspondence, giving an increase of revenue for 1848 of 1,228*l.*; the receipt under this head during the two years being 10,091*l.* and 11,319*l.*

51. The introduction of the English system of issuing post-office money-orders has proved a great public convenience, and has been accomplished without any additional charge whatever upon the colonial revenue. The following statement shows the result of the working of the system:—

Years.	Number of Orders Issued,	Amount.
1847	754	2,421 2 5
1848	1,575	5,695 12 3

The premium payable to Government for the two years being respectively 31*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and 69*l.* 5*s.*

52. Another item requiring observation is that of land revenue, which in 1847 amounted to 1,482*l.*, and in 1848 to 1,513*l.*

53. An excess of 1,269*l.* has taken place in the receipts from fees of office in 1848 as compared with 1847, the amount being 4,124*l.* and 5,393*l.*

54. Under the head of incidental revenue, which includes sums refunded, advances and surcharges received, interest on sums due to the Government, surveying and inspection monies, guano licences, &c., the collections during 1847 and 1848 amount respectively to 28,640*l.* and 30,868*l.*

55. The gross revenue for the year amounted in 1847 to 222,013*l.*, and in 1848 to 234,376*l.*

56. The colonial expenditure, as detailed in the Blue Books for 1847 and 1848, has been classified under distinct heads in the accompanying abstract, which also exhibits the revenue for the same period:— Expenditure

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Heads of Expenditure, including Salaries and all Contingencies.	1847. £.	s.	d.	1848. £.	s.	d.
1. The Civil Departments of Government, exclusive of those of the Revenue	20,716	16	8	19,908	8	0¾
2. The Customs, Stamps, Post-Office, and other Revenue Departments	18,141	17	0	21,328	14	4½
3. Judicial Department, comprising the Establishments of the Supreme and Circuit Courts	10,841	4	6	10,280	1	11½
4. Resident Magistrates, Stipendiary Justices, Clerk of the Peace, and Field-cornets	18,168	6	4½	16,087	10	9
5. Police, Gaol and Convict Establishments, Criminal Prosecutions, &c.	30,075	6	9½	32,595	3	8
6. Church and School Establishments, gratuities in aid of Mission	16,023	1	9½	17,018	8	2½
7. Harbour-masters Establishments, erection and repair of Wharfs	2,568	5	2¾	3,681	2	11¼
8. Judicial Offices, Hospitals, Infirmaries, and Leper Institutions	5,724	19	5	6,814	14	3¾
9. Pensions and Gratuities to Civil and Military Servants, Widows of Clergymen, Field-cornets, &c.	7,386	14	10¼	7,446	17	1¾
10. Expenses of Kafir Police, Resident Agents, among Border Tribes	1,500	11	9¾	6,942	11	3
11. Repayment of Loans, Redemption of Government Paper, Interest on Debentures, &c.	1,500	0	0	Nil.		
12. Roads, Bridges, Surveys, and Public Works, not previously included	23,656	0	3¾	17,881	17	3¾
13. Expended on account of Native Government	2,233	0	5	2,522	10	0
14. Ditto ditto Emigration	2,165	14	10	5,702	17	1¾
15. Advances for the Public Service, including Remittances to England	22,388	9	0½	13,119	14	6¼
16. Miscellaneous Disbursements	10,597	4	3¾	64,654	7	1½
	193,688	13	0	245,984	18	9¼
Revenue	222,013	18	2¼	234,375	19	9¾

Proposed new Constitution.

57. Before proceeding to state the results of our colonial legislation for the years 1847 and 1848, I may remark, that during this period, public attention has been much turned to the question, whether representative institutions should not now be conferred upon the colony; and in accordance with instructions to that effect, I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship a Reporton the subject, dated the 29th July, 1848,* and enclosing Memoranda by the executive officers of the Government and the Judges. Without detailing the views expressed by the different gentlemen whom I consulted, it may be convenient that I should here introduce a brief abstract of the conclusions at which I arrived after a perusal of the several minutes and memoranda submitted.

* *Vide* Correspondence relative to the establishment of a Representative Assembly at the Cape of Good Hope, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 5 Feb. 1850, page 3.

58. It seems agreed that the Legislature should consist of a Governor (with an Executive Council), a Legislative Council, the members of which should be appointed by the Crown, and an Assembly, the members of which should be elected by the people.

59. It is proposed that the Legislative Council should consist of 14 members, not more than half to be officials; that the Commissions of the members should be holden until the expiration of the Commission of the Governor, under whom they were appointed, and that the Governor should appoint a speaker.

60. It is further proposed that the Legislative Assembly should consist of 38 members, that powers should be granted to the Legislature under certain restrictions to alter the number of members and the constituencies; that the ownership of fixed property of the annual value of 10*l.*, or the occupancy of premises of the annual value of 15*l.* shall be the qualification of electors; that the ownership of fixed unencumbered property to the value of 500*l.*, or of moveable unencumbered property to the value of 1,000*l.*, or the possession of a clear annual income of 200*l.* earned in the legal or medical profession or in the public service, shall be the qualification of members, that the Legislature, after its first meeting, shall provide regulations, &c., for the holding of elections; (certain provisional regulations being proposed for the first election), that the sessions shall be annual; that the duration of a Legislative Assembly shall be four years, (the Governor having the power of previous dissolution or prorogation); that the Assembly shall elect its own speaker, subject to the

approval of the Governor, and that the Council and Assembly shall frame their own standing orders respectively.

61. It is further proposed that the Legislature thus provided shall have power to make laws of the colony, not repugnant to any Act of Parliament or Order in Council in force here, and not oppressive to the natives or restrictive in matters of religious form and opinion, that the Governor may assent to Bills in Her Majesty's name provisionally; or may reserve them for the signification of the Royal pleasure; that the Legislature shall have full power over the funds of the colony, a civil list being reserved, and that members of the Council and Assembly shall receive a pecuniary allowance for travelling expenses and lodging when absent from their homes for the performance of their legislative duties.

Legislation.

62. The legislation for the colony during the years 1847 and 1848 has been wholly internal, consisting of 33 Ordinances, passed by the Governor with the advice of the Legislative Council. These are exclusive of nine Ordinances passed in 1847 relating wholly to the Natal district which has been since provided with a separate legislative body, and withdrawn from the Legislative Council of this colony.

63. The Ordinances relating to this colony may be thus classified, viz.:—

	1847.	1848.
1st. Arising out of the Kafir war, (being an Ordinance indemnifying the Government and others for acts done during martial law, and an Ordinance relating to compensation for losses to individuals by the war . .	2	0
2nd. Judicial and administrative	6	2
3rd. Financial . . . . . (Appropriation Ordinances.)	2	2
4th. Public works . . . . . (Ports, harbours, and roads.)	3	2
5th. Measures affecting general social progress .	1	3
6th. Measures affecting particular interests of the community	2	6
7th. Local and private	1	1
	17	16

64. Indications of the progress of a country may be looked for in its legislation both as respects the principles and direct objects of its measures; and an advancing country under an equivalent legislation will afford these indications in two directions, namely, by measures connected with moral and social improvement and the better administration of civil and criminal justice, and also by measures connected with the improvement of the physical advantages and the reduction of the physical difficulties of the country, by those means or combinations which require the sanction of the Legislature.

65. The general principles guiding the legislation of the colony are adopted from the Despatch of the Secretary of State in 1827 when transmitting a charter of justice for the colony, viz.. that of a gradual approximation of the colonial law to that of England, with the caution that the utility of any changes must depend entirely upon the skill and circumspection employed in carrying them into effect, and in which it is further laid down that the old laws of the colony are to be administered (in the mean time) with a progressive introduction of some parts of the English code.

66. The Legislature is also guided by such general principles of right and justice as are recognised in all civilized jurisprudence.

67. The Colonial Ordinances of 1847–8, which may be considered as involving any such general principles, are chiefly those mentioned under the second, fifth, and sixth heads of the above classification.

68. Of these the most important are: *First*,—An Ordinance enabling the Governor to create Courts of resident magistrates throughout the colony. This measure is one which the Colonial Legislature has been enabled to pass under Her Majesty's letters patent of the 4th June, 1844, by which prior restrictions were removed, and the judicial system was placed in subordination to the

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

legislative power of the colony. Eight additional local Courts of justice, under stipendiary magistrates, have been established in different parts of the colony where they were most required; and it will enable further Courts to be established when the state of the revenue may admit of it. The means of obtaining justice in the wide-lying districts of the colony are thus facilitated, and at the same time a uniform approximation has been made to English law and practice in the Courts.

69. It may be observed, with a view to further legislation, that these Courts have a summary, but restricted, civil and criminal jurisdiction, the limits of which it may be expedient to extend, subject, however, as now, to the review, in certain cases, of the supreme and circuit Courts of the colony.

70. *Second*,—Two Ordinances have been passed for improving the gaols and police of the colony respectively. The object of the former is the improvement of the classification and discipline of prisoners, both as regards sex and crime. The difficulties attendant on carrying out a system of classification are caused principally by the great deficiency of gaol accommodation, and the insecurity of all the public prisons. These evils, in consequence of the scarcity of proper materials, and the paucity of appropriate artificers in most parts of the colony, can only be remedied at a great expense, and therefore gradually; but the improvement introduced by the present measure in the internal economy of the public prisons must be regarded as an important step towards the administration of justice, without unnecessary injury to offenders.

71. The latter measure for improving the police throughout the colony, and placing it upon a uniform system, was also urgently necessary; and a small but sufficient police force, under the superintendence of a chief constable, and under the order and control of the resident magistrate, has been attached to each of the 31 magisterial districts, into which the colony is at present divided. This has been followed by the best effects, as regards the maintenance of public order and the detection and punishment of offenders.

72. *Third*,—By Ordinance, No. 26, 1847, a provision has been made for the performance of the duties of clerk of the peace, in certain districts, by the clerk to the resident magistrate, when nominated as public prosecutor, and who, as respects this part of his duty, is under the ultimate control of the Attorney-General, as the general public prosecutor of the colony. This has enabled the Government to dispense with the unnecessary expense of the office of clerk of the peace in several districts where the Circuit Court does not regularly sit. It may here be remarked, that the public prosecutor, although clerk to the magistrate, not having any interest in fees from criminal prosecutions, the temptation to prosecute on insufficient grounds, which has been urged as prevailing with clerks to magistrates in England, does not here arise; while, on the other hand, the magistrate, as well as the Attorney-General, is enabled authoritively to direct him to prosecute in all proper cases.

73. *Fourth*,—By Ordinance No. 9, 1848, improvements have been made in the old Dutch law, relative to field-cornets. Their duties are more accurately defined, and instead of a uniform fixed salary, as inadequate in many cases, as in others it was unnecessary, a tariff of fees proportioned to the services that may be required has been substituted. This act may be viewed in connection with the late abolition of impress of cattle and wagons for Government transport, which was a very considerable portion of the duties of a field-cornet.

74. For the general social benefit of the community, the principal measures are: *First*,—An Ordinance repealing the restriction upon holding any public meetings in the colony, without the previous sanction of the Governor, as unnecessary in the present state of the colony. The measure, while it is a fair concession of the right of free discussion to a free people,—being made without pressure or agitation, shows a confidence in their loyalty and self-control, which must be regarded as a gratifying indication of social progress.

75. *Second*,—The Ordinance for regulating weights and measures, by which they are almost wholly assimilated to the English standard, is a step which has not been taken unnecessarily, as the old weights and measures of the colony had become very various and incorrect, and no certain standard existed for their adjustment, in consequence of their use having been abandoned in Holland since their introduction into the colony.

76. The land measure of the colony by "morgen" and "rynland roods" has not been interfered with, as doing so would occasion great inconvenience in

the land registry of the colony, and the morgen is so nearly the measure of two English acres as to answer every practical purpose. The use of the "schepel," a dry measure of capacity, is also still permitted, as being in general use throughout the colony among the whole farming population, but its value is now fixed at its equivalent in English standard measure.

77. Among the measures of the sixth class, the most important are two affecting the agricultural interest, viz., *First*,—An Ordinance removing the obnoxious impost of market dues previously attaching to all produce coming into the Cape Town, and many other town and village markets, whether intended for sale at such markets or not, and the greater grievance of compelling all such produce actually to pass through the markets, and be sold by auction, except under conditions which practically afforded no other resource to farmers bringing in produce from the country. The injustice and impolicy of these restrictions, and the benefit of recurring to sounder principles in the free exchange of commodities, need no comment.

78. *Second*,—It has been deemed expedient, in order to foster the agricultural societies of the colony, and with a view to improved agricultural production, to except sales made at these fairs from auction duty, and to enable persons employed by them at such sales to act as auctioneers, without the ordinary license; and an Ordinance for this purpose has been passed accordingly.

79. Of Ordinances indicative of physical progress the principal are, *First*,—The three Ordinances relative to the improvements of ports and harbours, one of which is for the construction of extensive works in Table Bay, the principal port of the colony.

80. *Second*,—Road Ordinances, two in number, the most important of which is for extending the provisions of the former Road Ordinance to three further general assessments, the Central Road Board having proceeded upon the plan of executing their works by a concentration of strength in certain places, to avoid the evil of frittering away their means piecemeal. The first and principal works have occurred in the western province; the same plan is now being pursued in the eastern province, and the continuance of the assessment is therefors necessary, in order to effect the equal distribution of the benefits arising from works undertaken upon a general and equal taxation.

Ecclesiastical.

81. The votes in 1848 in support of the several religious communities receiving aid from Government were as follows:—

> In support of 33 ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church stationed in various districts of the colony, 7,000*l.*; of 12 chaplains belonging to the Church of England, 3,045*l.*; the Scotch and Lutheran Churches in Cape Town, 213*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; the Wesleyan Church at Salem, 150*l.*; and the Roman Catholic Church, 300*l.*; and the missionary to the late apprentices and heathen within the colony, 200*l.*; making a total of grants for ecclesiastical purposes of 10,908*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

82. An increase in the grants for the support of the Church of England, provided for in the year 1848 for the service of the year 1849, is to be attributed to the arrival of a bishop of that church, and the consequent completion of its constitution in the colony. The bishop arrived on the 20th February, 1848, and on the following day Her Majesty's Letters Patent, constituting the colony and its dependencies and the island of St. Helena an episcopal see, were published.

83. Previous to the appointment of the bishop, there had been no recognised head and representative of the Church of England in the colony; it is not therefore surprising that the fair claims of this church should have been frequently overlooked in consequence of their not having been brought properly under the notice of Government. It is now proposed to apply to the Church of England the principle which has been followed in the case of other churches, viz., to continue all existing salaries, and only to grant new ones in places in which the congregation are prepared to contribute an equal amount to that given by the Government, which is limited to 100*l.* per annum.

84. The following abstract of the Ecclesiastical Return for 1848 is in the same form as that which was included in the last Report.

85. From this abstract it appears that returns have been received for 1848 from 103 congregations belonging to the two provinces. Of these, 29 belong

to the Dutch Reformed Church, 20 to the Church of England, 13 to various Presbyterian denominations, 5 to the Roman Catholic Church, 19 to the Wesleyan Church, 12 Independents, 4 Moravians, 1 Lutheran. In connexion with the above congregations there were in the aggregate (roughly estimated) 63,400 white persons and 38,230 coloured, being about six-sevenths of the population of the colony.

86. The abstract also shows that the extent of church accommodation now furnished by all Christian denominations is capable of providing for an attendance amounting to 50,950 persons, and that the average attendance is reckoned at 29,312, thus occupying three-fifths of the whole accommodation.

87. The number of children taught in schools connected with these congregations during the year 1848 amounted to 10,817.

The Religious Denomination to which the Congregations respectively belong.		Number of Congregations.	Aggregate Number of Persons in connection with the several Congregations.			Number of Persons the several Churches or Chapels can contain.	Aggregate Number of Attendants on Public Worship.	Number Instructed in Sunday and Evening Schools.	The Number in connection with the several Congregations of		Aggregate Return for the two Provinces of				
											Persons in connection with the several Congregations.			Average Attendance.	Number Taught in Sunday and Evening Schools.
			White.	Coloured.	Total.				Baptisms	Marriages	White.	Coloured.	Total.		
English Episcopalian	W.	8	6,440	282	6,722	3,300	2,250	690	352	91	9,515	662	10,177	3,977	987
	E.	12	3,075	380	3,455	2,680	1,727	297	239	56					
Dutch Reformed	W.	20	34,048	11,091	45,139	14,000	7,560	2,206	1,651	490	45,828	11,821	57,649	9,820	2,593
	E.	9	11,780	730	12,510	6,800	2,260	387	1,486	351					
Other Presbyterians	W.	12	793	7,743	8,536	5,550	3,830	2,500	265	112	1,023	7,743	8,766	3,830	2,500
	E.	1	230	..	230	..	..	..	..	..					
Roman Catholics	W.	2	450	50	500	570	350	110	76	17	1,876	50	1,926	885	282
	E.	3	1,426	..	1,426	1,510	535	172	58	12					
Wesleyan	W.	11	1,291	2,494	3,785	3,770	2,210	1,083	99	46	3,429	4,648	8,077	4,405	2,540
	E.	8	2,138	2,154	4,292	3,270	2,195	1,457	78	27					
Independent	W.	7	243	5,149	5,392	2,650	1,920	1,010	147	106	843	7,449	8,292	3,970	1,709
	E.	5	600	2,300	2,900	2,550	2,050	699	58	13					
Moravian	W.	3	12	5,357	5,369	2,900	1,675	115	225	30	12	5,532	5,544	1,825	206
	E.	1	..	175	175	300	150	91	10	1					
Lutheran	W.	1	875	325	1,200	1,600	600	..	62	10	875	325	1,200	600	..
	E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					

Education.

88. The principles upon which the educational system now in force in the colony is based were fully stated in the Report upon the Blue Book for 1846: in 1846, however, it was thought advisable to institute a general inquiry into the working of the system. The increase of population, and the increased desire for education, had extended the system to a degree not contemplated by its original founders, and it was thought that useful alterations might be introduced which would render it more applicable to the present circumstances. Accordingly, a Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed to conduct the inquiry; and although, from causes to which it is needless here to advert, no report has been received from the Committee, I have before me the documents furnished by the School Commissions on which that report would have been founded, and the substance of which may be fitly introduced here.

89. The principal defect complained of in the system, but one for which it is difficult to devise a remedy, is, that its advantages are confined to towns and villages, and are not felt by the farmers, who, if able to send their children to school at all, are obliged to withdraw them to assist upon the farms before they have mastered more than the simplest rudiments of education. There is also great difficulty in obtaining competent teachers for the salaries hitherto paid.

90. There appears to be a general opinion that the mixture of white and coloured pupils has in some degree injured the efficiency of the schools; and the irregularity of attendance on the part of all pupils, and the short time during which their parents leave them at the school, are most complained of.

91. Notwithstanding these defects, however, the persons who have been consulted by the Committee generally approve the system. They represent that it is introducing a more general knowledge of the English language, which is evidenced by the establishment of reading-rooms, libraries, &c; and that most of the pupils are of that class which would be wholly destitute of education but for Government aid; while many think it not calculated to discourage the establishment of private schools for the instruction of the children of wealthier parents. I have no doubt that the system is capable of improvement, in consequence of the altered circumstances of the colony since its establishment in 1840; but I believe that its general principles are sound, and that it requires amendment only in detail.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Crown Lands.

92. The accompanying Return of Crown lands granted, &c., shows an annual average extent granted during the period stated on perpetual quit-rent, in the western districts of 743,898½ acres, and in the eastern 148,554 acres. The annual average quit-rent charged on the land was in the western districts at the rate of 6*d.* per 100 acres in 1847, and 6½*d.* in 1848. In the eastern districts in 1847 it was 6½*d.*, and in 1848 1*s.* 11½*d.* The average annual sales in freehold during the same period amounted in the western districts to 37,931 acres, and in the eastern to 12,132 acres, exclusive of town allotments. In 1847 the average price of country lots in the western districts per 100 acres was 15*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1848, 12*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.*; in the eastern districts it was, in 1847, 6*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, and in 1848, 22*l.* 6*s.* 4¼*d.*

93. As the legal interest in the colony is six per cent., and consequently as the fair rate of redemption of quit-rents is fixed at 15 years' purchase, being the nearest approach to present value under the circumstances attending the annual collection, the equivalent in quit-rent of these annual prices per 100 acres may be calculated on that principle at 21*s.* 1$\frac{3}{15}$*d.* in 1847, and 17*s.* 3¼*d.* in 1848, in the western districts, and 8*s.* 6¼*d.* and 29*s.* 9½*d.* in the eastern; a rate which, compared with the actual rate of quit-rents assessed on the former principle, on the quit-rent grants of 1847 and 1848, continues to show the great advantage to the revenue realized by the present system of public sale.

94. Calculating the present value of quit-rents on the same principle, it appears that the lands alienated in the eastern and western districts during those two years, amounting to 1,885,127 acres, realized the value of 25,220*l.*

95. The quantity of land granted in the colony up to 31st December, 1848, was 43,276,504 acres, a little more than half the estimated area of the colony, before the late extension of its boundaries; of the remainder ungranted a small portion is occupied by a few farmers, still held on loan tenure, and appropriated for missionary stations, outspan or baiting places for travellers, town commons, the Hottentot settlement of Kat River, and lands formerly surveyed, but to which the titles are not yet issued. About two-fifths of the whole colony are supposed to consist of mountain ranges and arid plains, almost entirely unfit for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

96. These returns include none of the sales or grants within the territory lately added to the colony, as none of the titles were issued before the commencement of 1849.

RETURN of Crown Lands Granted on Perpetual Quit-rent and Sold on Freehold Tenure in 1847 and 1848.

	Number of Acres Granted on Perpetual Quit-rent.	Average Annual Quit-rent per 100 Acres.	Present Value per 100 Acres, at 15 Years' Purchase. See Remark No 1.	Lands Sold on Freehold Tenure.			
				Number of Acres Sold in Town Allotments.	Average Price per 100 Acres.	Number of Acres Sold for Farming Purposes in Country Lots.	Average Price per 100 Acres.
1847.	Acres.	*s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	A. R. P.	£. *s.* *d.*	A. R. P.	£. *s.* *d.*
Western Province	38,126	0 6	0 7 6	20 143 121	438 16 3	53,284 23 0	15 16 6
Eastern Province	202,940	0 6½	0 8 1½	3 160 22	65,367 18 8	10,028 127 0	6 7 9
1848.							
Western Province	1,106,521	0 6½	0 8 1½	66 120 58	491 11 3	22,557 231 70	12 19 3½
Eastern Province	94,168	1 11½	1 9 4½	5 27 92	27,021 12 0½	14,236 115 0	22 6 4¼

	Total Number of Acres Granted and Sold in each Year.	Aggregate Value, estimating Quit-rents at 15 Years' Purchase.	Total of Acres and Value in each Year in the two Provinces.	
	A. R. P.	£. *s.* *d.*	A. R. P.	£. *s.* *d.*
1847.	By purchase,	By purchase,		
Western Province.	63,336 154 0	9,187 3 7	647,552 154 0	11,428 12 4
	Vide Remark No 2. Granted,	Vide Remark No. 2. Granted,		
Eastern Province.	584,216 0 0	2,241 8 9		
1848.	By purchase,	By purchase,		
Western Province.	36,885 194 76	7,806 18 5	1,237,574 194 76	13,791 5 11
	Granted,	Granted,		
Eastern Province.	12,006 89 0	5,984 7 6		
Grand Total			1,885,127 48 76	25,219 18 3
Biennial Average . . .			942,563 174 38	12,609 19 1½

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Remarks referred to in the above Table.

No. 1.—Conversion from quit-rent into freehold is granted in this colony upon payment of the amount of 15 years' rent, in consideration that the legal interest here is 6 per cent. per annum.

No. 2.—In this return has not been included, under the head of town allotments, the sale in the Western Province of 29A. 295R. 139F. of Crown property sold in 1847 in the town of Clanwilliam, in the division of that name, and which, on account of the buildings upon it, realized the sum of 450*l.* 18*s.* The same remark applies to 4A. 170R. 72F., sold in the town of Graaff Reinet, in the division of that name, and which, on account of the buildings, realized 3,860*l.*

Public Works.

97. With the exception of continued improvements in the public roads, to which I will presently refer, the principal works effected during the two years under review have been the erection of the Agulhas Light-house, and the improvement of the port of Table Bay.

98. The light-house on Cape Agulhas was erected at the joint expense of the Home and Colonial Governments; it is built entirely of stone found on the spot. The height of the focus of light above the sea's level is 131°. The light, which is of the first class, is the work of Mr. H. Le Paule, of Paris, where it was selected by Lieut.-Colonel Michell, the late Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer. The lantern is 10½ feet in diameter, or 33 feet in circumference. The light is visible from the horizon at a distance of 15 miles. It was lighted for the first time on the night of the 1st March, 1848.

99. The expenses of the work were defrayed as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
By Her Majesty's Government . . .	5,331	4	5
By the Colonial Government . . .	5,331	4	5
By private subscription	1,738	4	8
	£12,400	13	6

100. The land and shore about Agulhas have been carefully surveyed by Mr. Maclean, the Astronomer Royal, and a party of naval officers, and a new chart, with ample sailing instructions, has been prepared.

101. A light-house on Cape Receife is also in the course of erection, and similar precautions will be taken to render it effectual.

102. A light on Cape Point has also been proposed. When these are completed, the coast of this colony may be approached in perfect security at all times, if only common caution be employed.

103. The improvements in Table Bay have progressed rapidly; the new jetty, by which the landing and shipping of goods will be greatly facilitated, is nearly complete, and this bay will now be considered the most commodiest harbour for vessels frequenting the southern waters.

104. Plans have also been formed for improving the other principal harbours of the colony, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay, and the Cowie; but are for the present suspended, because of the uncompleteness of the Legislative Council, and the consequent impossibility of obtaining a vote of the necessary funds.

Roads.

Sir G. Napier.
No. 212, October 27, 1843.
No. 9, January 23, 1844.
No. 48, March 15, 1844.

Sir P. Maitland.
No. 39, March 3, 1845.
No. 57, February 26, 1846.

Sir H. Smith.
No. 19, March 1, 1848.
No. 133, July 29, 1848.
No. 213, Dec. 21, 1848.
No. 167, Sept. 6, 1849.

Enclosure No. 2.

105. The improvement in the public roads of the colony under the system introduced in 1844, have been so often brought under your Lordship's notice, that I do not think it necessary to recapitulate them here. I have noted in the margin the numbers and dates of the Despatches in which my predecessor and myself have remarked upon these improvements; and I have myself on more than one occasion borne testimony to the vast advance which has been made since my former residence in the colony. I now enclose copies of the reports of the Commissioners of the Central Road Board for 1847 and 1848, the two years under review: these will give the most correct idea of the progress which has been made during that period; and I assure your Lordship that the benefits which the colony has derived from the exertions of the Board, and the skilful manner in which their resources have been applied, are universally felt and appreciated; whilst similar benefits are confidently anticipated by the inhabitants of those divisions of the colony in which the Board is now about to undertake several important works. I ought not to fail here to record the vast attention bestowed by Mr. Montagu, the Colonial Secretary, who is also chairman of the Central Board of Commissioners of Public Roads upon the improvement of Roads, and to whom the colony is mainly indebted for these improvements. He has just returned from a tour of inspection throughout the

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

whole colony, exceeding 2,000 miles, and from his exertions and observations great additional improvements are contemplated.

Convicts.

106. Nearly the whole of these improvements have been effected by convict labour. On the discipline to which the colonial convicts have been subjected it is needless that I should make any remarks, after the very full report transmitted in my Despatch No. 167, of the 6th September, 1849,* and which I will therefore request your Lordship to consider as an appendix to this Despatch. It will be sufficient here to remark, that the present system by which the labour of the local convicts is turned to useful account, and their own moral condition is so cared for, that when their sentences expire they are enabled to return to the society from which they emerged without becoming objects of scorn and distrust, or in any way endangering that society, has been substituted for one which did not professs either of these objects, and which was properly described as an unmixed evil. The colony thus employing advantageously its own convicts while their moral condition is improved.

* *Vide* Papers relative to Convict Discipline and employment of Convicts on the Roads at the Cape; Sessional Paper, House of Commons, 1850, No. 104, page 32.

107. The accompanying table will furnish all the requisite information relative to the arrival and employment of emigrants from the United Kingdom during the two years under review. It appears that the total number of emigrants was 1,173, equal to 1,011½ statute adults; that the average cost of passage per statute adult was about 10*l.*, and that most of the immigrants obtained speedy employment in Cape Town, and the remainder in the eastern province, with good wages, varying from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per annum, with board and lodging, for agricultural labourers, the class of immigrants most required.

RETURN of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to the Cape of Good Hope in 1847 and 1848.

Name of Vessel.	Registered Tonnage.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon-Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.						Bounty Money on rate of Expense of Passage per Statute Adult.	In what District of the Colony provided for, or in what capacity.	Number of Days they were Unemployed.	Average Rate of Wages in the Colony.	REMARKS.
						Adults.		Children under 14 Years.		Total Souls.	Total Statute Adults.					
						M.	F.	M.	F.			£. s. d.				
Gilbert Henderson.	518	1846 Nov. 27	1847 Feb. 2	67	John Sullivan, M.D.	100	63	19	18	200	175	10 8 0	155 in Cape Town 45 at Port Elizabeth	From Feb. 2 to 12 . From Mar. 23 to 29 .	Mechanics 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per diem.	Of these 45 souls landed at Port Elizabeth, the single men obtained employment at from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per annum, single women 1*l.* per month, and a man and wife from 25*l.* to 36*l.* per annum, with board and lodging, one or two labourers at 3*s.* 6*d.* per day, finding themselves.
Athenian .	674	1847 Oct. 12	Dec. 17	66	Joseph C. Sanger, M.D.	64	56	16	17	153	133½	8 8 0	87 souls, equal to 79½ statute adults in Cape Town. 66 souls, equal to 54 statute adults, proceeded to Port Elizabeth.	. . From Jan. 3 to Feb. 5.	Labourers from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per annum, with board and lodging.	Of these 66 souls landed at Port Elizabeth, the single men obtained employment at from 18*l.* to 20*l.* per annum, girls from 12*l.* to 16*l.* per annum, a man and wife from 25*l.* to 36*l.* per annum, with board and lodging, some as labourers at 3*s.* 6*d.* per day, finding themselves.
					Total . .	164	119	35	35	353						
Scotia . .	778	Dec. 30	1848 Mar. 11	71	James Cornuel, M.D.	106	78	29	29	242	208	11 7 6	127 souls in Cape Town. 115 in the Eastern Province.	From Mar. 13 to 24 . From Mar. 29 to May 23. (See remark.)	House or domestic servants, male and female, from 12*l.* to 20*l.* per annum, with board and lodgings. (See remark.)	The great delay in the employment of these emigrants (115) arose chiefly from many of them having been attacked by dysentery.
Coromandel	766	1848 Feb. 18	May 4	76	Wm. Wong, M.D.	97	46	17	12	172	154	11 7 0	113 in Cape Town 59 in the Eastern Province.	From May 5 to 20. From May 23 to June 24.		
Duke of Roxburgh.	498	Apr. 14	June 22	69	Becton Hull .	86	68	29	29	212	178	8 10 0	132 in Cape Town 18 at Plettenberg's Bay. 3 Mossel Bay . . 59 Port Elizabeth	From June 23 to July 15. } Provided for immediately on their arrival there. Between July 2 and 21.		
Oriental .	507	June 10	Aug. 24	75	Edward Davies.	86	57	25	26	194	163	10 2 6	88 in Cape Town . 106 in the Eastern Province.	Between Aug. 25 and Oct. 7. Between Sept. 11 and Nov. 11.		
					Total to June 10, 1848 .	375	249	100	96	820						

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,
September, 1849.

(Signed) JOHN MONTAGU,
Secretary to Government.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Gaols.

108. The attention of the Government had long been drawn to the very defective state of discipline and classification of the prisoners in the public gaols throughout the colony; but although the system of convict discipline commenced in January, 1844, efficiently provided for the punishment and reformatory discipline of all male convicts sentenced for periods exceeding three months, no arrangement had yet been made for the improvement of the defective state of gaols in which, of necessity, all female offenders and all prisoners under sentence for periods shorter than three months were still to undergo the punishment; and in which, with the exception of distinction of sex, and that in some instances very imperfectly observed, they were confined and herded together; and with them not only those committed for trial under alleged offences of greater or less magnitude, but also all persons confined under any degree of civil imprisonment, and all persons committed for want of sureties to keep the peace; as also those witnesses whom in the present state of the country it is frequently necessary to secure, both for their own protection and for securing their evidence.

109. In order to prepare for the amelioration of these evils, an Ordinance (No. 24, 1847) was passed for improving the gaols of the colony, by which the Governor was enabled, with the advice of the Executive Council, to frame regulations for the public prisons; and which provided for the due classification of the prisoners, not only according to sex, but in six other separate divisions, according to the nature of their offences, or alleged offences, and whether under conviction or committed respectively.

110. From the defective accommodation of the gaols a clause was necessarily inserted enabling the Governor to suspend all or any of such provisions in regard to any gaol in which the means for carrying them into effect do not yet exist.

111. By the same Ordinance the Governor is also enabled to make regulations for the proper internal management of the gaols and good conduct of the officers in all their details.

112. For the purpose of putting in force the provisions of this Ordinance so far as circumstances admitted, I considered it expedient to place the improvement and future management of the gaols under the charge and superintendence of a general Board of Commissioners, with subordinate local Boards, for the immediate inspection and supervision of the gaols, and for corresponding with and aiding the General Board in carrying out such measures of improvement as should be sanctioned by the Government.

113. Accordingly on the 22nd March, 1848, I appointed a general Board of five Commissioners, publishing at the same time a general minute for their guidance, and for the information of the public.

114. I have since issued more definite instructions to the General Board, providing also for the formation of the local Boards in the county districts, which have already been put into benefical operation, and under which I trust, as the circumstances of each gaol will admit, a more or less perfect classification, control, and management of the public prisons of the colony will be systematically and speedily effected, and a scheme of financial and general administration of that important department of the public service will be fully and satisfactorily established.

115. I order more fully to effect this object the charge of administering the funds that may be appropriated for the erection of new gaols, and the improvement of old gaols, is also committed to the General Board, while as the Ordinance does not provide for the appointment of the General and Local Boards to whom I have confided these important duties, but confers the powers to be exercised under it upon the Governor and Executive Council, I retain by the necessity of my previous sanction a due control over all the measures of the Board.

116. I trust that the above general report upon the state and prospects of the colony may, for the periods to which it refers, appear to your Lordship to be, upon the whole, satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Encl. in No. 12.

Enclosure in No. 12.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, April 25, 1848.

HIS Excellency the Administrator of the Government has directed the publication of the following letter, for general information.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary to Government.

To the Honourable the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT.

Office of the Central Board of Commissioners of Public Roads, April 19, 1848.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Central Board of Commissioners of Public Roads to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, a report of their proceedings, and of the disposal of the labour and funds entrusted to them for road and convict purposes, for the service of the year 1847.

Before doing so, however, I am instructed by the Board to express their regret at the loss they have sustained in the course of the past year, by the removal of two valuable public servants, both of whom have throughout afforded them important assistance.

Lieut.-Colonel Michell, the talented surveyor-general and civil engineer of the colony, under whose able direction the various great works which the Board have undertaken, have all been planned and accomplished, has left the colony in a state of health which renders it but too probable that he is not destined to return. It would be superfluous here to expatiate on the many important public works which, but for his high scientific and professional acquirements, could never have been attempted in this colony. Such a record is not required ; nor could it serve to heighten the respect and esteem entertained towards him. The Board, however, cannot deny themselves the pleasure of adverting to two of his greatest engineering triumphs, by which he has succeeded in removing obstacles to internal communication and traffic, which were previously considered insurmountable. The Hard Road which has been carried for 24 miles across the sandy desert of the Cape Flats, and over which vehicles can proceed with the same speed and convenience as through the streets of our metropolis. And the Montagu Pass, the magnificent road over the formidable Cradock Mountain. which has elicited the wonder and admiration of all who have seen it.

The Board have sustained another loss in the death of their late secretary, Mr. William Tennant; a gentleman who not only greatly aided them in the discharge of their anxious duties, by his own diligent attention, zeal, and ability ; but won for himself the goodwill of all who had to transact business with the Board, by his uniform affability, and constant readiness to afford whatever information or assistance was required of him.

Adverting to the proceedings of the Board during the past year, I am to observe that great progress has been made in improving several parts of the main road between Cape Town and Graham's Town. Considerable impediments to traffic have, however, been experienced from the white sand on the Cape downs ; the drift of which has been, in a great measure, increased by the mischievous practice of rooting up the bushes for firing, for bakers and others in Cape Town, and by the constant trampling on it of large numbers of sheep and cattle.

The difficulty of arresting this sand will be appreciated, when it is stated that it is carried to the Hard Road by the wind, from a space of about 1,000 acres of land; and the violence and volume of it are so great, that at one period as much as one mile and a half of that road was covered with deep sand. It appeared to the Board that the most effectual means for arresting it would be to bind the sand by vegetation. This has been attempted with various kinds of shrubs and plants; but that which has succeeded the best—and indeed completely—is the Hottentot fig, and by means of it about 300 acres at the source or furthest point of the tract of shifting sand has been planted and completely covered, so that the drift from that part has been effectually stopped. About 300 acres more will, it is hoped, be planted in the course of the present year, and the remainder in 1849 ; after which period the Board fully contemplate that no further inconvenience will be felt from this cause.

The whole of the road injured by this drift, with the exception of about a quarter of a mile, has been completely cleared of sand, and has been remettled ; and having been raised, in some parts as much as 16 or 17 feet, so as to present a more effectual barrier to the sand in future, no further fear need be entertained as to the ultimate and permanent removal of this difficulty. The expense of planting has amounted to 1,755*l.* in 1847.

The remainder of the Hard Road to the Eerste River is in good repair; and the arrangement for keeping it so by station parties, at intervals of four miles along the road, answers the purpose completely. The traffic along the line is consequently rapidly on the increase.

From the Eerste River to Sir Lowry's Pass the road and bridges have been kept in good condition.

A part of Sir Lowry's Pass, which, for want of width, was considered dangerous, has been widened, and the pass will shortly undergo further improvements.

From the top of St. Lowry's Pass to the Palmiet River Causeway a new and nearly straight line, of easy ascent, has been formed, of about six miles, which is a great improvement over the old winding path previously travelled.

The Board has also purchased a sufficiency of teak-wood for the formation of a pile bridge,

of 36 feet in width and 244 in length, over the Palmiet River. The wood has been deposited on the spot, and the work will be commenced as soon as the means at the disposal of the Board will justify it.

From the Palmiet River to the old Toll-house at the Poes Pas Vallei, Houw Hoek, the present very undulating road has been kept in repair; but it is of such inferior construction, and so badly laid out, as to be undeserving of any considerable outlay. A new, less circuitous, and more level line can be constructed between these points by following the course of the Vallei; but the Board have not the means at their disposal, at present, to attempt it.

In place of the old road from the old Toll-house at Poes Pas Vallei to the village of Houw Hoek over a precipitous and dangerous hill (Roode Hoogte), a new, level, and shorter road at the base of that hill, following the course of the Vallei, has been constructed, and was opened to the public on the 5th instant.

The whole of the succession of steep, lofty, and in many parts dangerous hills from Poes Pas Vallei, Houw Hoek, to the Bot River, have now been overcome by a new line of level road of about 10 miles in length, the whole of which has been constructed at an expense of 5,196*l.*

From the Bot River to the Buffelsjacht River the road has been kept in a state of fair repair.

The bridge at Buffelsjacht River is in progress; but some delay has occurred from the scarcity of labour and the difficulty of procuring transport for the stone. This has, however, been partially obviated by the restoration of peace, and the work is now proceeding more rapidly. The expense of it during 1847 was 2,158*l.*

The Board hope that this important structure will be completed in the course of the current year.

The road from Buffelsjacht River to Gouritz River has also been kept in good repair.

From the Gouritz River, upon which an iron punt will, ere long, be established by the Board, a new line of road has been surveyed to the Little Brak River, which will be completed in the present year, and will avoid the present bad line, by substituting in its place a shorter and less rugged road.

Over the Little Brak River the Board have decided upon building a causeway, with a small opening in the centre for a bridge of boats, which will render that river always passable. The work is in hand, and will be completed during this year.

From the Little to the Great Brak River the road has been improved; and over the last-mentioned river a solid causeway will be erected, and will also be completed during this year.

From the Great Brak River height to the pass in the Cradock Mountain (now Montagu Pass) and George Town new lines of road have now been constructed, the greater portion of which were used by the public in December last.

By these alterations the distances between the Great Brak River and George Town and Montagu Pass have been reduced, in regard to time, by one-half, and by one-fourth in distance; and in place of being carried precipitously, as were the old lines of road, up the faces of the ravines of the Malagas, Malgaten, Quayang, and Brak River, the new lines deviate very slightly from level, and render locking of wheels unnecessary.

The Cradock Pass, which was formerly the great, and almost insurmountable, barrier to any communication inland between the Eastern and Western Districts of the colony, has been overcome, and the beautiful and easy passage through the Cradock Mountain by the Montagu Pass has been substituted for it. The progress which has been made in this great work, which has at length been completed, has been, from time to time, reported by the Board. The work is now finished, and the pass was opened for public traffic on the 19th of January last.

Some estimate of its value can be formed from the fact, that by the opening of Montagu Pass the farmers are now enabled to perform in two or three hours, with an ordinary draught, that which it formerly took them 18 hours, and sometimes as much as three days and nights, to effect with a double draught. The passage of this mountain is now performed with comfort and safety, and without the hazard of the accidents and dangers, which were the causes of the former delays.

The whole expense of the construction of Montagu Pass amounted to 35,799*l.* on the 31st December, 1847. Of this amount 21,322*l.* have been expended in the charges attending the convicts stationed there; 8,058*l.* on free labour; 4,666*l.* on stores and tools of various descriptions; and no less than 1,753*l.* on gunpowder—a circumstance in itself sufficient to illustrate forcibly the stupendous, difficult, and tedious nature of the work, 5½ miles of the pass having been blasted out of the solid rock.

Immediately after quitting the Montagu Pass to enter the Long Kloof there is a small obstacle to encounter—the Kleine Berg Mountain—but which will be completely removed in two or three weeks from this time. On that being effected, this line of road is good, until it reaches the Keur Boom's Rivier's Hoogte, which is an obstruction of no mean magnitude, and must be overcome. To that point, however, wheel-carriages of every description, either with or without springs, and with moderate power of draught compared to what was indispensable but four years ago, can now travel from Cape Town, a distance of about 360 miles.

From the Keur Boom's Hoogte, the road through the Long Kloof, the Kromme River, and the Uitenhage and Albany divisions to Graham's Town, has been kept in fair repair, although far inferior to what it ought to have been, and what the Board desired it should have been.

Unfortunately the means, both of money and men, at the Board's disposal, did not enable them to accomplish more rapidly all that they feel to be required, and desire to undertake, more especially after the succession of heavy floods during the last year.

Irrespective of many important improvements to drifts over the numerous small rivers, which

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ought to be made between the Keur Boom's Hoogte and Graham's Town, and various other minor difficulties which ought to be removed, there are others of a formidable character which must be conquered before a certain, rapid, and frequent communication can be carried on between the capitals of the Western and Eastern Provinces.

As already mentioned, the first in order is the Keur Boom's Hoogte. A minute survey of this part of the line has been made, and the difficulties carefully examined. The whole can be effectually removed, and the line made of such an easy gradient as to place it on a par with that already available for spring carriages.

The next difficulty is from the Kromme Rivier Hoogte to Essenbosch, a distance of about 25 miles, which, at present, is frequently impassable after rains, and is always attended with accidents and detentions most oppressive to the farmer. Here the Board have ascertained that they could form a road on one side of the river for the whole distance, which would be level and always available, and thus avoid the present rugged path, and the eight or nine crossings and recrossings of this deceptive, dangerous river, which cannot now be escaped.

The third is between Essenbosch and Gantoos River, and from that river to the western bank of Van Staden's Rivier, a distance of about 75 miles, which, without entering into details, has many serious difficulties which must be removed, and all of which the Board have satisfied themselves can be effected with great advantage to general traffic and postal communication.

The fourth is the passage of the Van Staden's Rivier. Over that river a suspension bridge ought to be erected, if possible, and which the Board have reason to believe can be done; but if no part of it should be found sufficiently narrow for such a structure, the descent to the drift can be materially improved and shortened; and that, at all events, ought to be done.

The fifth difficulty is the Sunday's River, which must be bridged. The importance of this work is too well known to require remark. During portions of the year 1847 and of this year the Board have had a party at work to improve the drift at that section of the river which is generally used on the main line between Uitenhage and Graham's Town, and between Port Elizabeth and Graham's Town; but their endeavours to do so at an expense, including the roads leading to it, of 935*l.*, have completely failed, the floods and other causes rendering it a useless undertaking.

The sixth will be found at many points of the line between the Sunday's River and Howison's Poort, the main entrance to Graham's Town. The road through that Poort, the Board regret to say, is in a very bad state, and although the large sum of 4,819*l.* has already been expended upon it, much more must be provided before it can be placed in the state its importance to the trade of Graham's Town demands at the Board's hands.

The road from Port Elizabeth to Sunday's River does not require much work to put it in a proper state for the great traffic which is always passing along it; and the difficulties upon it must be removed by the time the bridge over that river is completed. The Board are of opinion that all the obstacles and difficulties which have thus been enumerated might be, and ought to be removed in the course of the current year; so that on and after the 1st January, 1849, far more facility, and a much greater rapidity and certainty might be secured to traffic generally, and in the transmission of the mails; but they, at the same time, feel that so much of their general resources have been expended upon promoting the interests of the divisions through which this main road passes, that they cannot command the funds necessary for completing this great design. Under these circumstances I am to express the hope of the Board that his Excellency, taking into consideration the extreme importance to the whole community of the works proposed, and the great advantages which would be derived from their completion, will propose to the Legislative Council a special grant for this main line of road, of such sum as may be necessary, to enable the Board to complete the project in the course of the present year. If the aid requested be granted, the Board feel confident that the mail can be conveyed, after the 1st January next, in carriages, the whole distance between Cape Town and Graham's Town. and more frequently than at present; in between 60 and 70 hours each way.

Next after the main line of road commented upon, the most important trunk line is that over the Zuurberg Mountain, in the divisions of Somerset and Uitenhage. In July last, the Acting Surveyor-General, Mr. Robinson, proceeded to the Zuurberg for the purpose of selecting the most eligible line through those mountains, and preparing accommodation for the convicts who were to be employed upon its formation. His work having been completed in a most masterly style, a party of convicts was despatched to the spot in December last, and the undertaking is now in a state of progress. The road will be 23 miles in length; the steepest gradient (and that in a few spots only), will be but 1 in 17; and the whole line will be passable for the heaviest waggon with an ordinary team, without locking a wheel: and, by thus opening up to the districts of Somerset and Cradock, an easy and much shorter access to Port Elizabeth will enable the farmer to bring his produce to a sea-port town in three or four days, which he cannot now do in as many weeks. Of course the same advantages will be extended to, and felt by, the divisions of Graaf-Reinet, Beaufort, and Colesberg, and the country beyond the Orange River, upon the completion of this great and scientific work. The expense of the Zuurberg road, it is estimated, will be about 20,000*l.*, and it will take about two years to complete from its commencement.

Next in importance is the New Pass, which was commenced in October, 1846, through the Mostert's Hoek, in the division of Worcester.

The difficulties as well as the advantages of this Pass, were so fully detailed in the Board's last report, that it is not deemed necessary to recapitulate them. The work has been conducted with great energy, and executed with great ability. The convicts at the station, during the year 1847, have averaged 240; and the expense incurred under every head to the 31st December last, amounted to 8,945*l.*, of which 5,591*l.* was for convict purposes.

This Pass will be completed and opened for public traffic on the 1st September next; and the city and port of Cape Town will be the first to feel the great benefits arising therefrom. It is difficult to say what amount of grain the opening of this Pass may be the means of bringing to that market. Hundreds and thousands of acres in the Warm and Cold Bokkevelds must, without it, have remained for ever uncultivated and as nature left them; all of which will, ere long, be converted into fields of industry and wealth.

The preparations for this transition are very great; and so clearly are the advantages of removing this frightful barrier felt, that no man in those districts now knows how to ask enough for his property, from the numerous purchasers who are greedy to possess them as their own.

In their last Annual Report the Board stated that, upon the completion of Mosterd's Hoek, it was their intention to open a road thence direct to Cape Town through Bain's Kloof, in the mountain range which separates the Worcester from the Cape district. The road from Mostert's Hoek to the opening of Bain's Kloof has been surveyed and decided upon, and will very shortly be in train. It will be nearly level, ten miles in extent, and will avoid or overcome the various deep and rapid branches of the Breede River, which run through the Kom of Tulbagh. In short, it will be an available road throughout the whole year. Bain's Kloof has also been surveyed, and will be commenced immediately after the completion of the Mosterd's Hoek Pass.

The advantages which will be derived from opening the Bain's Kloof having been fully stated in the last Report, it is now only necessary to add that its completion will enable the Bokkeveld farmers, and all in that neighbourhood, to send their produce direct to Cape Town, without having to encounter the difficulties of the Tulbagh or Roode Zand's Kloof, and at the same time diminish the distance by one-third, or 35 miles.

The Board has also, during the year 1847, had a party of labourers on the steep and rugged Gydow Pass, which separates the Cold and Warm Bokkevelds. So precipitous is this pass at present, although not more than about three miles in length, that the farmers of the Cold Bokkeveld, and the country to the northward and westward of it, are almost unable to travel it with waggons; and to avoid it they prefer sending their produce to their only market—Cape Town, as far as Tulbagh, over the precipitous mountains of the Witzenberg and Schurfteberg, on the backs of horses.

The Gydow Pass will also be completed and opened by the 1st of next September, and it has cost in its construction, to the 31st December last, 187*l.*

The manner in which the works of the Board are calculated to develop the resources of the colony, by affording the farmers certain, safe, and easy means of bringing their produce to market, cannot receive more satisfactory illustration than from the consideration of the advantages of the Gydow and Mosterd's Hoek Passes; and it cannot be doubted that there are many other tracts of land in the colony equally capable of contributing to its wealth and prosperity, and equally debarred from doing so, by the want of internal communication, but which the continuance of the present road system will, in due time, everywhere equalize.

The opening, either of the Elsje's Hoogte, or Hottentots' Kloof in the high mountain range at the north end of the Warm Bokkeveld, at about 30 miles from Mosterd's Hoek, which will be commenced this year, will in like manner remove the then only existing road impediment to sending cattle from Beaufort, Graaf-Reinet, Colesberg, and the country beyond the Orange River, to Cape Town.

The importance of this work in connexion with the Mosterd's Hoek and Bain's Kloof can hardly be over-estimated, when it is borne in mind that the supply of animal food for the establishments of Cape Town and the neighbourhood are, in a great degree, derived from the country above mentioned.

The increased gains of the producers of it will be greatly enhanced by thus diminishing the heavy charges now incurred in bringing the animals to market; and the diminished cost to the inhabitants of Cape Town and its vicinity of this important, but at present expensive, item of housekeeping, will soon be experienced.

The accounts of the Board's revenue and expenditure for 1847 are herewith transmitted for his Excellency's information.

Having taken a review of their proceedings during the past year, it seems desirable for the Board, before closing this Report, to advert briefly to the principles by which they have been guided in their disposal of the labour and funds committed to them during the first four years of their Commission, and also to what are their prospects for the useful continuance of the administration which has been entrusted to them.

By Ordinance No. 8, of 1843, the Board are invested with the power of imposing and collecting three rates,—none of them to exceed 1*d.* in the pound on all immoveable property in the colony valued at 50*l.* and upwards, and they are required by that law to expend a sum equal, at least, to the amount of the rates levied by them in any division, upon the main roads of that division. The loss to the public which would have resulted from this enactment had it been carried out to the extent of making the expenditure upon the main roads of each division concurrently with the collection of each rate within it, soon became apparent. The small amount of free labour available for the purposes of the Board, and, still more, the want of proper superintendents to direct a great number of extensive works at the same time, in the different divisions of the colony, rendered it clear to the Board that they would not be working most efficiently for the public benefit by frittering away the means at their command, by employing them at one and the same time in the several divisions of the colony. Under this conviction, the Board determined, as far as possible, to bring their main force, with the necessary staff, to bear upon each successive point where their exertions were most required; and by adopting this principle they have been enabled to complete the various great works they have undertaken, and to accom-

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

plish the very extensive and numerous improvements they have been engaged upon. Moreover, it was equally apparent that the expenditure within any division of the colony of nothing more than the small amount of the rates received from it would not permit the Board to undertake, in such a case, any roads of general utility or of a comprehensive character; and hence it was soon conclusive that the permanent interests of each division would be best promoted by the Board's providing for the wants of each in succession, according to their urgency or importance. Moreover, it is impracticable, consistently with the present system of convict discipline, to separate convicts into small parties, and appropriate their labour more generally.

The Board have accordingly proceeded steadily on that principle, and have already finished (substantially) their labours in many divisions of the colony, as already described. But the consequence of this line of conduct has been that the rates have not been equally distributed according to the amount levied in each division. In some divisions the expenditure has not equalled the amount of their rates, in others it has far exceeded it. But the Board had no hesitation in taking this course, as they felt no doubt that a system which, it is admitted on all hands, has worked so beneficially for the colony, would not be interrupted for some years, so that they would in due time be enabled to mete out to those divisions which did not, at the beginning, derive benefit from their administration, the same measure of justice which they have already bestowed upon those divisions in which the most important roads of the colony happened to be placed.

In order to illustrate the financial position the Board has in consequence been placed in, I am requested to draw his Excellency's attention to the annexed statement, which shows the amount of property in each division of the colony liable to be assessed for road-rate; the amount payable in each, at one penny in the pound; the number and value of rates already assessed in each; the amount received on each to the 31st ultimo; and the amount due but unpaid in each at that date: also the amount expended by the Board on each division to the same date. From this it will be seen that the Board's expenditure in each of the undernamed divisions has exceeded the three rates they are empowered to levy in them, by the following sums, viz.:—

	£.	
In the Cape Division—		
Convict charges . . .	8,492	
All other expenses . . .	41,744	
		50,236
Swellendam Division—		
Convict charges . . .	..	
All other expenses . . .	8,793	
		8,793
Stellenbosch Division—		
Convict charges . . .	6,793	
All other expenses . . .	5,793	
		12,586
George Division—		
Convict charges . . .	21,322	
All other expenses . . .	16,642	
		37,964
Worcester Division—		
Convict charges . . .	5,591	
All other expenses . . .	2,241	
		7,832
Albany Division—		
Convict charges . . .	..	
All other expenses . . .	4,698	
		4,698
Making a total of . .		£ 122,109

And it will be further seen from the same statement that the Board must expend in the following divisions the sums stated opposite to each, to satisfy the requirements of the law, viz.:—

	£.
Beaufort	274
Clanwilliam	1,034
Colesberg	391
Uitenhage	1,158
Graaff-Reinet	902
Cradock	525
Somerset	530
Making a total of . .	£4,814

But with respect to the divisions of Somerset and Uitenhage, the deficiency in respect to which amounting to 1,688*l.*, will be more than met by the expenditure in the Zuurberg trunk line now in course of formation, before the termination of the present quarter, leaving 3,126*l.* to be provided for in respect to the remaining districts.

In addition to this demand upon them, they must provide, from the rates to be received, the sum of 25,000*l.*, which they have at various times raised by loans on the security of the rates.

The unpaid rates of the divisions in which the Board's expenditure has been in excess of their rates, together with the third rate to be levied and collected from them, will produce 31,983*l.* to liquidate their debt, but the repayment, at this time, of this loan must preclude them from undertaking, with their ordinary resources, any fresh work in any division already in excess of expenditure; or from expending, in any of the other divisions, any money beyond the mere amount of rates which they have respectively contributed.

Under these circumstances it becomes imperative for the Board to learn the mind of his Excellency, with regard to applying to the Legislature to continue to them, for some further period, the power to receive further rates for the construction of the main roads of the colony, when those which they are now empowered to levy shall have been received. In the opinion of the Board, three more rates, not to exceed one penny in the pound, would enable them to extend equal benefits to every part of the colony. If this be granted, the Board feel confident that no additional call will have to be made on landed proprietors; and as, upon the introduction of the system, it was understood that sufficient means would be provided for ten years for carrying on their works, in order that the plan should not be defective and of a temporary character, they feel no doubt whatever that, in five or six years hence, all the main barriers and obstacles to traffic will, with the aid of the rates suggested, be removed by them throughout the colony; and that a sufficient revenue from tolls can thereafter be collected to keep all their roads in good repair, and at the same time effect any further small improvements in them which might be deemed desirable. The Board know the desire of the farmers throughout the colony to participate in the improvements which have been already made in so many places, and that they are not averse to a continuance of the rates, for the Central Board's operations, for a limited period.

Indeed, the case seems so strong in favour of that course, that the Board entertain no doubt of the consent of the Council to it, if his Excellency should see fit to propose it: for unless the roads be completed throughout the colony, the heavy expenditure already incurred would, in a great measure, be lost, and, at all events, come far short of its object. In this view the Board feel convinced that the Legislature cannot but admit, in consequence of the principle adopted by them, of applying all their strength to the roads of one division at a time,—and thus employing the funds placed at their disposal for the benefit of the entire colony, rather than of the particular divisions in which the rates were raised,—that some divisions have, in fact, been contributing funds for the improvement of the main roads in others. The Board is now desirous, in pursuance of the same system, to devote their attention to the improvement of the main roads in those divisions which have not as yet been touched, as well as in those which, although in excess, require some important roads, such for example as the road from Uitenhage to Port Elizabeth; from Graham's Town to the Kowie; from Cradock to Graham's Town, by the Dagga Boer's Neck; from Beaufort to Mossel Bay, Port Beaufort, and the Knysna through the Zwarteberg and Tzitzekamma Mountains; from Graaff-Reinet to Colesberg by the Oud Berg, and to Cradock by the Wagen Pad's Berg, and also from Graaff-Reinet to the Zuurberg trunk line; from the Oliphant's River to Port Elizabeth; from Alice and Fort Peddie to Graham's Town; from Albert to Cradock, and a sea-port town, as well as several thers in other parts of the colony.

When the exposition I have been directed to submit becomes public, the Board do not anticipate opposition to so moderate and equitable a proposal, either from the people of those divisions who already know by experience the advantages of the system, and who, having received benefits from the funds of their neighbours cannot be expected to be either so unjust or so ungenerous as to object to reciprocate and extend similar benefits to those who have so largely contributed to their own; nor from those to whose more immediate benefit its future action will be devoted.

I have, &c.,
WM. DE SMIDT, Secretary.

A STATEMENT showing the Financial Position of the Central Board of Commissioners of Public Roads, in regard to Road-rates, under the following Heads, viz. :—

Value of Property assessed for Road purposes in the Division of	Amount of Road-rate payable at 1*d.* in the Pound.	No. of Rates levied.	Amount received from 1st Jan., 1844, to 31st March, 1848, from Road-rates.	Amount of Road-rates due, but unpaid, on 31st March, 1848.	Amount expended by the Central Board from their General Revenue, exclusive of Convict Charges.	Amount expended from General Revenue for Convict Charges.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cape—						
Cape Town .	1,256,416 0 0	2	} 8,100 16 1	2,716 5 3	. .	} 8,492 0 0
Green Point .	41,632 0 0	2				
Division . .	605,805 0 0	2	3,444 13 11	1,603 13 7	55,289 16 0	
Stellenbosch . .	627,641 0 0	2	4,684 5 6¼	546 1 3¾	10,477 13 0	6,793 0 0
Swellendam . .	585,440 0 0	2	3,179 11 7¼	1,659 1 8¾	11,972 2 4¼	. .
George . . .	285,405 0 0	2	2,091 0 10	287 6 8	18,733 18 8	21,322 0 0
Worcester . .	255,982 0 0	2	1,752 19 5	380 4 3	3,993 18 6¾	5,591 0 0
Clanwilliam . .	192,828 0 0	2	1,468 8 11	157 9 1	434 0 0	. .
Colesberg . .	147,728 0 0	1	596 17 2	18 13 6	205 9 7½	. .
Albany . . .	588,352 0 0	1	1,717 18 1½	733 11 3½	6,415 17 1¾	. .
Uitenhage . .	372,995 0 0	2	2,266 18 6¼	841 7 3¾	1,108 3 10¼	. .
Graaf-Reinet .	293,693 0 0	1	1,101 13 11	142 17 2	199 7 4	. .
Cradock . . .	221,911 0 0	1	680 7 0	244 5 7	155 0 0	. .
Beaufort . . .	162,196 0 0	1	651 19 10	23 16 6	377 0 0	. .
Somerset . . .	179,366 0 0	1	726 11 1	20 13 1	196 19 4¼	. .

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,
April 30, 1849.

HIS Excellency the Governor has directed the publication of the following letter for general information.

By his Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN MONTAGU,
Secretary to Government.

The Honourable the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT.

Office of the Central Board of Commissioners of Public Roads.
Cape Town, April 25, 1849.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Central Board of Commissioners of Public Roads to present, through you, to his Excellency the Governor the following report of their operations, and of the disposal of the labour and funds entrusted to them, for road and convict purposes, for the service of the year 1848.

Much of the attention of the Board has, as usual, been directed to the formation and repair of the main road between Cape Town and Graham's Town.

The main road from Cape Town to Simon's Town has also received the Board's attention; but they regret to state, that an obstruction of some magnitude has arisen on it during the past year, from the outbreaking of an extensive drift of sand across it. It appears that the sand has been accumulating in immense quantities from the head of Muizenberg Bay, and has been driven by the south-east gales over the road. The extent of the drift now crossing and likely to cross the road is under half a-mile in width, although the field of sand is some miles in length and breadth. The progress of the drift is very rapid; it has already crossed the road, but has not at present lodged upon the hard surface. It will be necessary, however, to take prompt measures to arrest this drift, otherwise the road will inevitably be covered and impassable.

The drift is stated to have arisen from people cutting down the bushes, which formerly covered the whole space now occupied by sand; the sand is now crossing a considerable space of ground where the grass and bushes are struggling to grow; but as fast as they spring up, they are destroyed by the droves of horned cattle, sheep, and goats driven upon it. The Board can never succeed in keeping roads in repair if their efforts are thus thwarted.

Before remarking upon the work performed on the main road between Cape Town and Graham's Town, I am to state that a new system has been lately adopted by the Board for keeping roads, when completed, from falling into disrepair, viz., by the employment of sub-inspectors of roads, who take charge of an extent of about 100 miles of road, with authority to hire labourers, or contract for its repair, when necessary, immediately any damage has occurred. The sub-inspector is required to reside, as nearly as possible, in the centre of his line of road, to be constantly traversing, inspecting, and repairing it, and to keep a diary of his operations, of which he transmits a copy weekly to the Board. From their present experience, as well as from the probabilities of the case, the Board are satisfied that this system of constant local supervision is the most effectual and economical way of keeping the roads in repair after their completion.

Sub-inspectors have been appointed along the main road from Cape Town, as far as Keurboom's Hoogte, a distance of 360 miles; and others will, ere long, be appointed for the whole line to Graham's Town.

The Board's first operation on travelling east, on the main road, from Cape Town is in arresting the drift of the white sand on the Cape Flats to the southward and eastward of the hard road. This has been continued throughout the winter of last year, and the hard road having been kept clear of sand, the traffic on it has been carried on by a great reduction in the power of draft, both of horses and oxen. About 900 acres of the field of sand have now been planted with the Hottentot fig, which is still found to be the most effectual method of arresting the sand; and about 1,600 acres in all have been thus rescued from drifting sand. It has not been necessary to plant the whole of this area, as a considerable portion of it has been cleared of sand by the stoppage of the source to windward. Detached portions only have been planted, as in many places between the plantings the whole of the sand previously deposited has been blown away, and the clay or gravel it covered exposed. From the original source of the drift sand (before the Board commenced arresting it), to the hard road is a distance in length of about three miles, with an average width of a mile, of which about two miles and a quarter in length have thus been cleared of sand, and the width of the drift has been reduced to about one-third of a mile, thus leaving an area of about 250 acres still unreclaimed.

The present source of the drift sand is consequently the spot, or line, at which the planting terminated last winter, from which point the sand extends to the hard road, and meets it between the fifth and sixth mile-stones. As it was found impossible to plant this last-mentioned space during last year, a bush screen, 12 feet in height, and 1,690 feet in length, was erected at this spot, to arrest and collect the sand, and so to protect the road, which would otherwise have been covered with it. The sand thus collected is to be planted, as soon as the portion between it and the present source has been covered, with the fig, so as not to leave any drift behind it; and it is hoped that the hill will prove a permanent protection to the road. All the

planting will be completed in the course of the current year. Much of the present success of this great experiment is to be attributed to the good feeling which has been shown by the public in abstaining from riding over, or otherwise injuring the plantations. For this forbearance the community will be repaid by greatly increased convenience and facility of travelling; and though the expense of these operations has been considerable, the triumph achieved over a great natural obstacle which had long been deemed insurmountable, and had proved a most serious inconvenience and obstruction, will more than repay the outlay, which will terminate with the current year.

To enable his Excellency to appreciate the magnitude of the evil the Board undertook to remove, and in which they have so extensively succeeded, I am to state that the sand-hill to which I have referred is formed by the accumulation of nothing more than the sand which the south-east wind has drifted to the bush fence since the month of November last, from the 250 acres left unplanted at that time, and is found, by admeasurement and computation, to contain 145,000 tons weight of pure sand.

All the rest of the hard road to the Eerste river (24 miles), has been kept in excellent condition, but the expense of repairing it has been and will always be considerable, because the strong south-east wind is perpetually carrying away the material as it is pounded to dust by vehicles, and fresh layers of gravel and stone are for this reason constantly required.

The road through Sir Lowry's Pass to the Palmiet River, thence through the Houw Hoek Pass to the Bot River, and thence to Swellendam and the Buffelsjagt River and Bridge, have been kept in good repair throughout the year.

The works at the Buffelsjagt's Bridge will be completed in the course of the present year. They were discontinued in July last (it having become evident that the bridge could not be completed for use during the winter season), but they will shortly be resumed.

The whole of the road from Buffelsjagt River to Gouritz River has been kept in good repair.

The Board ordered from England, at the beginning of last year, two iron punts for use on broad and deep rivers, and which arrived this day from Liverpool. Their length over deck is 60 feet, their breadth 14, and their depth 3 feet, so that they are well adapted to convey across a river a loaded waggon and 20 oxen. The punt will be worked by a chain at the bottom of the river, and which can be managed by hand with a pulley and wheel-pinion. One of them will be placed on the Breede River, the punt now in use there being rotten and unsafe.

Of the new line of road from the Gouritz River to the Little Brak River, alluded to in the Board's last report, only a small portion will require to be constructed by labour, there being a good natural road along the greater part of the line.

From the Great Brak River to the southern entrance of the Montagu Pass, all the great and important improvements which the Board announced in their last Report to be then in hand have been completed. The following extract from the Report of their Inspector, Mr. White, on these undertakings, conveys the best information the Board possess regarding them:—

"The great advantage of this pass (Great Brak River Height) over the old road up the face of the height may be inferred from the fact, that the table land of Outeniqualand, which is 900 feet above the level of the Great Brak River, was ascended by the old road in less distance than one mile, whereas the same elevation is gained by the new road at an equal ascent of two miles, the length of the pass.

"The old road was so steep that it was a work of toil for an unloaded animal to ascend it. On the new line, the whole of which is scarped from the mountain side, the heaviest loaded waggons have gone from the top to the bottom without locking a wheel; and a single horse with a gig may trot either up or down the whole length.

"From this pass to the Long Kloof, the whole of the new line of road, including Montagu Pass, is also now open, and the greater number of the bridges thereon completed. The whole of this line, excepting the Montagu Pass, can be travelled on by any vehicle without locking a wheel; the greater portion of it being perfectly level, and the remainder but a very slight departure from it.

"The importance of this line of road to the public of the central portion of the colony, it must be manifest, is very great, as, independently of its being the main post road between Cape Town and Graham's Town, it is, at the same time, the direct road from the interior to Mossel Bay; a bay which is now the best between Table and Algoa Bays, and which, by the construction of a breakwater, can be more improved than any harbour on the southern coast of the colony.

"The Long Kloof, a large wool-growing district, and the fertile districts of Kamnassie, Oliphant's River, Cango, &c., producing largely very superior wheat, and other sorts of grain, tobacco, wine, brandy, dried fruits, &c., have now communication by horse-waggons with Mossel Bay; and by cutting a road through the Zwartberg range, the district of Beaufort would then also be connected with Mossel Bay.

"A horse-waggon can now easily reach Mossel Bay from Oliphant's River in two days. Previous to the opening of the Montagu Pass and the new line on either side of it, it was no uncommon occurrence for the farmers of this river to prefer taking their produce to Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth, a distance of 14 days with an ox-waggon, rather than encounter the difficulties in surmounting the Cradock Mountain, and other places on the road to Mossel Bay."

The Montagu Pass has been kept in good repair throughout the year, and its importance and utility cannot be better explained than by the following quotations from the Report for 1848 of the George Agricultural Society:—

"In introducing the subject of roads to your attention, the Committee feel pleasure in

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

congratulating you and the public generally on the completion of that excellent line of road through the Cradock Mountain, now called Montagu Pass, a work of universal admiration, and which has now been open to the public nearly 14 months. * * *

"It is difficult to enumerate all the advantages that are likely to result from the completion of the road, and the removal of the 'natural boundary' which had hitherto divided the two provinces. During the past year farm produce has been pouring into the town to an extent never known before; the poor man has been enabled thereby to procure cheaper bread (for it is a fact that poverty is to be found here), while, at the same time, the grower has been well remunerated. The farmer is saved the labour and expense of dragging his half-filled waggon over a toilsome road; the timber felled in our beautiful forest is easily and expeditiously conveyed to the interior; and not the least benefit of all is the establishment of the present Agricultural Society, which could not have been formed earlier with any chance of success; and none more ardently hope than your Committee that it will continue to increase in prosperity, and to advance the people's welfare."

From Montagu Pass to the entrance of the Long Kloof, a new line of road has been opened to the public, avoiding the serious obstructions formerly presented by the Kleineberg Mountain and the ravines in its neighbourhood, by winding round its base, and avoiding altogether the former ascent.

The remainder of the main road to Graham's Town has been kept in fair repair during the year, and the Board hope, ere long, to remove the serious but minor obstacles which lie along this portion of the line of road, and which were fully described in their last report.

The expense incurred on this portion of the road during the year amounted to 1,247*l.*, exclusive of 1,168*l.* expended at Howison's Poort, where a party has been constantly employed in keeping open the road at the western entrance into Graham's Town.

A new branch road has been opened from Long Kloof, through Camphor's Poort, into the Oliphant's River district, which will hereafter form a portion of the direct road from Beaufort to Mossel Bay, as soon as a pass has been constructed through the Spitskop Mountain. By this branch road the distance from the northern entrance of the Montagu Pass, through the Camphor's Poort, to the Oliphant's River district, is nine miles, and may be travelled in two hours with perfect safety, and without locking a wheel. Before it was constructed, no vehicle could by any means be brought through Camphor's Poort, and the farmers in the Gamka Grobbelaar's, and Oliphant's River districts—districts rich in wine and corn—were compelled, in place of it, to travel through Ezeljacht's Poort in the Kamnassie Mountains, into the Long Kloof, by a circuitous and dangerous road, to bring their produce to Mossel Bay and the western markets; a journey which occupied them as many days as the new road through Camphor's Poort requires hours only to accomplish.

A portion (about three miles) of this pass through Camphor's Poort has been cut through hard rock, and the remainder scarped, from the mountain side, and supported by retaining walls, in many places not less than 25 feet in height. The expense of this work, to the present date, has amounted to 1,050*l.*, of which the Divisional Board of George contributed 230*l.* The Pass was opened to the public in February last.

A party of convicts has been stationed at the Zuurberg Pass, in the Uitenhage and Somerset districts, throughout the year 1848, and now exceed 250 in number. This important road is under the superintendence of Mr. White, and is proceeding satisfactorily. No pains will be spared by the Board to bring it to a speedy conclusion. It will be opened for traffic in about 15 months, and will be completed in 6 months afterwards.

The range of mountains over which the completion of this road will open an easy and safe passage has hitherto presented an almost insurmountable barrier to all those districts of the colony, to which Port Elizabeth is the natural harbour. The divisions of Somerset, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Beaufort, and Colesberg, will at once experience this advantage, and which will also extend to the territory beyond the Orange River, over which Her Majesty's sovereignty has been recently proclaimed. And its importance will readily be estimated when it is stated that the Divisional Board of Somerset have contributed 500*l.* towards the construction of the Zuurberg Pass.

On the 1st December last, the new pass through Mosterd's Hoek (now named Michell Pass), in the Worcester division, was opened by his Excellency the Governor in person. The character of this great work, and the advantages which may be expected to result from its completion, cannot be better described than in the words of Mr. Bain, the inspector, who constructed it. The following are extracts from his report, which include likewise his remarks upon the two new lines of road which the Board have made, and opened to the public on the same day, viz., from Michell Pass to the Karoo Poort, and from Michell Pass to the Cold Bokkeveld, by the Gydow Pass:—

"In place of the old road through Mosterd's Hoek, one of the worst and most dangerous in in the colony, a safe and easy pass has now been substituted.

"The constant crossing and recrossing of the Breede River is avoided by the new line, which is carried along the right bank of the river nearly parallel with it, till it emerges into the Warm Bokkeveld. For a length of about five and a half miles it is scarped almost entirely out of the solid rock, and is strengthened by a retaining wall, varying from 3 to 40 feet in height.

"A massive stone bridge, 36 feet in height, and several stone culverts and viaducts, besides a number of drains of considerable extent, have been rendered necessary by the numerous gullies and ravines which intersect the line. With the exception of a hundred yards, which are not yet completed, the whole of this stupendous work has been constructed in little more than two years, by convict labour. That portion of it, which has been constructed by blasting, has required much labour and exertion, the rock being of a rough quartzose sandstone,

frequently containing imbedded pebbles of pure quartz, in many parts exceedingly hard to drill, and so tenacious as to be very difficult to blast.

" In connexion with this pass I am desired to announce the completion of the new road from Mosterd's Hoek to the Karoo Poorts, and of the Gydow Pass to the Cold Bokkeveld.

" The former of these passes, through the Warm Bokkeveld, is a direct line, about 28 miles in length, avoiding the circuitous turnings of the old road, and is carried over the precipitous chain of mountains, between the Bokkeveld and the Karoo, by a deep scarp carried up the side of the mountain for one and a half mile, supported by a stone retaining wall, and is conducted to the lowest summit of the chain known as 'Trek Pad,' through which all the sheep and cattle pass from the interior to Cape Town Market; whence it descends by an easy road down Hottentot's Kloof to the poorts of the Karoo. At the bottom of the Kloof, where the outspan place is, two large tanks will be constructed, thus opening the springs which have been choked up.

" The Gydow Pass was completed in July last. For six miles from Mosterd's Hoek no natural obstacles of great difficulty present themselves on this line of road.

" The road up the mountain is scarped from the hill side, and fortified by high and strong retaining walls.

" The Dwars River is crossed by a bridge, and beyond the road is defended by retaining walls, varying from 2 to 10 feet in height.

" The whole length, from the opening of the Mosterd's Hoek Pass to the Cold Bokkeveld, is 12 miles.

" The advantages which will result from the opening of the Mosterd's Hoek Pass and the roads connected with it, can scarcely at present be estimated with any degree of correctness. The pass will form the grand focus of the interior trade from Cape Town and the 'Boveland,' besides opening up the extensive territories of the Klein, Middel, and Onder Roggevelden, Hantam, Nieuweveld, Warm and Cold Bokkevelden, &c., which are among the most fertile and productive, though hitherto the least known districts, of the colony.

" It may not be amiss to mention that the Bokkeveld, despite of the disadvantages which are now about to be removed, has established its name at Mark Lane as 'producing the best wheat in the world,' which will of course be very greatly increased, in quantity at least, by the greatly-increased facilities of export."

The following extracts from Mr. Bain's report are too interesting, in the Board's opinion, to be omitted :—

" One of the most important advantages which the new road will possess over the old, is the distance gained, as the following statement will show :

" From the outspan place at Mr. Theron's, Breede River, where the old and new roads intersect at right angles, the distance by Worcester, Hex River, and to Carel van der Merwe's, near Karoo Poort, is 15 hours on horseback; which at the rate of six miles per hour, amounts to 90 miles.

" From Theron's to Carel van der Merwe's by Mosterd's Hoek, Hottentot's Kloof, &c., is six hours, or 36 miles, being a saving of 54 miles.

" By the old road, at least 14 oxen are required for an ordinary load; by the new, eight will be more than sufficient, besides the saving of the heavy tax, of from 30 to 60 rds., which most travellers are compelled to pay for relays to drag their waggons through Hex River Kloof, and up the mountain.

" The lock-chain, that indispensable requisite of African travelling by the old road, can be entirely dispensed with on the new, as the gradient is in no place so steep as to require one; and the dangers and delays from deep and rapid rivers, which the old road so constantly presents, will be found entirely absent from the new.

" Thus have I endeavoured to show some of the advantages the public derive from the Mosterd's Hoek new road, and as I have already commenced the continuation of this great trunk line, in the direction of Bain's Kloof, Wellington, &c., to Cape Town, I shall state the distances that will be saved by the adoption of this line.

" From Theron's outspan place, Breede River, to Cape Town, *viâ* Bain's Kloof, nine and a half hours!

" From Theron's to Cape Town, *viâ* New Kloof, 13½ hours, which shows a saving in favour of Bain's Kloof of four hours or 24 miles!

" These 24 miles, added to the 54 gained by taking the Mosterd's Hoek road, give (in the whole of the new line from Cape Town to Carel van der Merwe's) the moderate saving of 78 miles.

" The inhabitants of Worcester, Goudine, Hex River, Bosjesveld, Kogman's Kloof, &c., will, in an especial manner, benefit by the opening of Bain's Kloof, as the following distances will show—

" From Worcester to Cape Town, *viâ* Bain's Kloof, 12 hours.

" From Worcester to Cape Town, by New Kloof, 18 hours, which shows a saving in favour of the new line between Worcester and Cape Town of six hours or 36 miles!

" The curtailing of our roads will bring a vast influx of produce to market, which at present will not pay the carriage; and as the new line will be perfectly available for the lightest spring vehicle, I do not despair in a few years of seeing our clumsy ox waggon disappear before the march of civilization."

On the completion of the Michell Pass, the convicts who had been employed there were removed to Bain's Kloof, the new mountain pass near Wellington, now in process of construction, and which, it is expected, will be completed about December, 1850, or in two years from its commencement. A bridle-path has been made through this kloof, and working parties of

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

convicts, amounting to upwards of 200, are established at convenient spots. The road connecting Bain's Kloof with Mosterd's Hoek, which is very nearly level throughout, and 12 miles in extent, is also in progress.

About 1800 acres of unappropriated Crown lands in the Warm Bokkeveld, at the eastern entrance of the Michell Pass, and well supplied with spring water, have been laid out as the site of a village, on which is bestowed the name of "Ceres." Situated in the midst of a most fertile tract of corn land, and being by the side of an important main road, there can be little doubt of its becoming, ere very long, one of the most flourishing villages in the colony.

Between the Karoo Poort and the eastern entrance of Michell Pass, a distance of 40 miles, two large dams have been constructed by the Board, for watering cattle. These facilities will produce a great saving of expense to the farmers in bringing their cattle, &c., to market, as they will obviate the necessity of resorting to the streams and fountains on the private properties along the line of road, for the use of which a burdensome tax has always been levied.

From the above statements it will be observed that the two principal works upon which the Board are now engaged, are the opening of the Zuurberg Pass, and Bain's Kloof. Acting upon the system hitherto adopted by them, the Board propose to concentrate their principal strength upon these two points, until the works there shall be completed, after which the alterations required in the main road in the Uitenhage and Albany districts, will engage their principal attention; but a bridge at Sunday's River will be very shortly commenced,

The Board have been much gratified by the decision of the Governor and the Legislative Council to grant them the power of levying three additional rates in every division of the colony. By these means the Board will be enabled to extend the advantage of improved communication to those divisions which have not as yet received so much benefit from their operations as some others have; and to complete the important roads noticed in their last report in the divisions of Uitenhage, Albany, Beaufort, Graaff-Reinet, Colesberg, Cradock, and Clanwilliam.

An abstract of the Board's revenue and expenditure for 1848, is herewith transmitted for his Excellency's information.

I have, &c.,

WM. DE SMIDT, *Secretary.*

GOLD COAST.

(No. 7.) No. 13. No. 13.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Acting Lieutenant-Governor Fitzpatrick to Earl Grey.

Cape Coast Castle, March 10, 1850.

(Received May 27, 1850.)

My Lord,

In compliance with the wishes of his Excellency Sir William Winniett, who having resumed his government on the 19th ultimo, is at present engaged in visiting the eastward division of it, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book for the year 1849, during which I administered the Government, as prepared by the Colonial Secretary. I feel that in doing so I am by no means in a position to accompany it with such a Report as will give your Lordship a clear and comprehensive idea of the past and present state of these settlements, or anything at all approaching to my own notions of what such a Report should be.

2. But I trust the engrossing nature of the duties I have had to perform during the last year, and the impossibility of obtaining statistical information on the coast, may plead my excuse with your Lordship for the many deficiencies that must appear in the remarks which I beg leave to offer on so interesting a subject as the condition and prospects of Western Africa.

Population.

There has never been a census taken of the countries acknowledging British control upon the Gold Coast, but I find the population is estimated at 288,500. I have no means of corroborating or correcting this estimate, but I apprehend it can scarce be an exaggeration, as, with the exception of a few sea-side towns, the vast district extending from Assinee to Pram Pram and back to Ashantee, is all under the jurisdiction of the British authorities. However, though there may possibly be a mistake, and a considerable one, as to the actual amount of the population, there can be no difference of opinion as to its steady and continuous increase.

3. Within this large territory there has been for some years past neither war, nor famine, nor pestilence, nor emigration, nor the exportation of slaves, to cause any unusual diminution of the people. Their habits are greatly improved; though heathens, and uneducated still, they are more civilized than they were; they have abandoned the practice of offering human sacrifices; they feel that they owe some duty towards their slaves; and even when a crime is committed deserving of death, they do not, as heretofore, drag the criminal to a cruel and inhuman slaughter; they forego their right of judging in such a case, and send him to Cape Coast Castle to be tried by the English authorities there. Add to all these protecting circumstances, a continual absorption of the Ashantee population into Fantee, and we must conclude that a very great increase of the population is going on. If such a population as this were generally engaged in industrial pursuits, there would be very little time left for the speculations or hopes of the philanthropist. The habits of industry would soon generate tastes and ambitions, and at the same time create and supply wants which would soon convert a barbarous into a civilized country; but, unfortunately, this is not the case. The majority of the people are employed as domestic servants, or as the retinue of the chiefs and rich natives; few, if any, are continually employed at any industrial occupation.

Agriculture.

The agriculture of the country is of the rudest and simplest description. As much ground as will suffice for the wants of the person about to plant, with, perhaps, a trifling overplus, is cleared of the brushwood, the branches of the trees are lopped, the brushwood burned, and the corn set, very little attention is afterwards needed, and this slight labour is generally rewarded with a very abundant crop. The following year this land is abandoned, and another piece of ground made use of in the same manner.

GOLD COAST.

4. There have been within the last two years a few cargoes of Indian maize sent to England, which I understand paid the expenses fairly, but nothing more. The growing of corn, however, for the purpose of exportation has not been applied to as yet. Yams and cassava are grown also for local use. Ground nuts and African beans in small quantities. Of these latter two articles there has been a cargo sent to England this year, I believe, as an experiment.

5. Your Lordship will find in the Blue Book, page 107, an estimate of the quantity of land in cultivation, and of corn, yams, and cassava grown. There are some of the natives, however (those who have had some more intimate connexion with Europeans), who do not confine their exertions to the growing of what is actually necessary for the subsistence of themselves and their families. They grow corn and vegetables for sale; in fact, pursue farming as a means of making money. And they also employ their people in sawing, which appears to be rather a profitable occupation, and one at which the natives manifest considerable skill. The timbers which they use are a species of mahogany and of cedar; they are easily worked, and susceptible of a very fine polish. Of the latter timber some native carpenters produce furniture of a creditable quality; and if they had the benefit of the instruction and example of European tradesmen, I have no doubt they would produce as good furniture as is imported into this country.

6. In speaking thus of the occupation of the natives, I have omitted the making of palm-oil, which is pursued to a very great and increasing extent to the eastward of Cape Coast Castle, though not in the countries in the immediate neighbourhood of it. This is the only article of African produce to which the natives devote any considerable time or attention. And I am quite satisfied that, if accurate returns for a few years past could be procured, the increase in the quantity exported of this article alone would surprise those who are most sanguine in their opinions as to the advance of legitimate trade with the coast of Africa; the oil is brought to the towns on the coast by the natives, and then exchanged for goods of various descriptions. Manchester cloths, rum, powder, iron bars, &c., and cowries, a small eastern shell, which, to the eastward of Cape Coast Castle, is the currency of the country, and large quantities of which form the hoarded wealth of some of the richest natives. When oil is scarce, nothing but cowries will be taken in exchange for it; but as the season advances, and the quantity brought to the market increases, goods to a greater or less amount is given as the purchase, until at length it is simple barter of oil for manufactured goods. I find that the Colonial Secretary has been unable to procure any returns of the quantity of cowries imported; but from inquiries I have made I think they may be estimated at 150 tuns per annum, and as 1*d.* is the value of 40 cowries, and the average price of a tun about 80*l.*, your Lordship may form some idea of the extensive, though minute, transactions which take place amongst a people who absorb 150 tuns per annum of such a circulating medium.

Exports and Imports.

Of the actual amount of commercial transactions it is quite impossible to form any correct notion, as there are no Custom House regulations in force upon the coast, and only three forts where duties are regularly collected, and many of the traders evince a great unwillingness to give any information as to the extent of their trade; indeed one of the principal merchants declined, on being applied to, to give the most general idea of the extent of his transactions. This evil, however, with others, I am happy to think your Lordship's interest in and solicitude for the advancement of the coast of Africa has provided against for the future, and I have no doubt that when authentic returns can be procured for two or three years the opinions which are entertained as to the advancing prosperities of the countries shall be found to be fully justified.

7. By the only trustworthy test which can be applied at present, viz. the payment of half per cent. ad valorem duty, we perceive, however, that the ascertained imports of 1849 exceed those of 1848 by 40,000*l.* The increase of trade must in a great measure be attributed to the spread of education, which, though it must be admitted to be of very imperfect description, has produced many and very happy results.

8. Heretofore the merchant on the coast who wished to extend his trade

employed native hawkers who took a quantity of his goods into the interior, and after a considerable time spent in the disposal of them, returned and gave as good an account of his proceedings as could be expected from an uncivilized man who could neither read nor write, and who was unacquainted with the rudest substitute for these arts. That system is now in a great measure exploded, and in its stead, factors or agents are established in different localities to whom goods are sent, and who keep books and give regular accounts to their employers. These are nearly all young men who have within the last ten or fifteen years been educated in the Government school and the schools of the Wesleyan Missionaries. Their education, as I have stated, is very imperfect, but they are making to Society a most ample return for the little they have received. They are causing a great increase in the consumption of the manufactures of Great Britain, and are widely extending commerce and civilization amongst the native population.

Education.

9. The only provision made by Government for education on the Gold Coast is the maintenance of a school for boys within the fort at Cape Coast Castle, at an expense of 99*l.* 10*s.* per annum. There are schools for males and females attached to several of the stations of Wesleyan Missionaries, for a detailed account of which I beg to refer your Lordship to the Blue Book, page 89. The Government school is attended during five days in the week for five hours each day by 192 boys divided into six classes. It is presided over by a master at a salary of 54*l.* per annum, assisted by three teachers who respectively receive 27*l.*, 13*l.* 10*s.*, and 5*l.* a-year. Many of the boys exhibit much quickness and intelligence in answering questions from their books, but in explaining the meaning of those answers, and I fear in comprehending it, they appear deficient. I have even found this the case with some of the teachers, which is not a matter of great surprise when we recollect that they are practising a foreign tongue, and of course it is only natives of humble acquirements whose services can be procured for such moderate remuneration.

10. This school, however, has been of great benefit to the coast of Africa, and many who have been educated here have become very respectable members of society.

11. There are natives now importing goods from England to the amount of from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* annually on their own credit, who attended this school in their youth. But I respectfully submit for your Lordship's consideration that it would now require an improved and enlarged system in order to keep pace with the improved state of society.

12. The children of these natives to whom I have alluded will require a better education than their fathers could obtain, if society is to advance, and this they cannot procure in Africa at present. An education in England for an African youth is very expensive, and at most will be extended to very few, and it may be doubted whether a moderate practical education in their own country be not more desirable. I would respectfully submit to your Lordship that few greater advantages could now be conferred on this part of Africa than a good practical schoolmaster and mistress, who would train and instruct subordinate teachers, and who might be permitted at the same time to have a private boarding-school for the children of the better class of natives. Teachers who would be esteemed of very humble parts in England, would be an immense improvement on the best that can be procured here, for as I before stated, it requires an unusual acquaintance with a foreign tongue to be able to teach in it. And it is to be hoped that this country shall in future be less an object of terror to visitors than it has hitherto been.

Climate.

Though no change can be reported as having taken place in the climate of the Gold Coast, I am happy to be able to inform your Lordship that a very decided and beneficial change has taken place within the last year in the mode of combatting its effects. The fever which almost every European has to encounter on his arrival in the country, which is termed his seasoning fever, is remittent, and it has heretofore been the practice of physicians to administer

GOLD COAST.

quinine in small doses when the fever has subsided; however, in the close of the year 1848, a Circular arrived from the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army, giving an account of the success which had attended the administration of quinine in copious doses, with a view of checking the fever. This practice has been adopted here this year, and as far as one season's experience can determine, it has been completely successful. There have been about 19 cases of fever amongst the Europeans newly arrived on the Coast, and of these, in which there was no medical attendance, 6 have been fatal, and amongst the 13 who had the benefit of medical advice there has not been a single death. Some of the patients were considered to be peculiarly bad subjects, but in the most obstinate case the fever was checked in the course of 24 hours. I regret that in consequence of the absence of the medical gentleman who attended on all these cases I cannot send your Lordship a professional report upon this interesting subject, but from what I have said, your Lordship will perceive that there is every probability of the climate of the Gold Coast proving less fatal in future to Europeans on their first arrival.

Administration of Justice.

13. The administration of justice, I believe, may be stated to have been the principal agent in promoting these improvements in the conduct and habits of the natives of the countries subject to British influence, which I have above noticed. The provisions made for this important object consists of a judicial assessor who resides at Cape Coast Castle, and magistrates resident at Annamaboe, Winnebah, and British Accra. There was also a magistrate formerly at Dixcove, but for the last few years no magistrate has been residing there. The judicial assessor has a very extensive and undefined jurisdiction. There is scarcely a public or private wrong which he is not called on to remedy, or a right of the greatest magnitude as well as of the most trifling nature which he has not to establish and maintain. On one day he has to pass judgment on a powerful chief who travels through the country for 10 or 12 days, surrounded by his armed followers, to lay his wealth, his liberty, and it may be his life at the disposal of a Judge whom he has never seen, but whose justice he confides in, and whose power he fears, from the character of the country which employs him. And on the next day he is asked to decide the amount of compensation that should be paid to an injured husband, one of whose numerous wives has had her garment rudely touched by a stranger.

14. The Judicial Assessor is appointed by Her Majesty's warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the seventh year of Her reign, intituled, " An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of " power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places " out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effective." As his title imports, he is the Assessor or Assistant of the native sovereigns or chiefs in the countries adjacent to Her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast; and in that capacity his duty is to maintain their due authority, to civilize their judicial proceedings, to mitigate their punishments, and to substitute for a barbarous and cruel tyranny the principles of humanity, civilization, and English justice.

15. The Judicial Assessor holds an open Court in Cape Coast Castle on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, when all "palavers," as trials are called by the natives, are publicly held; the other three working days of the week are occupied with correspondence, accepting bail for prisoners, &c., all the detail of legal proceedings. The magistrates hold their Courts once or more a-week according to the extent of business; and each quarter they transmit an abstract of all cases that have been heard by them during the foregone quarter to the Judicial Assessor, whose duty it is carefully to review them, and point out any erroneous judgment or proceeding that may appear, and to report to the Lieutenant-Governor unless his own representations are effectual. Thus the same principle that guide the Assessor's Court at Cape Coast Castle, also guide the subordinate Courts along the coast, and the Judicial Assessor is virtually responsible for the manner in which business is carried on in each. The Judicial Assessor also has to visit each Court twice in a year, for the purpose of more minutely reviewing the magisterial business, and of hearing appeals. It could not be expected, from this very limited staff, that every minor offence and disputed claim arising within this extensive district could be

specially adjudicated on; but what is accomplished is, that every serious case, every case of persecution, of extortion, of tyranny, and every attempt at committing these crimes is brought before it.

16. There is not a chief now within all this district who does not feel if he be tempted to commit a crime of this description, that he is sure to be brought to account for it, and the humblest of his slaves feels that he has a protection in the English authority on the coast.

17. The practice of holding public Court, and explaining and enforcing the reasons, and the justice of each decision, has had this salutary effect, and I am happy to be able to add, that the effect is not confined to the mere consciousness of responsibility and protection; the natural result has followed, many crimes and cruel practices have ceased. I may mention one of the most recent results, as an instance. During the year 1848, and the commencement of 1849, I had to investigate several cases of persons who were accused of witchcraft; it is impossible for me to give your Lordship an idea of the catalogue of crimes that were committed under this pretext, or the amount of misery inflicted. Entire families were plundered of every farthing they possessed, and then sold as slaves, and murder not unfrequently was committed under the name of punishment. Of course, the superstition of the country (Fetish) was a potent agent in all these enormities; in fact, the priests of Fetish always got a share of the plunder.

18. In the first case of this nature which was brought before me, I explained that I did not wish to interfere with the religious opinions of the people of the country, but whenever I found that religion was made use of as a pretext or a means to inflict injury on a man's life, property, or character, I should visit all concerned, whether they were priests or otherwise, with the consequences; this course I steadily pursued until the month of July last, when a complaint was lodged against one of the most celebrated Fetish priests, for having accused a man of witchcraft.

19. This brought the matter to a conclusion: after the trial several chiefs, priests, &c. waited on me, and requested that I should explain finally the law to them about witchcraft, which I did, and since then there has not been a case of this description brought before me, or before any of the magistrates on the coast.

20. Many other evil practices have also ceased to prevail amongst the natives, and I should quite exceed the limits of a report, if I were to attempt to give your Lordship any adequate idea of the benefit which has been conferred on the country by the administration of justice. I shall, however, take leave to mention one instance which will show your Lordship how different a state of things prevails in British and other territories in Africa.

21. In the month of March last, a Dutch gentleman from Elmina, had a canoe containing cowries cast on shore near Winnebah; the cowries were taken possession of by the natives, but within a month of the date of his application to me for redress, I had all his cowries restored to him.

22. In the December following, a fine English vessel, with 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.* worth of cargo went on shore within a short distance of the Danish Fort at Quittah. The persons on board were not able to save even their wearing apparel; the house in which they took refuge was attacked, and their persons plundered, and the Danish authorities on the coast were unable to recover a vestige of the property, or bring one of the perpetrators of such an outrage to justice.

Revenue.

23. The revenue of the Gold Coast is derived from a Government grant of 4,000*l.* per annum; a duty of half per cent. ad valorem on all imports; fines and certain small fees for summonses, permits, &c., as detailed in the Blue Book, page 9. The income for the year 1849 amounted to 5,579*l.*, being 806*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* more than that of 1848. The expenditure for 1849 amounted to 4,346*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.*, being 2*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* more than last year, and the expenditure of the year was less than the revenue by 1,233*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* The cause of this great increase is partly owing to an increase of imports, but principally to the great increase of business in the Court of the Judicial Assessor.

Your Lordship will perceive that the income of 1848, as stated in the Blue Book of that year, differs from that stated in the Blue Book of 1849. This is

GOLD COAST.

in consequence of the advances from the Commissariat chest being credited as part of the revenue of 1848, in addition to the Government grant, while in reality they were part of the grant paid through the Commissariat.

I trust your Lordship will be good enough to accept of these few observations as a substitute for the Report of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which should accompany the Blue Book, if he were not unavoidably absent, and specially engaged on another part of the coast.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES FITZPATRICK.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

No. 14.

(No. 87.)

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Viscount TORRINGTON to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Pavilion Kandy, May 1850.
(Received June 20, 1850.)

No. 120, 4th July, 1847.
No. 70, 11th May, 1848.

MY Despatches which accompanied the Blue Books for the years 1847 and 1848, will have already put your Lordship in possession of such ample information upon the progress of the colony, and the state of the various public departments connected with the administration of its affairs, that the observations which I may have to offer upon the same subjects in transmitting the Blue Book for the year 1849, will be necessarily of a less detailed and comprehensive character.

2. It is very gratifying to me to be able to report to your Lordship, that in almost all branches of public industry a decided improvement became manifest during the past year. The progressive development of the resources of the island received a new impulse from the prevailing assurance of the uninterrupted maintenance of the public peace; and the state of our mercantile relations (as will be shown by a review of the export and import trade) partook largely of the general improvement which has marked the course of the year 1849, in this, as well as in some other portions of Her Majesty's dominions.

Revenue.

3. The estimated revenue for 1849 had been taken at a lower rate than the actual receipts of 1848, principally on account of the large anticipated loss arising from the total abolition of the Export duty on coffee and other articles, which only began to take effect during the last four months of 1848, whereas it extended throughout the entire year 1849. The actual Customs' receipts for 1848 amounted to 116,155*l.*; but it was deemed prudent to take the estimate for 1849 at a sum not exceeding 100,000*l.* It is therefore very gratifying to find that the revenue realized from the Customs' duties in the latter year exceeded the estimate by upwards of 15,000*l.*, and only fell short of the receipts of 1848 by the sum of 1,096*l.* I shall have occasion to remark upon this circumstance in reviewing the general state of trade, as shown by the returns from Customs.

4. Among the more important items of increase under other heads of revenue, is that from the sale of Government salt (including the licenecs to sell by retail that necessary article of consumption), under which there is an augmentation of upwards of 4,580*l.* in 1849. Apart from the amount of revenue received, this circumstance is deserving of some attention, as it appears to me to form a fair criterion of the increasing means of the people in some parts of the interior of the country to provide themselves with the necessaries of life; a result which is, in a great measure, due to the continuance of perfect tranquillity in all parts, and to the growing spirit of industry which has happily become awakened among the native Singhalese inhabitants, more particularly in the Kandian country, where they have been induced to work more readily, and in greater numbers, upon the coffee estates in the year 1849 (especially in the process of picking and preparing the berry), than in any previous year; in many instances they have even brought their wives and children to assist them in their labour.

The increased means thus placed at their disposal enabled them to purchase, not only salt, but also imported manufactured goods, and other articles of general consumption; and I have every confidence, that having now tasted the fruits of peaceful industry, they will be little inclined hereafter to forego the many benefits which, they must be very sensible, it has conferred upon them.

5. Under the head of Receipts from Tolls on Roads, Bridges, &c., there is an increase of 2,348*l.*, and there are various other items which exhibit a moderate but satisfactory progress. It can scarcely, however, be a matter of surprise that the total revenue of 1849 should exhibit a decrease compared with that of 1848; but as it does not exceed the sum of about 5,837*l.*, it must be regarded as extremely moderate when we take into consideration the amount of revenue surrendered in consequence of the alteration in the export duties. Nevertheless it is satisfactory to find that the total revenue for the year exactly equalled the amount at which it was estimated, notwithstanding the influence of causes of a casual and, I hope, temporary nature, the occurrence of which it was impossible to foresee. Thus, in the early part of 1849, the visitation of severe drought in the southern and north-western provinces exercised a very injurious effect upon the grain crops in some districts, and, as a natural consequence, the land revenue shows a corresponding diminution. The loss upon the Paddy rents alone, in fact, amounted to not less than 8,244*l.*, being more than equivalent to the whole diminution in the revenue of the year, compared with that which preceded it.

6. In the amount derived from sales of waste lands there is again a remarkable falling off. The receipts from this source have for several years past continued progressively to decline to such an extent that, in the year 1849, the amount realized (even including the value of the Government cinnamon gardens sold) did not suffice to cover half the cost of the fixed establishment of the Surveyor-General's department. The receipts were only 2,093*l.*, of which 1,626*l.* was derived from portions of the cinnamon gardens sold in the western province, and about 200*l.* from small allotments sold for building purposes in the town of Kandy, scarcely exceeding altogether two acres in extent. The quantity of country lands disposed of was very inconsiderable indeed; and, in point of fact, the extent of Crown land sold (including town land, cinnamon gardens, and country land) throughout the whole island comprised only 517 acres. I have already, on many occasions, felt it my duty to remark upon the very doubtful effects which, in my judgment, have resulted from the rigid maintenance of the high minimum price of 1*l.* per acre for all waste lands in this colony.

7. The receipts from sales of land of all descriptions for the last three years have been as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1847	6,471	8	$8\frac{3}{4}$
1848	5,465	4	9
1849	2,093	1	$11\frac{1}{4}$

showing a diminution in the last year of 3,372*l.* 2*s.* $9\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

8. The only other head of decrease in the public receipts which is deserving of attention from its amount is that of sales of commissariat stores, building materials, provisions, implements, &c., in which there is a diminution of 6,437*l.*, compared with 1848, and about 10,000*l.* compared with the estimate for the year. But this must be regarded as rather satisfactory than otherwise, for we shall presently find that the expenditure under the same heads, and also for public works, has been smaller in amount than in 1848.

9. Upon the whole, it is gratifying to me to be able to say that, notwithstanding the casual and unforeseen circumstances which have occasioned a diminution of the receipts under some heads, the total revenue of 1849 has not disappointed the expectations which I had been led to form of its probable amount.

Expenditure.

10. The total expenditure of 1849, as shown by the Returns of the Blue Book, exhibits a diminution, compared with the expenditure of 1848, of 11,115*l.*, or very nearly double the amount of the decrease in the public receipts. This result will be the more gratifying when we notice the fact, that our efforts to reduce the public expenditure have been uninterrupted since the beginning of the year 1847, and have been happily attended with marked and continued success, as will be shown by the following table:—

CEYLON.

EXPENDITURE for four Years, showing the progressive decrease between 1846 and 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Expenditure.	Decrease.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1846	498,205 8 10	..
1847	444,763 18 4½	53,441 10 5½
1848	429,540 4 0¼*	15,223 14 4
1849	418,424 14 2¼†	11,115 9 9¼

* This expenditure is taken from the audited accounts, which show a decrease upon the unaudited as given in the Blue Book of 1848, of 1,785*l.* 6*s.* 3¾*d.*

† The expenditure of 1849 is from the unaudited accounts.

11. It will thus be seen that the reduction in the public expenditure in the year 1849, compared with 1846, had gradually augmented to not less than 79,780*l.* 14*s.* 7¾*d.* The saving in the year 1849, compared with the preceding year, was most striking under the general head of fixed establishments, the cost of which I am happy to say, I found it in my power to reduce in the course of the year, by the sum of 7,733*l.*

12. It should here be observed, that an extraordinary item of expenditure presents itself in the accounts of the last year of 1,751*l.* for special charges incurred for the suppression of the Kandian rebellion of 1848. These charges include the cost of conveying reinforcements from Madras, and other expenses of a like nature.

13. The excess of expenditure over the income of the year, as shown by the unaudited accounts, amounted to not more than 9,117*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, and I have reason to hope that when the final audit of the accounts shall have been completed, some diminution will be made in the amount of that excess. If the liberal course of commercial policy which I have felt it my duty to pursue in accordance with the spirit of the times, and in furtherance of the object of affording relief to the planting community, and encouragement to the agriculture of the island, had not deprived me of the assistance of the export duties, the accounts would have exhibited a much greater degree of excess on the revenue side than they now do on that of the expenditure. But I entertain a well-founded hope that by continuing to follow the same course of systematic retrenchment which I have hitherto pursued, and having regard also to the promising prospects of the revenue for the current year, the equipoise between the revenue and the expenditure will be found to be completely and permanently established at the end of the year 1850.

14. In conformity with the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's Despatch No. 433, of the 20th September, 1849, I have directed that a return similar in form to that which I inserted in my Despatch accompanying the Blue Book of 1848, exhibiting a complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the Ceylon Government on the 1st January in each year, should for the future be inserted into and form part of the annual Blue Book.

15. It will be very satisfactory to your Lordship to observe, from an inspection of this document, that the debt to the Oriental Bank, which on the 1st January, 1849, amounted to 39,055*l.* 19*s.* 2¼*d.* (see Despatch, No. 70, of the 11th May, 1849), had been reduced on the 1st January, 1850, to 21,959*l.* 5*s.* 10¼*d.*, showing a diminution to the extent of 17,096*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At the same time it will be gathered from the accounts of expenditure, which are also inserted in the Blue Book, that a further sum of 2,136*l.* 13*s.* 4¼*d.* has been paid out of the ordinary revenue in the course of the year, as interest on the floating debt due to the bank.

16. The balance of the entire assets and liabilities of this Government, after providing for all debts due to the presidencies and the colonial agents in India, as well as to the Oriental Bank, together with upwards of 39,000*l.* due by Government on account of deposits in the public cash chests, and 87,400*l.* on account of the authorised paper circulation, will still be found to have amounted on the 1st January last to 91,569*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*

17. With the view of affording to your Lordship the most complete information in my power relative to the public monies in the cash chests at stated intervals throughout the year, I have directed the enclosed tables to be prepared, which

will exhibit the cash balances in the general treasury and in the provincial cutcherries on the last day of each month of the year, showing the amount of coin and of notes on hand, and also the amount of deposits not available for Government purposes. Each table comprises the period of six months, and to each of them I have appended a statement showing the cash balances available for Government purposes, and the amount of notes in actual circulation on the last day of each month. These statements are compiled from the various returns which I have directed to be furnished to me monthly with great regularity, since my assumption of the government.

Imports and Exports.

18. The fact to which I have already adverted of the increased amount of imports and likewise of exports during the year 1849, will be apparent from the following tables taken from the Customs Returns for the whole island:—

	£.	s.	d.
Imports 1848 . .	875,487	17	3
„ 1849 . .	928,809	0	9
Increase .	53,321	3	6

	£.	s.	d.
Exports 1848 . .	601,975	16	8
„ 1849 . .	781,554	12	2
Increase .	179,578	15	6

The increased imports from England have included among the more important articles, cotton goods, iron (of which a large quantity was hoop iron used for coffee casks), malt liquor, wines and spirits, the proportions of which in the two years were as follows:—

—	1848.	1849.	Total Increase.
	£.	£.	£.
Cotton goods from Great Britain .	83,876	92,415	..
Malt liquor	7,205	17,196	..
Wines and spirits . . .	16,677	22,435	..
Iron	7,785	12,358	..
	115,543	144,404	28,861

19. The value of rice and paddy imported almost entirely from British possessions in India was as follows:—

	£.
Rice and paddy, 1848 . .	377,596
„ 1849 . .	413,209
Increase .	35,713

20. In my Despatch which accompanied the Blue Book of 1848, and in the Enclosures to my Despatch No. 153, of 11th November, 1847, I took occasion to remark upon and endeavoured to furnish an explanation of the fact, that in proportion as the imports of grain from India increase or diminish, so do likewise the imports of specie from the same quarter rise or fall. In continuation of the tables there given, I would observe, that the amount of specie imported from the Continent was as follows:—

	Specie from India.
	£.
1848 . . .	358,881
1849 . . .	418,710
Increase .	59,828

If therefore to the increase in the value of paddy and rice, namely, 35,000*l.* we add the increase in the value of goods imported from India in 1849, namely.

CEYLON.

25,000*l.*, we find that the total increase is about equal to the increased amount of specie imported. I need add nothing on the present occasion to the observations which I have on former occasions made upon this peculiarity in the character of the import trade of Ceylon.

21. The following statement will exhibit the comparative amount of duty levied on the staple articles of import in the years 1848 and 1849.

DUTY collected on the following Articles.

——	1848	1849	Increase.	Decrease.
From Great Britain.				
Cotton goods	4,193 18 11	4,620 19 10	427 0 11	. .
Glass and earthenware	393 17 4	218 17 4	. .	175 0 0
Cutlery and hardware	317 0 4	186 10 2	. .	130 10 2
Haberdashery and millinery	403 8 3	403 3 11	. .	0 4 4
Iron	316 10 1	600 13 2	284 3 1	. .
Malt liquor	890 9 3	1,554 3 1	663 13 10	. .
Provision and oilman's stores	293 11 7	242 0 3	. .	51 11 4
Spirit and liqueur	3,211 10 9	4,078 0 7	866 9 10	. .
Stationery	174 9 1	121 12 4	. .	52 16 9
Sugar	103 5 2	86 13 11	. .	16 11 3
Wine	1,781 2 8	2,423 7 1	642 4 5	. .
Total	12,079 3 5	14,536 1 8	2,456 18 3	. .
From India and other places.				
Cotton goods	4,948 4 2	4,927 9 11	. .	20 14 0
Curry stuff	500 0 2	484 16 6	. .	15 3 8
Glass and earthenware	196 17 8	244 10 8	47 13 0	. .
Fish	2,720 1 6	1,821 13 3	. .	898 8 3
Grain—Rice	55,730 0 11	57,922 7 10	2,192 6 11	. .
,, Paddy	8,012 4 11	10,952 1 9	2,939 16 10	. .
,, Wheat, peas, beans, &c.	3,061 0 6	2,956 10 11	. .	104 9 7
Gunny and twine	345 18 10	639 12 0	293 13 2	. .
Provision	139 16 9	152 17 5	13 0 8	. .
Silk goods	219 12 7	216 13 0	. .	2 19 7
Sugar	468 17 0	627 9 3	158 12 3	. .
Tea	455 13 2	726 14 5	271 1 3	. .
Wine	288 7 8	511 1 3	222 13 7	. .
Total	77,086 15 10	82,183 18 2	5,097 2 4	. .
Add increase on goods from Great Britain			2,456 18 3	. .
			7,544 0 7	. .
Deduct decrease on miscellaneous articles other than those herein enumerated			40 3 8	. .
Actual increase			7,513 16 11	. .

22. The relief afforded to the agricultural interests and the export trade of the island during the last four months of 1848, by the alteration in the export duties, or in other words, the amount of revenue surrendered by Government during that period, with the object of giving encouragement to those interests, was shown in my former Despatch to have amounted to 18,603*l.* The year 1849 being the first complete year which has elapsed since the alteration took place, it will be interesting to ascertain what amount of revenue has been surrendered during that period as a result of the change, that is to say, assuming (which I am not quite prepared to do) that the different articles of produce would have been exported in the same quantities, what would the duty formerly leviable on those articles have amounted, had not relief been afforded by the liberal course of policy pursued?

The result of a careful inquiry into the state of the export trade during the year establishes the fact, that if the former duties had been collected upon the full amount of produce exported, there would have been an addition to the Customs' receipts of not less than 42,163*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* If we add this sum to the actual amount collected upon imports and exports during the year, namely, 115,059*l.* 14*s.* 6¼*d.* (as shown by the unaudited accounts in the Blue Book), we shall find that the aggregate (157,223*l.* 10*s.* 8¼*d.*) would have exceeded the revenue collected in 1847 (the year preceding the alteration) by nearly 11,000*l.*

REVENUE derived from Imports and Exports.

Years.	Revenue.	Remarks.
	£. s. d.	
1847	146,474 10 6¾	
1848	116,155 16 11¼	Export duty lost in last 4 months 18,602*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*
1849	115,059 14 6¼	Ditto lost during the year 42,163*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

23. The amount surrendered may be thus divided:—

	£.	s.	d.
The difference of duty between 1*s.* and 4*d.* per lb. on the quantity of cinnamon exported, was .	24,459	7	10
On coffee exported the duty lost, was . .	13,633	1	9
On other goods exported, being the produce of Ceylon	4,071	6	7
Total . .	£42,163	16	2

Cinnamon.

24. The reduction in the export duty on this article has had an important effect in stimulating the cultivation of the spice, and has enabled the growers of it to ship a large quantity of the inferior kinds of cinnamon, which it would not have been possible to send to the London market under the old rate of export duty. Partly owing to this cause, and partly from the fact that the shipment of the spice was held back in anticipation of the reduction of duty, it has happened that the export of cinnamon in 1849 was unusually large; in fact, it exceeded the export of 1847 by upwards of 286,000 lbs., and that of 1848 by more than 242,000 lbs.

TABLE of CINNAMON exported from Ceylon in the following Years:—

Years.	Lbs.
1847	447,369
1848	491,687
1849	733,781

It is very satisfactory to find that during the past year the quantity of cinnamon taken for home consumption in England far exceeded that of any previous year. The large quantity of the lower quality of spice exported was brought into competition with cassia, which before had rapidly taken its place, and there is reason to hope that it will continue to hold its ground, so as to afford an encouraging prospect to the native grower in this island.

Coffee.

25. The shipments of coffee made during the year 1849, as shown by the Custom House returns, exhibit a much greater increase than in any previous year. But as the Customs' returns of shipments are not precisely an accurate criterion of the crop of the season (the returns being made up for the year ending 5th January, while the crop should rather be calculated from October to the same period in the following year), I have endeavoured to ascertain the probable amount of crop from the 10th October in each year, which I have good reason to think would be as follows:—

COFFEE CROP.

	Cwt.
From 10th October, 1847, to 10th October, 1848 .	280,000
,, ,, 1848 ,, ,, 1849 .	320,000

And there is every reason to hope that the crop still in course of shipment, 1849, 1850, will amount to 330,000. Not only the increase in amount, but the

CEYLON.

great augmentation in price in the London market, has already conferred a very large boon upon the planters of Ceylon, and has revived the hopes and added largely and somewhat unexpectedly to the means at the disposal of a large class of the native inhabitants of the island.

The recent stimulus has proved so encouraging to the planting community, that a considerable quantity of new land is already in process of being cleared. The crop which is now beginning to burst forth promises to be an abundant one in most districts, and there is good ground for hoping that the production of coffee will gradually go on increasing for several years to come. The cultivation is better understood, the cost of production and the charges up to the period of shipment are already much lessened, and the preparation of the berry and all the processes connected with the bringing it to its ultimate market, are conducted in a more careful and succesful manner than was formerly the case.

Cocoa-nut Oil.

26. The export of this important article of native manufacture to Great Britain has increased from 299,660 gallons in 1848, to 494,229 gallons in 1849, some portion of which, however, was not in reality the produce of the island, as it consisted of oil transhipped from Cochin. There is every prospect that there will be an increasing production of it for many years to come within the island, as new plantations come into bearing year after year. There is also reason to hope that several new discoveries which have recently been made, and which are calculated to bring into profitable use the productions of the palm tree, which have hitherto received little attention, will be found at no distant period to make important additions to the agricultural productions of the island.

The manufacture of various essential oils, which is principally conducted by the native traders, has also been much extended during the last year.

Roads and Public Works.

27. In both these departments there has been a reduction under the head of Establishments during the past year, amounting together to upwards of 1,300*l.*, and there has been a saving in other branches of expenditure of nearly 8,000*l.*, compared with the previous year. Nevertheless, I am justified in saying, that in all branches of Public Works the expenditure has been sufficient to keep them generally in good repair, while a larger outlay has been incurred than in the previous year for the construction of new bridges and their approaches, and for the opening of new roads, and tracing new lines for future operations in conjunction with the Road Ordinance.

28. It affords me great satisfaction to be able to assure your Lordship that the operations of this Ordinance, although only recently brought into activity, is already working in the most successful manner, and is likely to produce important advantages to the community at large, but more especially to the native inhabitants in the less frequented districts, to whom the facilities offered by the opening of minor lines connected with the principal arteries will be of great advantage in extending the internal traffic, which is, at present, only in its infancy.

29. With a view to present to your Lordship, in the most convenient form, a general sketch of the lines of internal communication throughout the island, I have directed the preparation of the accompanying map upon which is laid down the general direction of the principal roads, and also of the minor roads or communications already opened, and likewise of the traces which have been lately made or are now in progress in connexion with the working of the road ordinance. From an inspection of this map your Lordship will perceive that in the course of a brief period, nearly the whole country, or rather the more inhabited parts of it, will be intersected in all the most convenient directions by traversable roads and pathways; and from the facilities thus afforded, it can scarcely be questioned that the diffusion of civilization and of education will ultimately go hand in hand with the extension of trade, in contributing to the advancement and happiness of the people, and in drawing closer and firmer the bonds of good feeling and affection by which the Government and the people are mutually bound to each other.

30. It is worthy of being noticed as an evidence of the improved tone of feeling which has already begun to manifest itself among the natives, that the machinery of the Road Ordinance has been set in motion and the good wishes and assistance

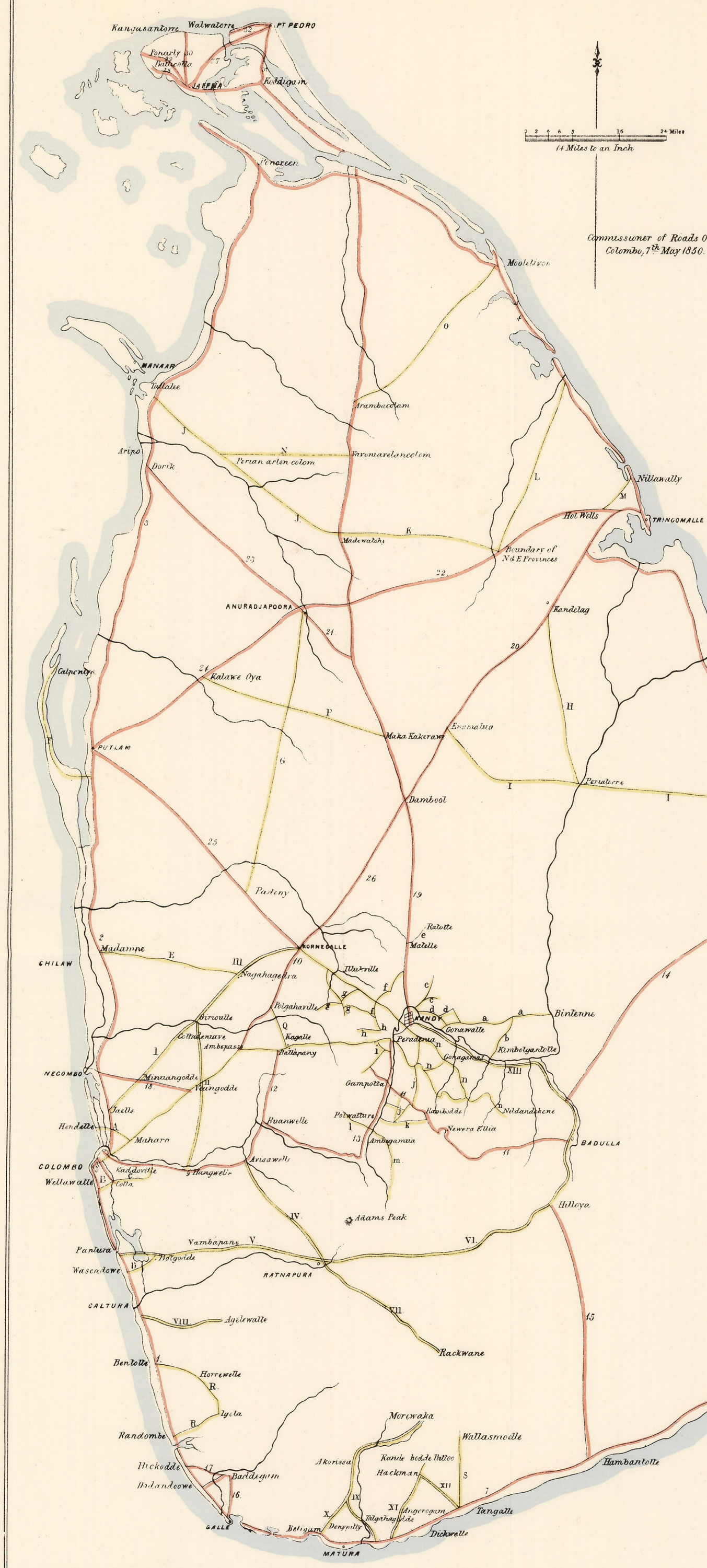
Enclosure to Despatch transmitting
the Blue Book for 1849

MAP
OF
CEYLON,
SHEWING

Principal Roads
Minor Roads previously opened
New Minor Roads

0 2 4 6 8 16 24 Miles
14 Miles to an Inch

Commissioner of Roads Office,
Colombo, 7th May 1850.



PRINCIPAL ROADS

		Miles		
1	From Colombo to Matura and Dondra	105		
2	„ Do Pullam	84		
3	„ Pullam Jaffna	136		
4	„ Juffna to Trincomalle	136		
5	„ Trincomalle to Batticaloa	104		
6	„ Batticaloa to Hambantotte	148		
7	„ Hambantotte to Matura	51		
	Total	764	Coast Line	764
8	„ Colombo to Kandy	72		
9	„ Do Avisawelle	30		
10	„ Ambepasse thro' Kornegalle to Kandy	48		
11	„ Kandy to Newera Ellia 47 Do Badulla 36	83		
12	„ Ruanwelle Ballapany	17		
13	„ Do thro' Ambegamoa to Gampolla	45		
14	„ Badulla to Batticaloa	78		
15	„ Do Hambantotte	72		
16	„ Galle to Baddegam	12		
17	„ Baddegam to Kickodde	6		
18	„ Negombo to Veangodde	19		
19	„ Kandy to Dambool	45		
20	„ Dambool to Trincomalle	69		
21	„ Do Anurajapoora & Jaffna 158 minus 20m from Jaffna to Kodegam	138		
22	„ Anurajapoora to Trincomalie	65		
23	„ Do Aripo	44		
24	„ Do Putlam	67		
25	„ Putlam to Kornegalle	59		
26	„ Kornegalle to Dambool	33		
27	„ Jaffna to Point Pedro	21		
28	„ Do Batticotta	5½		
29	„ Do Ponarly	9		
30	„ Do Kangasantorre	11½		
31	„ Kodigam to Point Pedro	10½		
32	„ Point Pedro to Walwatorre	4½		
	Streets in the Gravets of Colombo	45		
	Do Do Galle	45		
		1124	Total	1124

MINOR ROADS PARTIALLY OPENED PREVIOUS TO 1850

I	From Jaille to Girioelle	24	
II	„ Hanwelle to Do	45	
III	„ Girioelle to Kornegalle	24	
IV	„ Avisawelle to Ratnapoora	23	
V	„ Pantura to Do	38	
VI	„ Ratnapoora to Badulla	60	
VII	„ Do 1 Rakwane	29	
VIII	„ Cultura to Agglewatte	16	
IX	„ Matura to Morewoka	40	
X	„ Billegam Do	7	
XI	„ Matura to Hackmane	12	
XII	„ Tangalle Do	10	
XIII	„ Kandy to Badulla thro' Gonagama	117	
		450	Total

Total 1888

NEW MINOR ROADS

A	From Hendelle to Mahara	8
B	„ Wellawatte to Cottah	3½
C	„ Cottah to Radowelle	7½
D	„ Wascadoowe to Bolgodde	8
E	„ Madampe to Nagahagedere	26
F	„ Putlam to Culpentyn	20
G	„ Padeny to Anuradjapoora	52
H	„ Kandela to Periatorre	30
II	„ Enamalua to Periatorre and Morade	65
JJ	„ Tallalle (Manaar) to Madewatchy	15
K	„ Madewatchy to the Boundary of C.P.	26
L	„ Boundary of E.P to Eriach	28
M	„ Hot Wells to Nillawally	8
N	„ Peria arlencolom to Wawaniavelincolom	20
O	„ Arambacolom to Mooletivoo	38
P	„ Kalawe Oya to Mahakakerawa	40
Q	„ Polgahawille to Kagalle	8
RR	„ Bentotte thro' Horrewelle & Igola to Randomba	24
S	„ Tangalle to Wallasmoelle	11
aa	„ Gonawatte to Allootnewere	16
b	„ Kimbolgantotte to the Allootnewe Road	6
cc	Roads in lower Doombera	10
dd	Do. in upper Dombera	18
e	From Matelle to Ratotte	6
ff	Roads in Teempane and Harrispattoo	16
ggg	do: in Teempane	18
hh	do: in Vattenowere	12
ii	do: in Oodanoowere	21
jj	do: in Oodapalaato	18
k	do: in Rotmalle	5
l	do: in Pasbage and Dolasbage	8
m	do: in Odabulatgama	5
nnnn	do: in Newahetta	50
		Total 648

Principal Roads	*Miles* 1888
Minor Roads opened prior to 1850	450
Minor Roads to undertake in 1850	648
	Total 2986

Commissioner of Roads.

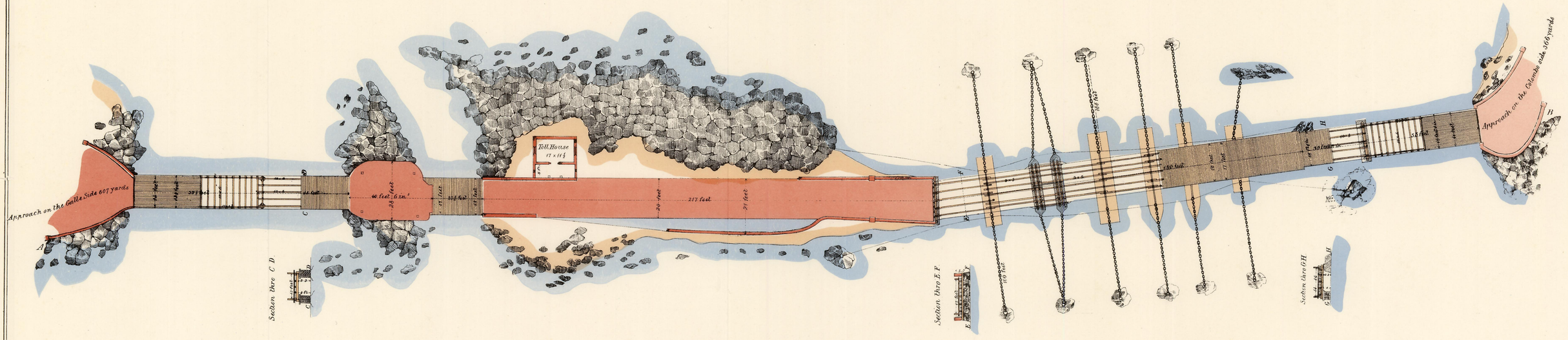
T. Arrowsmith, Lithr.

Enclosure to Despatch transmitting
the Blue Book for 1849.

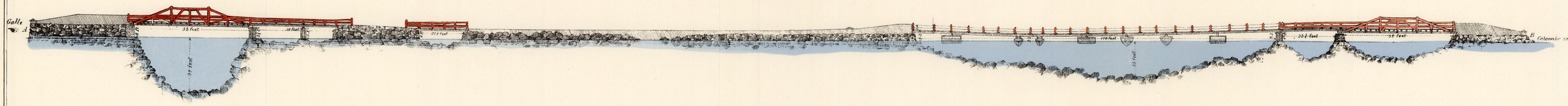
PLAN, ELEVATION & SECTION
of the
LINE OF BRIDGES
Constructed over the Outlets of the River
at
BENTOTTE.

ISLAND OF CEYLON

WESTERN PROVINCE.



Elevation on A.B



0 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 feet

G. M. Pearsons,
For Civil Engineer.

J. Arrowsmith Lithog.

of the people enlisted in its favour, not only with perfect success, but with a scarcely expected cordiality of co-operation in the very districts in which most difficulty was apprehended. This has been the case more particularly in the southern and the central provinces. In some parts of the former, labour or its equivalent has even been voluntarily offered for particular lines of communication, in excess of what was required under the terms of the Ordinance; and in the central no sort of difficulty has yet been experienced in carrying through the whole of the preliminary steps for giving practical effect to all the important provisions of the measure.

31. I have even been assured that in some parts of the western province, if any hesitation were by possibility to manifest itself on the part of Government (a contingency by no means likely to happen) as to the reality of its intentions with regard to the practical working of the Ordinance, the inhabitants would voluntarily come forward and petition that the benefits which they hope to derive from it might not be withheld from them. I cannot but regard this improved tone of feeling among the people with peculiar satisfaction, and I entertain the most firm conviction that if the minds of the people remain undisturbed by pernicious influences, and unperverted by factious opposition and objectless agitation, the whole aspect of the country and the social well-being of its inhabitants, will in the course of a very few years exhibit a manifest and most gratifying amelioration. The foundation stone of this great and desirable work will, in my humble judgment, have been laid by the elementary machinery of the Road Ordinance.

32. The only public works of importance which have been undertaken or completed during the year, are four bridges on the road between Colombo and Galle. These are now perfectly traversable and serve to establish an easy communication between the two chief towns of the island, the intercourse with which was formerly much impeded, owing to the necessity of crossing long and tedious ferries over the numerous broad and rapid rivers by which the road is intersected. The most important of the four bridges recently constructed is that which crosses the outlets of the Bentotte-river, 38 miles from Colombo; it may, in fact, be said to constitute a line of bridges, the nature of which will be best understood by an inspection of the plan, elevation, and section of it, which has been prepared by my direction for the purpose of being annexed to this Despatch.

It is a structure highly creditable to the civil engineer's department, and was completed at the very moderate cost of 1,250*l.* 3.

A bridge of boats 275 feet in length, with approaches of 380 yards, was also constructed over the Gindurah river at a cost of 600*l.*

Pile bridges have likewise been constructed over the Pantura and Dodandoya rivers, at the cost respectively of 500*l.* and 313*l.*

Education.

33. Upon the subject of education I have few remarks to offer upon the present occasion. The changes in the system of management which took place last year appear to have worked very successfully. The majority of the Government schools are in an active and flourishing state, and education is readily sought, and, in most instances, cheerfully paid for in all parts of the island. Its rapid extension, however, appears to be a good deal impeded owing to the want of a sufficient number of experienced and properly-trained masters. I have some hope that it may at no distant period be found practicable to establish a "training school for masters," without which I should fear that any material improvement is scarcely to be looked for. Had the state of the public finances permitted it, I should have been very anxious to have devoted a larger portion of the public money to the extension of schools and the diffusion of education among the poorer classes, who gladly avail themselves of the opportunities which are offered to them. The expenditure on account of Government schools during the year (exclusive of rent of buildings) amounted to 7,174*l.*, and the receipts from school fees to 936*l.* 12*s.*

Ecclesiastical.

34. I have received from the Lord Bishop of Colombo an interesting account of the progress of the Church of England, and the efforts which have been made during the past year for the promotion of Christianity, the building of churches, and the diffusion of education under his Lordship's able and zealous guidance.

I think it right to append a copy of his Lordship's Report to this Despatch. 5.

CEYLON.

Prison Discipline.

35. The prison at Wellicadde, about two miles from Colombo, which is used exclusively for the discipline of prisoners condemned to hard labour, has for the last two or three years attracted the favourable notice of the public, and has been an object of interest to strangers visiting the island. The system of reformatory discipline pursued, and of labour exacted, has been very successful and beneficial in its results, not less to the public than to the prisoners themselves. I received a valuable report upon the state of this prison, its past history, and present condition, with details upon the most important points, drawn up by Mr. Green the governor of the gaol. I think it right to forward to your Lordship the most important extracts from this interesting document.

Voluminous—not printed.

36. In conclusion, my Lord, having thus completed a brief but comprehensive review of the general state and progress of the colony during the year 1849, I think that I am fully justified in reporting to your Lordship that it has, upon the whole, been highly satisfactory.

The increasing development of the industrial resources of the country, the uninterrupted continuance of perfect tranquillity, and the evidences which on all sides present themselves of the prevalence of a better spirit among the inhabitants generally, induce me to look with confidence to the future prospects of the island, and to anticipate for it a continued increase in the prosperity and happiness which is now dawning upon the community at large.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) TORRINGTON.

Encl. 1 in No. 14.

Enclosure 1 in No. 14.

No. 1.—CEYLON.

No. 1. First Six Months of 1849.

Enclosure 1 in No.

Abstract of the Returns of the Cash Balances of the General Treasury, and of the Six Provincial Cutcherries, on the last day of each month of the year 1849.

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Notes.	Total.	Deduct Deposits.	Balance available for Government Purposes.
General Treasury.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January	44	19,274 15 5	10,335 0 8¾	28,922	58,595 16 1¾	20,618 5 0¾	37,977 11 1
February	44	15,934 6 0	10,335 0 10	31,431	57,744 6 10	20,265 13 0	37,478 13 10
March	44	23,640 8 6	10,260 0 10	30,631	64,575 9 4	19,521 10 6¼	45,053 18 9¾
April	44	20,724 2 8	10,035 0 9	25,631	56,434 3 5	18,336 8 1½	38,097 15 3½
May	44	20,696 15 2	9,990 0 9½	22,731	53,461 15 11½	18,452 0 2½	35,009 15 9
June	..	8,389 8 2	9,930 0 9¼	23,631	41,950 8 11¼	18,023 7 8½	23,927 1 2¾
Six Provincial Cutcherries.							
January	..	23,794 13 0	1,513 14 2¾	18,550	43,858 7 2¾	10,873 14 4¾	32,984 12 10
February	..	27,804 1 11	1,511 19 0	18,206	47,522 0 11	10,311 0 7¼	37,211 0 3¾
March	..	25,603 14 0	1,541 19 5¾	18,341	45,486 13 5¾	11,199 12 10¼	34,287 0 7½
April	..	29,243 10 8	1,709 12 3¾	20,737	51,690 2 11¾	11,232 17 10¾	40,457 5 1
May	..	25,808 1 11	1,677 7 11	18,702	46,187 9 10	8,417 17 9½	37,769 12 0½
June	..	26,994 19 7	1,455 0 1½	20,045	48,494 19 8½	10,817 4 4¾	37,677 15 3¾

Balances available for Government purposes throughout the Island on the last day of each Month; showing also the Amount of Government Notes in Circulation at the same Period.

	Coined Money in Public Cash Chests.	Government Notes on Hand.	Total.	Deduct Deposits.	Balance available for Government Purposes.	Government Notes in Circulation.
	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
January	54,982 3 4½	47,472	102,454 3 4½	31,491 19 5½	70,962 3 11	39,928
February	55,629 7 9	49,637	105,266 7 9	30,576 13 7¼	74,689 14 1¾	37,763
March	61,090 2 9¾	48,972	110,062 2 9¾	30,721 3 4½	79,340 19 5¼	38,428
April	61,756 6 4¾	46,368	108,124 6 4¾	29,569 6 0¼	78,555 0 4½	41,032
May	58,216 5 9½	41,433	99,649 5 9½	26,869 18 0	72,779 7 9½	45,967
June	46,769 8 7¾	43,676	90,445 8 7¾	28,840 12 1¼	61,604 16 6½	43,724

No. 2.—Last Six Months of 1849.

Abstract of the Returns of the Cash Balances of the General Treasury, and of the Six Provincial Cutcherries, on the last day of each month in the year 1849.

—	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Notes.	Total.	Deduct Deposits.	Balance available for Government Purposes.
General Treasury.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
July	..	9,383 13 3	9,600 0 8¼	28,131	47,114 13 11¼	19,379 7 6½	27,735 6 4¾
August	..	6,570 18 10	9,380 0 9¼	29,501	45,451 19 7¼	19,874 8 0¾	25,577 11 6½
September	50	12,931 17 0	9,345 1 8	33,501	55,827 18 8	17,958 11 6¼	37,869 7 1¾
October	50	7,234 7 11	9,210 0 9¾	31,787	48,281 8 8¾	17,754 16 10¾	30,526 11 10
November	..	9,572 14 7	8,135 0 9½	29,287	46,994 15 4½	21,866 0 7	25,128 14 9½
December	..	17,621 6 4	7,955 1 2¼	20,382	45,958 7 6¼	23,201 9 0¼	22,756 18 6
Six Provincial Cutcherries.							
July	..	30,933 5 11	1,616 6 11½	15,367	47,916 12 10½	12,422 16 5½	35,493 16 5
August	..	30,257 4 6	1,754 9 6¼	14,580	46,591 14 0¼	10,611 5 3¼	35,980 8 9
September	3	24,751 9 4	1,495 15 11¾	14,252	40,502 5 3¾	12,032 6 2½	28,469 19 1¼
October	..	25,234 13 6	1,145 0 6	16,592	42,971 14 0	11,799 19 8½	31,171 14 3½
November	3	26,794 0 9	1,685 18 5¼	18,755	47,237 19 2¼	12,028 9 1½	35,209 10 0¾
December	..	28,827 1 8	1,508 14 11	20,961	51,296 16 7	13,759 9 2½	37,537 7 4½

Balances available for Government Purposes throughout the Island on the last day of each month, showing also the Amount of Government Notes in actual Circulation at the same period.

—	Coined Money in the Public Cash Chests.	Government Notes on hand.	Total.	Deduct Deposits.	Balance available for Government Purposes.	Government Notes in Circulation.
	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
July	51,533 6 9¾	43,498	95,031 6 9¾	31,802 4 0	63,229 2 9¾	43,902
August	47,962 13 7½	44,081	92,043 13 7½	30,485 13 4	61,558 0 3½	43,319
September	48,577 3 11¾	47,753	96,330 3 11¾	29,990 17 8¾	66,339 6 3	39,647
October	42,874 2 8¾	48,379	91,253 2 8¾	29,554 16 7¼	61,698 6 1½	39,021
November	46,190 14 6¾	48,042	94,232 14 6¾	33,894 9 8½	60,338 4 10¼	39,358
December	55,912 4 1¼	41,343	97,255 4 1¼	36,960 18 2¾	60,294 5 10½	46,057

Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

Encl. 2 in No. 14.

Letter from the Lord Bishop of Colombo on the Progress of the Church of England.

Colombo, Newera Ellia,
29th April 1850.

My Lord,

I have pleasure in complying with the request of your Excellency, that I would detail, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, any circumstances affecting the progress or interests of the Church in this colony, during the past year.

1. The first subject which claims the expression of my regret, is the temporary retirement, for the recovery of their health, of three incumbents from as many of the principal chaplaincies of the island: of the Venerable Archdeacon Bailey and the Rev. J. P. Horsford, from the two churches of Colombo; and the Rev. H. Von Dadelzen, from that of Kandy. I should have been wholly unable to provide for the duties of so many absent clergymen without the aid of the assistant-chaplain of the Kandyan province, whose proper duties have been in consequence temporarily suspended. No more convincing proof could be given of the necessity, in a tropical climate, of having always one or more assistant-chaplains in the service, who, although generally officiating in the remoter districts, may be available to supply, in case of necessity, the wants of the principal stations, which could not be left vacant for the lengthened period of eighteen months, during the absence of their incumbents on sick leave.

2. The second episcopal visitation has been completed; and in its progress almost every inhabited station in the diocese has been personally inspected. Confirmations have been solemnized throughout the western, southern, eastern and central provinces, as well among the Native as the European congregations, and not, it is hoped, without much good effect.

3. The new church at Rambode, in the central province, has been completed for consecration; and the chapel at Nugagodo, near Cotta, in the Western. The church at Newera Ellia is far advanced, and with the aid, it is hoped, of a small grant from the Colonial Treasury, will be completed in the present year. Others have been commenced at Melagrayco, Timbirigashaya, Killupano, Colpetty, and Marandahn, near Colombo, in the western province; at Pusselawn, in the central, and Ballapitty Modera, in the southern; others are in contemplation at Batticalow in the eastern, at Kattegatle, near Kandy, in the central, and at Dornatagoda, near Colombo, in the western. Most of these are small native Singhaleese churches, to be built by the subscriptions of the humbler classes of Singhaleese people, without further aid from the Government than the grant of a site for the purpose.

CEYLON.

4. The services of the church have been extended by aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to Kornegalle, once in every month alternately with Kaigalle, two out-stations of the Government.

5. Resident catechists have been stationed at Hambuntotte for the instruction of the prisoners, and at Ratnapoora.

6. The industrial school has been opened near Colombo, in connexion with the mission of the Rev. J. Thurstone (S.P.G.), with every promise of complete success.—About 40 boys are here trained in habits of industry and garden cultivation, in addition to the usual subjects of ordinary vernacular instruction.

7. The arrival of two clergymen from England in connexion with the Church Missionary Society, the Rev. Messr. Brem and Parsons, has moved to strengthen their missions both in the northern and southern provinces, and encourages the hope of extended and more effective work within their respective districts. But the loss sustained by the Church in the death of the Rev. J. F. Haslam, late Principal of the Christian Institution at Cotta, is one which no mere numerical addition can replace. In him were combined, in no ordinary degree, all the qualifications of the Christian missionary, the Christian scholar, and the Christian gentleman.

8. The celebration of the third Jubilee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which has in so many ways rendered such effectual aid to the work of the Church in every part of the world, was observed, with very few exceptions, throughout the diocese.

9. Associations for the extension of Christian education have been formed at Galle, Batticoloa, and Trincomalie, with much promise of good in each district.

10. The foundation of a collegiate school at Colombo, where at present there are none but day-schools, was on Saint Thomas' Day; and overtures have been received from England of such generous assistance, as to encourage the prosecution of the more extended project without delay.

11. The increased exertions of the Buddhist priesthood during the past year have not been without perceptible effect in some districts. But important as such efforts undoubtedly are, as indicating the mind and temper of the Singhaleese people, and proving most convincingly the need of a more extended education, they are not so prejudicial to the cause of Christianity, as the embittered divisions among Christians themselves. These have been unhappily much heightened of late, unintentionally no doubt on the part of Government, by the immature publication of the Marriage and Registration Ordinance. Hence has arisen an exhibition of sectarian partisanship and unholy rivalry, as unbecoming the professed ministers of religion, who were its promoters, as injurious to the cause of true religion itself. It has tended, in some districts, to perplex the uninstructed natives, having been used to alinate them from their legitimate and duly appointed pastors and teachers, under the assumed authority and sanction of the Government.

12. An untoward and rather unhappy feeling has lately risen on the subject of the two Singhaleese versions of our Liturgy. It was, however, confined to Colombo and its neighbourhood. I have done my best to allay the excitement, as a mediator between the contending parties, in a spirit of conciliation, rather than controversy. My object is to protect both, and secure to all their unquestioned right, without interference from others, until a more discriminating judgment, and a more Christian and Catholic spirit, give hope of the satisfactory settlement of so very difficult a question.

13. There are two points which, in the discharge of my responsibility, I am very anxious, before I conclude this Report, to press earnestly on the attention of your Excellency.

1. The necessity of appointing a few more assistant-chaplains for the service of the Church at out-stations, where the want is greatly felt by the residents; and from each of which, as from a centre, the ministrations and blessings might be carried out to any extent among the unenlightened native population. In my late visitation at one such central point, it was my privilege to administer the Holy Sacrament to not less than 36 communicants; and yet this station was only visited twice during the whole of last year, from a distance of 80 miles.

2. The great desirableness of extending education among the native population of this island, through the instrumentality of the missionary clergy and catechists in every part, in aid of the Church's own efforts for this good object. This might be done under any regulations of assistance or rules of inspection applicable alike to all, which the Central School Commission might think desirable, securing only that free agency which would enable all to give their unfettered co-operation.

1. Pecuniary aid might be given to all applicants, whether societies or individuals, clergymen or laymen, in proportion to the local funds raised by them in the district.

2. Or, in districts where these would be inapplicable, pecuniary aid might be granted in proportion to the number of children taught in the schools, requiring in every case responsible superintendence to guard against exaggeration in respect of the average number in attendance, and reserving the right of inspection at all times to the officers and members of the Commission, and requiring such periodical returns as would keep the Commissioners well informed about the state of every school they aid.

The resources of the Government available for education would thus be more economised, because their more equable and effective appropriation would be secured; a greater amount of private zeal and personal exertion would be enlisted in the work, and none of the funds would be applied for the purpose of upholding the declining influence of missionary bodies or individuals, but only of diffusing Christian instruction to the widest extent and in the largest

spirit by the co-operation of all who are desirous of improving the native population within their reach uninterfered with by any but by those to whom all must alike defer.

I may be allowed to add, in conclusion, that this suggestion need not in any way interrupt the existing Government schools, or the present system of the Commissioners, farther than as the application of an equable and impartial rule may tend to the correction of its defects where it may be evil, and the wider extension of its usefulness wherever it is good.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. Colombo.

HONG KONG.

(No. 25.) No. 15.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Bonham to Earl Grey.

Victoria, Hong Kong, 2nd April, 1850.

(Received 20th June, 1850.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1849.

1. The revenue for the year 1849 amounted to 23,617*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, and that for the preceding year to 25,091*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*, including 19*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* recovered by the Colonial Agent in England. The revenue collected is consequently 1,474*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.* less than that for 1848. This decrease arises from the under-mentioned items, as shown by the comparative statement for 1848 and 1849, at pages 30 and 31 of the Blue Book, namely:—

Revenue.

	£.	s.	d.
Year 1848	£25,091	19	11¼
„ 1849	23,617	3	3
Decrease	1,474	16	8¼

	£.	s.	d.
Duties on goods sold by auction (abolished from 1st March 1849)	165	17	5
Rents from lands leased for building purposes, including resumption of lots and arrears due	2,139	9	7¼
Fisheries (discontinued since 1848)	7	1	8
Arrears of rent from villages and land under cultivation	222	15	5¾
Opium Licences	300	12	6
Salt brokerage	258	6	8
Billiard table	2	0	6½
Fees of offices, including fees on leases	269	16	7
Fines and forfeitures of courts	255	19	1½
Fees of ditto	74	7	3
Over-payments recovered	25	19	2½
Police superannuation contributions, including clothing and sick stoppages	398	13	5
Amounts recovered by the Colonial agent in London	19	16	7
Forming together a sum of	£4,140	16	0½

But this has been relieved by an augmentation derived from the following sources, namely:—

		£.	s.	d.
Police-rate assessment		540	3	2½
Deposits on land sold		29	11	1
Rents from buildings		68	9	6
Licences	Markets	156	5	0
	Stone quarrying	45	16	8
	Retail of spirits	647	16	4
	Pawnbrokers'	604	8	1
	Auctioneers'	215	18	10½
	Serangs'	29	14	9
Government property sold		324	1	2
Reimbursement of expenses		3	14	8
		£2,665	19	4

The net deficit, therefore, for 1849 is 1,474*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.*, as above stated.

HONG KONG.

Expenditure.

Year 1848 £62,658 15 7
„ 1849 38,986 1 6¾
Decrease 23,672 14 0¼

2. The expenditure for 1849 amounted to 38,986*l.* 1*s.* 6¾*d.*, which, when set against 62,658*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, the sum incurred for 1848, exhibits a net decrease in 1849 of 23,672*l.* 14*s.* 0¼*d.*, and is accounted for as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Establishments	4,299	9	3¾
Administration of justice	314	18	10½
Charitable allowances	101	5	0
Police and gaols, exclusive of establishments	1,006	2	1¼
Rent of building	127	4	11
Transport	272	1	8
Works and buildings	10,076	18	11½
Roads, streets, and bridges	2,990	13	1
Miscellaneous services	362	0	7
Land and house purchased	5,000	0	0
Special expenditure	262	19	1
	£24,813	13	7

On the other hand, the increase has amounted to 1,140*l.* 19*s.* 6¾*d.* on the following items, namely;—

	£.	s.	d.
Establishments	735	1	1¾
Pensions, retired allowances, and gratuities	137	18	4
Revenue services	115	11	3
Hospitals, exclusive of establishments	2	8	11
Conveyance of mails	149	19	11
	£1,140	19	6¾

The actual decrease in expenditure during 1849 is therefore 23,672*l.* 14*s.* 0¼*d.*, as appears from the comparative statement at pages 32 and 33 of the Blue Book.

Public Works.

3. The extension of the Harbour Master's Pier, to which I referred in my Despatch accompanying last year's Blue Book, has been completed within the year, and there now remains but one work of any magnitude to be undertaken—the erection of a Government House—on which subject I beg to refer your Lordship to my Despatch (No. 82) of the 25th August, 1849. Ample details respecting the duties performed by the Surveyor-General's Department during the year 1849 will be found in Mr. Cleverly's Report herewith enclosed. I also attach a further Report by the same officer on the progress of his department.

1.
2.

Military Expenditure.

4. The Military Expenditure, which in 1848 amounted to 80,778*l.*, has been 75,943*l.* during the past year, showing a decrease, as compared with the preceding one, of 4,835*l.*, and a further saving will be effected during the present year, as three companies of rifles were returned to Ceylon in November last. Although I have already had occasion to remark that the Governor is in no way responsible for the expenses of this branch of the service, I have, nevertheless, invariably used my best efforts with the respective authorities on the spot to ensure a due regard to economy whenever the contemplated outlay was in any way connected with the Civil Government, as, for instance, the proposed repair of the barracks at Stanley, to which I adverted in my Despatch (No. 19), of the 21st March, 1850.

Legislation.

5. Under this head five Ordinances were passed during the year 1849, all of which have since been approved by Her Majesty. Of these perhaps the most important is No. 1, by which the summary jurisdiction of police magistrates and justices of the peace was extended, and a court of petty sessions instituted for the trial of certain offences which were before only cognizable by the Supreme Court. This measure, reported by me in detail in Despatch (No. 20) of 24th February, 1849, has fully answered the expectations I had formed of it, by providing for the more speedy settlement of small debts, minor, crimes, and misdemeanours, and I have every reason to believe that it has gained the entire confidence of the community.

By Ordinance No. 3, the summary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was ex-

tended to civil cases where the amount in dispute may not exceed 500 dollars, and for the convenience of parties who might wish to employ legal advisers, a table of fees chargeable by attorneys in such cases was drawn up and revised by the Attorney-General. This measure seemed necessary for the protection of suitors, because attorneys and solicitors, who, from the absence of barristers, act here as advocates, are not subject to that control and surveillance to which they are liable in England. For a more detailed exposition of the motives which led to the framing of this enactment, I must refer your Lordship to my Despatch (No. 39) of 21st April, 1849.

Much inconvenience having been experienced in the empanelling of juries, on account of the limited European population of the colony, I was induced, in order to remedy this evil, to pass Ordinance, No. 4, which reduces the property qualification of common jurors from 1,000 dollars to 500 dollars.

Ordinance No. 5 empowers the Chief Justice to grant an order for the attendance of witnesses in suits pending before the Consular Courts, before Commissioners appointed by the consuls to receive in the colony the depositions of witnesses who may be residing in Hong Kong.

By rule of court (since approved by your Lordship), the sittings of the Supreme Court at nisi prius were increased from four to six in each year. This provision, which was concurred in by the Chief Justice, has, in conjunction with the enlarged summary jurisdiction granted to the Supreme Court by Ordinance No. 3, of 1849, materially obviated the delay which was formerly experienced in the disposal of civil suits and actions.

Population.

6. The return for 1848 showed 21,514 souls, exclusive of troops, and that for 1849 exhibits 29,507; whence it appears that there is an increase in the population of 7,993. I have before had occasion to remind your Lordship, that a great proportion of the Chinese who frequent Hong Kong are of very migratory habits, and this influx which it will be seen by the table at the end of this paragraph is composed almost entirely of that description of people, is to be accounted for partly by the unsettled state of Macao, in consequence of the murder of Governor Amaral, from whence some of the inhabitants have migrated to this colony, but principally by the stimulus afforded to commerce and industrial pursuits by the accession of trade with California, a vast number of wooden houses and various other articles of Chinese manufacture having been constructed here and shipped in no less than 23 vessels to that territory direct from this port, thus affording employment to a very considerable number of carpenters and other artificers. From the Return at page 145 of the Blue Book, it will be seen that there are only 77 Chinese houses unoccupied in Victoria, whereas the table for 1848 showed 123. In reality, however, the decrease of unoccupied houses is still more considerable, for in addition to a few European residences, numerous Chinese shops have been constructed during the year. This affords satisfactory evidence of an addition to the stable and respectable classes of our Chinese population.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of Population in 1848 and 1849.

	1848	1849	Increase.
Europeans	642	656	14
Portuguese	321	331	10
Indians and Malays . .	213	223	10
Chinese	20,338	28,297	7,959
Total . . .	21,514	29,507	7,993

I beg to append separate returns of the census for 1849, viz., a general table, and two others, one detailing the distribution of the Chinese throughout Victoria, and the villages in the island, and the other showing the boat population of the colony. 3. 4. 5.

Climate.

7. I am happy to state that the experience of the last year has fully borne out the views I expressed when transmitting the Blue Book for 1848, respecting the general salubrity of this climate, and of its being, in my opinion, as well adapted to European constitutions as other places similarly situated within the tropics. The total white population for 1849, including Americans and Portuguese (but exclusive of troops), was 987, and the deaths amounted to 65, showing a mortality of 6·58 per cent., being 2·03 less than in 1848.

The sanitary state of the gaols is particularly satisfactory. In 1848, the deaths

HONG KONG.

6. only amounted to 5·06 per cent. on the average number of prisoners confined, and this has decreased during that of 1849 to 4·08 per cent. The enclosure bearing on the subject will show the average number of prisoners to have been 147, of whom six died of incidental diseases. The average number of Europeans in confinement during the year was 12, among whom no casualty occurred.

7. From the annexed table your Lordship will observe that out of a population of 17,013, including Victoria and certain villages, the whole number of ascertained deaths amongst the Chinese was only 104 or 0·61 per cent.; but no confidence whatever can be reposed in Returns of this nature, as all who have the means leave the colony and return to their native places when attacked by any serious disease.

Dr. Morrison's Report, which I have caused to be appended to the Blue Book,

8. contains copious details regarding the medical statistics of the colony.

Education.

8. At page 185 of the Blue Book will be found a Return of the different schools in the colony, from which it will be seen that there are four for the education of the children of Europeans (one of which also receives those of Chinese Christians), and six for Chinese. Three of these last receive a small monthly allowance from Government, and are under the inspection and superintendence of

9. the colonial chaplain and the chief magistrate of police. The Report of these gentlemen, which I append hereto, shows that the number of scholars has materially increased during the past year. As a proof of the estimation in which the schools are held by the Chinese community, and of the importance which they attach to education, I may mention that the inhabitants of Wongneichung, one of the poorest villages on the island, have lately petitioned me to afford some slight pecuniary aid towards establishing a school in their neighbourhood; and I have thought it right to accede to their application by granting them a similar sum to that bestowed on the others, commencing from the 1st instant, a measure which, I trust, will meet with your Lordship's approval.

Trade.

9. Eight hundred and ninety-six vessels arrived at Hong Kong during 1849, of an aggregate burthen of 293,711 tons, showing an increase over the preceding year of 196 vessels and 64,893 tons. Of these ships 167 are reported to have imported and 147 exported goods into and from the colony. From the Returns in the Blue Book, under the head of "Imports and Exports," furnished to me by the harbour-master, it will be seen that treasure to the value of 10,057,986 dollars, equal to 2,095,413*l.* 15*s.*, have been shipped at this port for exportatation, as follows:—

	Dollars.		£.	s.	d.
To Great Britain . .	1,200,644	equal to	250,134	3	4
To British India . .	8,704,247	„	1,813,384	15	10
To Manila	28,095	„	5,853	2	6
To Whampon & Canton	125,000	„	26,041	13	4

The greater part of the sums shipped for London and India has no doubt been in return for opium.

The estimated value of sugar exported from Hong Kong during 1849, was 21,103*l.* 14*s.*, being 126,833*l.* less than in 1848.

I have attached to the Blue Book a short Return prepared by the harbour-master, showing the quantity of tea exported from Hong Kong during 1849 to be about 900,000 lbs.

It is satisfactory to state that this port has lately become a place of resort for American whalers for the purpose of refitting and refreshing their crews. Thirteen vessels of this description anchored here during the past year; their cargoes aggregating 21,585 barrels, equal to 679,927 gallons of oil and 266 tons of bone. Three hundred and forty-four tons, or 108,360 gallons of oil and 52½ tons of bone were transhipped from three of them, and exported to England.

10. I beg to annex a memorandum of the native trade of the colony, drawn up by the Assistant Chinese Secretary.

The absence of a custom-house, or any other description of office having any legal power to insist on correct returns of the imports and exports, no doubt affords facilities to the European trader and encouragement to the Chinese settlers and others engaged in trade, who are extremely jealous of any interference with them in their commercial transactions; but at the same time it prevents any accurate return of the trade of the colony being prepared. The statements under this head in the Blue Book are therefore, in my judgment, not

HONG KONG.

at all to be relied on. For instance, in those tables no notice whatever is taken of the export of opium, but I am assured by many well-informed gentlemen that the retail export trade in this drug may be estimated at 300 chests per month. Should this estimate be correct, and presuming a chest to be worth 500 dollars, we have at once a retail export trade in one article amounting to 1,800,000 dollars annually.

Crown Lands.

10. The fixed revenue derivable under this head at the close of the year 1849 was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Mercantile firms . . .	4,968	15	2¼
Private individuals . .	4,634	2	10½
Chinese	1,646	5	3½
Total .	£11,249	3	4¼

being 141*l.* 5*s.* 5¼*d.* above the amount for 1848, notwithstanding a loss to Government to the value of 423*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, caused by a reduction in the rental of three lots, and the surrender and resumption of 12 others during the past year.

Police.

11. At the commencement of the past year a considerable reduction was made in the police force, as already reported to your Lordship; and I am glad to say that I believe it to be sufficiently strong to answer all legitimate purposes.

I enclose herewith three Returns, one showing the number of persons apprehended in 1848 and 1849 respectively, and the others the criminal cases tried in the Supreme and Admiralty Courts during the last year respectively. From the two latter your Lordship will remark, that out of 143 persons committed for trial during 1849, 71, or one-half of the accused, were tried and convicted; whereas, in 1848, out of 223 persons committed, only 60, or less than one-third of the accused, were convicted. 11. 12. 13.

I also annex an abstract of the number of civil cases disposed of by the Chief Justice during 1849, as well as Returns showing the amount and description of business that has been performed by the Court of Petty Sessions, and in the Chief Magistrate's Office respectively during the same period. 14. 15.

12. In conclusion, my Lord, it affords me gratification to be able to say that I believe the colony is improving in every respect, if I may be permitted to judge by the increase to its inhabitants, and by the numerous Chinese houses that have been erected during the year, as well as by the contentment that appears to me to prevail throughout the entire native population and Europeans generally. The revenues of the colony certainly do not advance as I could desire; nevertheless, I consider that if a revenue of 23,000*l.* to 25,000*l.* can annually be raised without the imposition of taxes either on the trade or on other objects, which would require in their collection an interference with the liberty of the inhabitants and an expensive and venal crowd of subordinate officers, as much will be procured as can be reasonably expected from a population under 30,000 souls. The Blue Book shows that the expenses of the colony are in course of diminution, and your Lordship may confidently rely that whenever proper opportunities offer I shall not hesitate to take advantage of them with the view of making the receipts and disbursements more nearly approximate than they do at present; nevertheless, I would respectfully add, that I think, seeing that the trade of China benefits the British Exchequer and Indian Government conjointly to the extent of upwards of seven millions sterling, an expenditure on the part of the mother-country of from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* annually to uphold the establishment of a colony which is the seat of the superintendent of trade, with whom rests the responsibility of conserving and improving that trade, ought not to be considered excessive.

I have, &c.,

J. G. BONHAM.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

Encl. 1 in No. 15.

REPORT of the SURVEYOR-GENERAL on the Public Works executed during the Year 1849.

Surveyor-General's Office, Victoria,
19th January 1850.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my Annual Report upon the works that have been undertaken during the year last passed; and upon the general state and repair of all civil roads and works upon the island.

HONG KONG.

Victoria.—Roads and Bridges.

The balance due for planting and protecting trees upon the Queen's and some other roads, during the year 1848, was paid in the early part of last year; several of the trees have thriven exceedingly well, and will in a few years be a great ornament to the city; many of the smaller trees have been broken during gales of wind, and wilfully destroyed by drunken sailors or other, and I have still to complain of the frequent injury they sustain from the numerous goats which are allowed to commit depredations of every kind over the whole city with impunity. The small grove of fir-trees planted at the back of the Albany Barracks in the year 1845, which were then only 18 inches high, having thriven exceedingly, are now upwards of five feet, and require thinning.

Road at Sukunpu and Causeway Bay, and extension to North Point, Requisition No. 1 of 1849. This service was commenced in April, and 75*l.* paid on account by Government, in addition to which the inhabitants subscribed 115*l.*, and a further amount of 170*l.* was sanctioned for the extension. The work consisted in widening the old road and bridges to an average width of 30 feet, to render it available as a carriage drive; it was completed previous to the termination of the year, but the final payment could not be made in consequence of a misunderstanding and lawsuit instituted by the contractor against the Clerk of Works.

It received some damage during the typhoon on 13th September.

The road round the Wongneichung Valley, Requisition 17 of 1849, also widened for a similar purpose to the above, was commenced in July and finished for an expenditure of 70*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Amount paid for blasting powder for sundry services, 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, Requisition No. 33 of 1849, completes the expenditure on account of roads for construction, amounting in the whole to 175*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* for the year; but the sum of 318*l.* 6*s.* was disbursed for labour performed under old contracts of the previous year for the Aberdeen and Stanley Road, the payment of which His Excellency was obliged to defer.

Repairs to roads (exclusive of convict labour) only amounted to 9*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, Requisitions 3, 6, 8, and 27.

The convict labour during the year consisted in the construction of—

1st. A pathway from the ice-house to the church and Government offices.

2nd. Sundry works round the Government offices.

3rd. Repairs to roads, and streets, and

4th. Miscellaneous services.

1st. This pathway is on the side of the hill under the Murray Battery, and is entirely in side cutting and filling; the section of the ground exceedingly irregular and steep; in some places a cutting of 25 feet had to be made, and immediately adjoining a hollow to be filled of an equal depth, thus rendering the execution extremely expensive; the weather also being exceedingly dry during a portion of the working period, rendered the consolidation of the material almost impossible, thus several heavy slips occurred after heavy rains; however, the pathway now is completely finished, the embankment to the Queen's-road grassed over, and a stone channel made in two portions which, I hope will preserve it from excessive injury, and prevent any further slips. 3,622 convicts have been employed thereon, whose labour is equivalent to an expenditure of 75*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

2nd. The work at the Government offices consisted in levelling portions of the ground adjoining, sloping the embankment, and making a small pathway to join that previously alluded to from the ice-house, also in assisting to erect the flagstaff, grassing the area, and completing the walks round the buildings; the total amount of men being 7,746, and value of work 161*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

3rd. Occasionally during the execution of the above works, a portion of the gang were employed in general repairs throughout the city, and for the last three months I have kept nearly the whole number at my disposal upon that service; many of the roads and streets had got in very bad repair indeed, the surface in several places having been entirely washed away; this I hope I will in a great measure be enabled to prevent in future, as a considerable quantity of broken stone or metalling has been placed at my disposal, which the prisoners confined to hard labour in the goal have prepared; this I have laid down and rolled, and formed a hard compact surface, which will not be so liable to injury from the excessive rains as the ordinary material with which the roads are constructed; the two combined, however, with a small quantity of sea-sand, make the best coating I have ever seen, and the quickest to consolidate, which is of some consequence here, where there are but few wheel-carriages, and those of light draught. The total length of roads and streets repaired during the year is 10,565 yards, or about $6\frac{1}{6}$ miles; the convicts employed thereon 5,850, equivalent to an expenditure of 121*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Several of the streets, and some damages to the embankments, Queen's-road, West, I have not yet been able to repair; but these I shall easily effect before the change of the monsoon or the rains set in, if I am not obliged to employ the convicts elsewhere on more particular service.

4th. In the repair and construction of rough stone drains, I have employed 455 convicts, equal to 9*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; and in general miscellaneous services 173, amounting to 3*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

I have not had quite so many convicts employed this year as last, the number being 17,846 for the latter, and 18,151 for the former year. The labour performed is equal to 371*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, from which the repairs to tools, &c., should be deducted; and which having cost 23*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, leaves the effective or net value of the whole year's labour 348*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, or 18*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* above the value of the previous year 1848, or 44*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* over that of 1847, with nearly an equal number of men in each of the periods.

Road round the island. The heavy gales of wind during the summer caused considerable damages on portions of the coast-road and causeway from Sukunpu to Aldrich Bay, to the eastward, and near the town of Aberdeen, to the westward. The wooden bridges have suffered also from natural causes, decay and white ants; and more particularly from robberies, of which I have annually been obliged to complain.

I am sorry that I have myself been unable to make a personal inspection of the whole line, as I have been unable to mount a horse for some months; but the Chinese overseer has reported, that although in several places some slips of embankments and cuttings have occurred, the general state of the surface throughout has not been injured very much since my last report, and is in tolerable order, except in the steep parts, the same effects being produced by the excessive rains, as before described as having taken place upon the streets in the city, and of course year after year they will become worse, and more expensive to repair, if it should ever be found necessary to do so, which I must admit I am sorry to say, His Excellency has been unable to effect, even in the slightest degree, since his arrival here, from the want of funds; this has also naturally caused the cessation of other proposed new works and improvements in several parts of the city, and which I alluded to last year. The planting of trees, amongst the number, I much regret, has not been effected, as they serve in so prominent a manner to improve the appearance and healthiness of the colony. The total expenditure on account of roads amounted to 503*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

Buildings.—Aberdeen Police Station.

A small payment was made on account of this building, for stores supplied by the Ordnance Department, amounting to 3*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, under report and estimate No. 6, of 1846.

An expenditure of 58*l.* 10*s.* was made under report and estimate, No. 4, of 1847, for the better ventilation and improvement of the gaols, consequent upon their occupation by a larger number of men than for which it was contemplated when built. Upon the site of the church a small expenditure, amounting to 4*l.* 17*s.*, was made under report and estimate, No. 5, of 1846, in cutting and removing sundry rocks, and to close the account for that service. A lodge at the cemetery was built for the use of the grave-diggers, and cost 46*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

The expenditure upon the church itself amounted to 1,246*l.* 6*s.* 4*d* ; the greater portion of which was for the cast-iron window-frames and eaves-gutters, ordered from England.

The contingent works to buildings under sundry requisitions consisted in the removal of the old Treasury vault, erection of two flagstaves, one at Government House, the other at Government offices, the protection of the Albany Godowns, bamboo blinds for Government offices. Six brick pillars, with Ionic capitals, were placed in the hall of the Supreme Court, for the support of the floor above, which had begun to show symptoms of sagging. Some alterations and additions were made to the magistracy, amounting to 60*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, to render it more available for the increased duties carried on therein in consequence of the establishment of petit sessions, &c.; the whole of the above services amounting to 394*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

Repairs to the public buildings under my charge were effected upon a bungalow intended for servants, &c., the guard-room at Government House, the kitchens at the gaol, post-office out-buildings, police stations at Sukunpu and Stanley, the Government store-rooms, Government offices, bungalow, Hospital-hill, harbour-master's office, Aberdeen police station, three police stations in Victoria, the magistracy gaol, towers, and post-office, the details of which being given in the Blue Book return, I shall merely state the whole amounted to 140*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* In addition to the above, the sum of 21*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* was paid on account of the storm repairs of 1848, Report and Estimate, No. 3 of 1848.

Marine Works.—Construction.

An extension of 59 feet to the pier at the harbour-master's wharf was effected this year, for an expenditure of 154*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Some repairs to the other piers in the city were also rendered necessary, but have not yet been paid for; they were estimated at 16*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Repairs to bridges have only amounted to 3*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, but to the wooden bridges in the valley, I think it extremely desirable that either stone or brick arches should be made thereto (plans of which I have prepared), as I much regret to find both beams and platforms are becoming injured by the weather and dry-rot, decaying in several places. Experience has shown, that when once such defects appear in woodwork so exposed in this climate, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to prevent the spread of the disease, or depend upon the stability of the several parts of the structure.

A stone bridge it is also highly desirible should be placed over the stream in Causeway Bay; the banks being tolerably high, a one-arch elliptic bridge of 30 feet span would carry off the water, and, with a roadway of 20 feet, would be all the public require at present. In widening this road I have much cause to regret that the wooden bridges thereon, four in number, were also added to and repaired under directions of the clerk of works acting for me during my absence. I so frequently alluded to the necessity of dispensing with all wooden bridges, wherever it was practicable, of which he was aware, that such a construction should not have been advised. The road was partly formed by subscription of the inhabitants of the city, and it being much wanted by them for their summer drive, was the cause of the erection in wood instead of stone, which would have occupied a longer period, and thus the road could not have been opened so soon, or the public derive so much benefit as they did during the season.

There is another road I have frequently alluded to, which would be of great advantage, and a great boon to the public if constructed, viz., that from the Albany Godowns to the Wongneichung Valley, to avoid the gap. This, with the roads already constructed, would make a most agreeable and healthful drive during the excessive heat of the summer here

HONG KONG.

Other works of importance, referred to in my last Report, I presume it is unnecessary for me to recommend again, as the same cause which deferred their construction then exists at the present time.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. ST. GEO. CLEVERLY.
Surveyor-General.

The Hon. Maj. W. Caine, Colonial Secretary.

(True copy.)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 2 in No 15.

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

REPORT by the SURVEYOR-GENERAL on the State and Progress of his Department during 1849.

SIR, Surveyor-General's Office, Victoria, 12th March, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report upon the state and progress of this department for the year last passed.

But few new public works of any importance were undertaken during the year; the services upon which we were principally engaged consisted in the completion of some of the old contracts which were delayed for want of funds, and upon roads both in construction and repair; the sum of 503*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* only was expended, the details of which, being fully specified in my Report upon Public Works, it is unnecesssary here to recapitulate.

With regard to buildings or repairs thereto, about the same amount of duty is generally demanded annually, and this service occupies much time and attention, for it frequently happens that although the expenditure for the same is of small amount, and therefore apparently of a trivial nature, it is indispensably necessary that a strict supervision be made of the service performed, or the Chinese workmen will scamp the work and cheat to the utmost of their power; and it is in this respect where I miss the services of a good practical workman, such as are to be frequently found at home, who act in all capacities as general overseers, but who neverthe less have been brought up to some trade; for such services I have always found a carpenter the most efficient person, and if such a one could be attached to the establishment in lieu of the civil engineer and clerk of works, whose situation it is proposed to abolish, much good would result thereby. The only assistant I now have for all out-of-door works is the Chinese overseer, whose services I must admit are extremely useful, as well in the office as on the works; he has had now good training in all sorts of duties, and although he could not himself execute any particular work, he will see that my drawings and instructions are fully attended to. I have much cause to be thankful for the horse allowance granted him, as from the distance between works sometimes carried on simultaneously, he is enabled to visit them much more expeditiously and frequently than hitherto.

The three coolies under his charge also perform similar duties, and attend to the general repair of drains and roads, and whose particular service is to go out during heavy rains, and see that the surface drains act efficiently, or apply the necessary remedies if they do not.

Only one new building was erected during the year, the lodge at the cemetery, the pier at the harbour-master's wharf was finished, and the other services undertaken were of general or miscellaneous character, the whole, however, fully specified as before alluded to.

I beg again to refer to a circumstance alluded to in my last Report, viz., the advantage that I feel confident would accrue to the department, both pecuniarily and otherwise, if a paid blacksmith and carpenter were attached thereto; there is a considerable quantity of material in store, from old buildings pulled down, &c., and as I have 23 buildings under my charge, to repair wooden bridges and convict tools, I am sure I could employ them in several ways, and effect a saving also; besides tools in particular might be repaired directly they require it, instead of waiting until a sufficient number are out of repair to enable me to estimate the sum requisite to put them all in order, and then obtain the necessary sanction from the Governor for the outlay; all this would be avoided, and so large a stock would not be required, and indeed this is becoming more apparent since the prisoners confined to hard labour within the gaol have commenced to break stones for the roads; for if I had a blacksmith, in addition to his other works, he might take charge of their hammers and repair them daily, if need be, and so keep them in much better order than I can possibly do at present.

For work in the interior of the gaol, it would be an advantage if they were employed in making baskets and soft rope, both of which I am obliged to use very much, and occasionally a great deal is expended according to the work upon which the road convicts are engaged; oakum, I imagine, might be obtained at the naval stores, or made from condemned rope, and re-twisted with the common Chinese machine; care would be necessary, however, that none of it was secreted, whereby any of the prisoners might effect their escape, but this could easily be arranged by an efficient gaoler.

The entire working of the convicts on the roads devolved upon myself after the resignation of Mr. Bowden, the road overseer, in May last, as I wished the civil engineer and clerk of works to complete a new survey of the entire town, and in consequence exempted him from other duties; he made preparation for the triangulation and other preliminary services, and had completed some portions of it, but unfortunately he became sick and was unable to give me any data to work from, to enable me to carry on the service where he had terminated, or lay down the survey on paper from his field-notes; I regret very much this circumstance, for so much has been done both public and private since my own original survey in 1843, that a new map is indispensable; if, therefore, circumstances should permit, or I have no particular public works to carry on next winter, I must myself undertake the task again.

I was confined to the office more than usual by lameness, otherwise I might have rendered assistance to the civil engineer in his survey, but unfortunately it was impossible for me to walk or undertake such exercise.

The civil engineer and clerk of works, was invalided on the 30th September, and departed for England on leave for twelve months.

Towards the termination of the year, the works at the church were recommenced for the completion of the tower, fixing the iron window-frames, eaves-gutters, &c.

Mr. Power, the book-keeper, has been fully occupied in executing his several duties; in the preparation of the documents required by the office accounts, returns, and other official service matters, much of which was increased by the voluminous statements affecting lands, and copies thereof demanded by the House of Commons.

In the Registry Office, 85 memorials affecting land were registered, 49 of which were for absolute sale, and 10 surrenders to the Crown, the remainder being of a miscellaneous character; of the above, 27 have been prepared an copied in the office, being for Chinese, with translations attached by the Chinese Secretary.

The reduction that has taken place in the department consists in the road overseer, amounting to 180*l.* per annum.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Chas. St. Geo. Cleverly,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. Major W. Caine, Colonial Secretary.

(True copy.)

W. Caine, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 3 in No. 15.

CENSUS OF HONG KONG.

—	Total Number of Houses.	Total Number of Boats.	Population. Males.	Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	—	Population. Males.	Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
Europeans	379	..	436	115	60	45.	656	Total Europeans	436	115	60	45	656	Troops and their families not included.
Portuguese (Goa and Macao)		..	150	86	50	45	331	Total Goa and Macao Portuguese, Indians, &c.	325	106	65	58	554	
Indians, Malays, &c.		..	175	20	15	13	223							
Chinese in employ of Europeans		..	1,950	150	40	30	2,170							
Chinese residing in City of Victoria	1,255	..	9,098	2,219	883	887	13,087							
Chinese boat population, Victoria harbour	..	544	1,729	627	605	418	3,379	Total Chinese	18,763	4,673	2,672	2,189	28,297	
Chinese residing in villages	1,055	..	3,258	909	480	371	5,018							
Chinese boat population other than Victoria	..	698	2,728	768	664	483	4,643							
Total	2,689	1,242	Grand Total						19,524	4,894	2,797	2,292	29,507	

31st December, 1849.

(True copy.)

W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) C. MAY, Superintendent of Police.

Enclosure 4 in No. 15.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS furnished from each House occupied by Chinese, in the Colony of HONG KONG, stating the Number of Persons resident therein on the night of the 31st December 1849.

NAME OF DISTRICT OR PLACE.	Males.	Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total Population of each place.	Number of Persons who died during preceding 12 months. In the Colony.	Number of Persons who died during preceding 12 months. Out of Colony.	Total Mortality	General nature of Occupation of Inhabitants.
City of Victoria	9,098	2,219	883	887	13,087	13	1	14	Trade.
Sy-yung-poon	161	35	26	21	243	..	..	..	Agriculture.
Shek-tong-tsui	17	3	2	1	23	..	..	..	,,
Cow-ee-wan	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	,,
Pok-foo-lum	23	15	12	14	64	..	..	..	,,
Aberdeen	668	91	57	41	857	1	..	1	Trade connected with fishing.
Heong-kong	77	58	39	34	208	..	..	..	Agriculture.
Stanley and vicinity	732	194	71	53	1,050	10	..	10	Trade connected with fishing.
Tytam	34	20	12	5	71	..	..	..	Fishing.
Wong-ma-kok	7	6	7	2	22	..	..	..	Agriculture.
Tytam-took	32	21	10	10	73	1	..	1	,,
Hok-tsui	23	16	7	11	57	..	..	..	Agriculture and fishing.
Shek-o	133	62	27	25	247	1	..	1	,, ,,
Sai-wan	69	34	20	22	145	2	..	2	Agriculture.
Show-ke-wan and vicinity	320	68	32	18	438	4	1	5	Stone-cutting.
Tsut chet-moy and vicinity	147	39	14	13	213	9	..	9	Stone-cutting and agriculture.
Soo-koan-poo	646	133	77	47	903	3	1	4	Trade.
Wong-nei-choong	163	114	67	54	398	..	..	..	Agriculture.
Total	12,356	3,128	1,363	1,258	18,105	44	3	47	

(True copy.)

(Signed) C. MAY, Superintendent of Police.

Enclosure 5 in No. 15.

RETURN of the Number and Description of CHINESE VESSELS anchored or plying in the Harbours and Bays of HONG KONG, on the 31st December, 1849, specifying the Number of Persons on board.

DESCRIPTION.	Victoria.					Aberdeen.					Stanley.					Saiwan and Show-kee-wan.					Shek-o.		Total.				
	No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Males.	No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children.	
				Males.	Fem.				Males.	Fem.				Males.	Fem.				Males.	Fem.						Males.	Fem.
Sampans*	329	369	386	334	252	327	1,012	455	347	263	76	65	92	58	44	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	740	1,461	933	739	559
Stone-boats	4	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	148	2	4	..	..	..	23	178	2	4	..
Salt-boats	32	590	..	26	..	2	25	..	..	..	4	43	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	658	3	30	..
Fishing-boats	21	64	29	34	22	40	429	76	79	68	116	667	133	167	105	24	73	..	..	8	8	8	209	1,241	238	280	195
Passage-boats	9	70	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	80	1	10	..
Cargo-boats	26	155	37	37	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	155	37	37	43
Fast-boats and hakows	108	348	173	161	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	111	354	173	161	101
Junks	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	..	..	..
Trading-boats	14	63	1	3	..	16	87	4	2	3	39	94	1	..	..	7	20	..	..	..	..	..	76	264	6	5	3
Cooking-boats	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..
Wood-boats	..	..	..	..	..	6	25	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	25	1	1	..
Total	544	1,729	627	605	418	392	1,579	537	431	334	237	879	229	229	149	61	262	2	4	8	8	8	1,242	4,457	1,395	1,269	901

* About 200 Sampans are engaged in Fishing Trade.

(True copy) W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) C. MAY, Superintendent of Police.

Enclosure 6 in No. 15.

RETURN of the Average Number of PRISONERS confined in VICTORIA GAOL during every day of each Month of the Year 1849.

MONTHS.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.	
January	126	1	Chinese died of Hospital Gangrene.	The number of Prisoners is taken from the *daily* Returns of the Gaoler. The Return includes Prisoners for Debt, averaging throughout the year, only three persons daily — one European, one Chinese, and one Indian.
February	121	1	Ditto ditto	
March	115	..		
April	116	..		
May	159	1	Indian died of Dysentery.	
June	163	..		
July	161	2	Chinese died of Consumption and Apoplexy.	
August	152	..		
September	162	..		
October	182	..		
November	154	..		
December	149	1	Chinese died of Dysentery.	
Total Number	1,760	6		

Average Population of the Prison throughout the Year, 147. Total Deaths, 6. Mortality, 4·08 per cent.

(True copy) W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) W. H. MITCHELL, Acting Sheriff.

HONG KONG.

Encl. 7 in No. 15.

Enclosure 7 in No. 15.

RETURN of the MORTALITY amongst the CHINESE, during the Year 1849.

—	Population of each Place.	Died in Colony.	Died out of Colony.	Total.
City of Victoria	..	13	1	14
Dead bodies of Chinese found exposed in Victoria, and buried by Police	13,087	40	..	40
Number of Chinese died in Government Civil Hospital	..	10	..	10
Total in Victoria	..	63	1	64
Aberdeen	857	1	..	1
Stanley and vicinity	1,050	10	..	10
Tytam-took	73	1	..	1
Shek-o	247	2	..	2
Sai-wan	145	2	..	2
Show-ke-wan and vicinity	438	4	1	5
Tsui-che-muy and vicinity	213	9	..	9
Soo-koan-poo	903	3	1	4
Dead bodies of Chinese found exposed in villages, and buried by Police	..	6	..	6
Total in villages	..	38	2	40
Grand Total	..	101	3	104

It is necessary to remark, that no record of deaths has been kept by the Police during the year, and that although only 14 deaths have been specified in the Census returns for Victoria, doubtless many more occurred, as the population is very migratory, and of most who left the Colony and died on the main land, no record or remembrance would be left. The number of dead bodies found exposed, and buried by the Police, is a proof of the friendless state of a great part of the Chinese population, and it is reasonable to presume that all who had the means would, in serious sickness, remove themselves to their native places.

The Returns from the villages may be considered more accurate, as the inhabitants are more settled.

(Signed) C. MAY, Superintendent of Police.

(True copy).

W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 8 in No. 15.

Enclosure 8 in No. 15.

REPORT of the COLONIAL SURGEON on the Diseases and Climate of Hong Kong, 1849.

ANY one who will stop to reflect will, I think, readily admit that in collecting information from statistics involving small numbers, the inquiry is pursued under every circumstance of disadvantage, which can only be corrected by extending it over a series of years.

In a population so limited as that of Hong Kong, it is impossible to draw any accurate inference touching the relative proportion of death to life, or of disease to health, from the computations of one or two years. If a certain peculiarity is found to be repeated for several years, and to bear a certain and uniform relation to fixed numbers, or if the same peculiarity be in excess one year and the reverse the next, yet, should it establish a uniform average for several years, it can hereafter be predicted to be a property of the numbers in question. Even in a population like that of London, it would be rashness to determine that a certain number of casualties, for example, of a given kind, were peculiar to the pursuits and habits of the people, because a fixed relative number of them to the population were computed in one year. A faithful statistical record of such events having now been taken for a series of years, it can be predicted, as an undeniable peculiarity of that population, that it is liable to a certain number of defined casualties. An isolated statistical fact is like a stone hewn ready for the builder—it has no obviously defined purpose until it occupies its place in the superstructure it is destined for. Accumulated and well-collated statistics faithfully reveal the social, the political, and sanitary condition of a people. No statistical records are absolutely correct in numbers, yet they are always the nearest possible approximation to truth. He who has never reflected on the subject can have no conception of their vast utility, or the wide range of their influence. They warn us from concealed dangers, and suggest remedies for evils that have worked their ills in secret; they uproot erroneous conceptions of the mind, that guide us to destruction, and they enable us to walk through life in the broad daylight of truth. The Registrar-General, instructed by the information in his office, has been able to point an unerring hand to the sources of the late pestilence in England, "by which we have lost in all Britain more lives than we have lost in battle since the days of Marlborough;" and he is as certain of the power of eradicating and preventing this scourge, by purifying the sewers and cesspools, as that the disease hydrophobia has, by police regulations, "become a permanent blank in London nosology." By the same means, he indicated that between 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants of Liverpool lived in noisome dens called cellars, elaborating pestilence, and practising every vice. In 1849, 4,700 cellars

were cleared of 20,000 inhabitants, under the superintendence of Dr. Duncan, the medical officer of health. The last epidemic preceding the clearance carried off 500 of these people; while the "cholera, which broke out during the time the forced change in residence was in progress, slew the comparatively small number of 94."

Vague conjectures deduced from immediate impressions on the mind, and the fruit of startling occurrences, receive too often more credence than statements suggested by a careful examination of facts. Some sudden death, or the rapid succession of deaths in a small community, where every event is patent, creates impressions of insalubriousness, which the best digested and most striking record of opposing facts fails to eradicate; while a few instances of longevity are, by the same vague rule, pointed to as evidences of local and sanitary perfection. The truths that come out of a statistical inquiry show the apparent evidences of evil to be but a rapid and temporary succession of generally unfrequent events; and of the good, a paradoxical and almost invariable contradiction of themselves. It is found—as if there were a special compensating tendency in nature in this respect—that the most striking instances of longevity occur in communities in which the average duration of life is the shortest.

The following Tables afford the Colonial Surgeon's statistics of disease and death in Hong Kong for the year 1849.

TABLE No. 1.—A monthly numerical Abstract of Disease and Death in the Police of Hong Kong in 1849.

Months.	Europeans.		Indians and Chinese.		Total of Sick.	Total of Deaths.
	Number of Sick.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Sick.	Number of Deaths.		
January	2	..	13	..	15	..
February	1	..	21	..	22	..
March	4	..	11	..	15	..
April	5	..	4	..	9	..
May	11	1	9	1	20	2
June	9	..	8	..	17	..
July	10	..	10	..	20	..
August	6	3	8	..	14	3
September	5	2	2	1	7	3
October	3	..	6	..	9	..
November	3	..	10	1	13	1
December	2	..	7	..	9	..

Total number of Deaths:—

Indians	3
Europeans	6
	9

The foregoing Table exhibits every quarter as presenting throughout the year a pretty uniform rate of sickness, the last being numerically the most exempt.

In January the prevailing diseases were intermittent fever, common catarrh, and acute rheumatism.

In February the character of disease was very variable, yet intermittent fever prevailed; it was of a very mild type, and very amenable to treatment.

In March and April there was a considerable abatement in the number of cases of fever; and diseases were again very mixed in character. In the former month the records of the civil hospital account for three deaths amongst Chinese found destitute in the streets.

In May there was a slight recurrence of intermittent fever, and a few cases of continued fever occurred; both of a very mild and curable type. There were in this month two deaths; one from empyema, and the other from peritonitis; both policemen.

In June intermittent fevers again prevailed. There was one case of small-pox, and dysentery began to show itself.

In July remittent fevers prevailed; there were also cases of acute hepatitis and splenitis, showing the commencement of visceral diseases destined to terminate their career in dysentery.

The month of August was remarkable for the number of cases of dysentery, from which there were three deaths; in every instance the victims of this disease had previously suffered from, and been under treatment for, either remittent or intermittent fever.

In September remittent fever was the prevailing disease. In this month one European died of delirium tremens, and an Indian and European of dysentery.

In October acute rheumatism, remittent fever, and dysentery prevailed.

In November and December remittent fever, dysentery, and common catarrh were the diseases of the most frequent occurrence. At this time every form of disease began to abate in the severity of its character, and fresh cases became less numerous. One Indian policeman, under treatment during October, died of valvular disease of the heart in November.

HONG KONG.

TABLE No. 2.—A Record of the Diseases treated in the Government Civil Hospital in 1849.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Abscess	1	..	Brought forward	140	13
Anasarca	6	..	Hepatitis	2	..
Burns	2	..	Hœmoptysis	1	..
Bladder, inflammation of	1	..	Hæmorrhoids	2	..
Cases not enumerated	4	3	Hernia, humorous	1	..
Constipation	2	..	Heart, disease of	1	1
Contusion	1	..	Iritis	1	..
Catarrh	6	..	Mesenteric disease	1	..
Delirium tremens	4	1	Paralysis	1	..
Diarrhœa	6	..	Phthisis	1	1
Dislocation of hip	1	..	Ptyalism	1	..
Dysentery, acute	18	7	Peritonitis	3	2
Epilepsy	1	1	Rheumatism, acute	11	..
Œdema	2	..	Scorbutus	2	..
Empyema	1	1	Scrofula	1	..
Fever, continued	5	..	Splenitis	2	1
,, intermittent	20	..	Syphilis, primary	7	..
,, remittent	51	..	Small-pox	2	..
Gastritis	3	..	Ulcers	4	..
Gonorrhœa	4	..	Wounds	10	..
Gout	1	..	Suicide attempted by cutting the throat	1	..
Carried forward	140	13	Total	195	18

Per centage of deaths to cases, 9·23.

The persons admitted into the civil hospital are chiefly policemen, but there are also included officers of the Supreme Court, the gaol, and the servants of the harbour-master, besides cases of destitution found by the police, and persons wounded in affrays.

Amongst the diseases, fevers of various types, and of these the remittent is the chief, and dysentery are the most numerous.

In every instance the malignant fever which has appeared in this colony has been described to be of the remittent form, and certainly it is the prevailing disorder. During the last year it was mild in its character, of short duration, and very amenable to treatment. Dysentery presents a peculiar aspect in this climate, and is very different from the disease described generally by eastern medical writers. It is certainly engendered in many instances by malaria. It is of all diseases in China the most intractable; it will not bear the severe antiphlogistic and mercurial system of treatment pursued in India. It is most insidious in its progress, giving rise to no prominent or distressing symptom, except the frequent tenesmus. Digestion, sleep, and mental vigour are in most cases unimpaired, while the disease treacherously advances, consuming imperceptibly the body and strength. Abscess of the liver, or sphacelus of the intestines, are its last, almost unperceived, and fatal symptoms. In Her Majesty's navy stationed here the disease has not been so common as usual, yet it evinced greater intensity than it ordinarily assumes in Hong Kong. My friend Dr. Harland, in writing to me of his experience in the merchant seamen's hospital, speaks of dysentery as follows:—" It has been very prevalent during the last year, and unusually difficult to cure. Out of 48 cases, acute and chronic, there were 17 deaths, and to these must be added five other fatal cases of dysentery supervening on other diseases; so that the deaths from dysentery alone have exceeded one-half the whole number of deaths during the year." In the 95th Regiment, the number of deaths from this disease was 10, but the large number of 94 deaths is stated to have arisen from intermittent fever, and it may be reasonably suspected that some of these were complicated with dysentery.

Rheumatism stands next in the record of the most frequent diseases. Although less fatal, it is hardly less intractable than dysentery. In most of the cases which have come under my observation I could trace their early origin to venereal taint. The vicissitudes of this climate favour the development and progress of the disease, and it is rarely eradicated without the influence of a decided and prolonged change of climate. In the squadron stationed in this harbour it has proved a distressing and unmanageable disease. In the seamen's hospital those of rheumatism were 14·35 per cent. of all the cases treated.

The foregoing record does not indicate accurately the number of venereal cases. Many patients suffering from other diseases, and admitted into hospital on account of the latter, were also suffering from venereal disease. It presents itself in this place in a form of peculiar virulence and malignity, such as, I believe, is rarely witnessed. It is difficult to account for its uncommon severity; it may be that it accumulates intensity from its prolonged and undisturbed existence in the unhappy creatures who are the sources of it. All purely contagious diseases seem to change their peculiar characteristics in transmission from the Chinese and Malay race to the European. This is the case with the cow-pox, the small-pox, and the itch, which acquire in their transmission distinct and peculiar characteristics, and much intensity. I have been so convinced of this fact that I have long since used in vaccination the virus I have obtained from

England. The following remarks of Dr. Harland will show the prevalence of venereal disease amongst the merchant seamen :—" Venereal diseases," he says, " including syphilis, gonorrhœa, strictures, and rheumatism, are 23·28 per cent. of all the cases admitted. This number, however, does not include those cases which have occurred in patients admitted under other more serious diseases, and I feel sure that I am speaking within bounds when I say that at least one-half of all the cases admitted apply for treatment of some form or other of venereal, chiefly gonorrhœa and stricture." In the flag ship " Hastings," in a crew of 600 men, upwards of 100 cases occurred. Many of the most active sailors of the squadron, who contracted primary affections here last winter, were invalided in the course of the summer and autumn, in consequence of secondary symptoms having supervened. The other diseases enumerated require no special notice.

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Number of Policemen, their Wives and Children, actually Sick in 1849, the Number of Deaths, and Proportion of Deaths to Sickness.

The Number of Police, &c., Sick.			The Number of Women and Children Sick.	Total Number of Persons Sick.	Total Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Persons Sick.
Europeans.	Indians.	Chinese.				
						per Cent.
61	109	..	1	171	9	5·26

In this and the succeeding table the gaol-guard are this year, as formerly, included in the number of the policemen.

TABLE No. 4.—Showing the Fixed Number of Policemen, their Wives and Children, the Number of Deaths, and the Proportion of Deaths to Strength.

Average Number of Police Employed.			Women and Children.	Total Number of Persons.	Total Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.
Europeans.	Indians.	Chinese.				
						per Cent.
30	96	24	16	166	9	5·42

In comparing the two preceding tables, it will be observed that the cases of sickness exceeded the strength. This is to be accounted for in two ways: first, the same individuals will at different times come under treatment for different diseases, and thus each man may represent more than one case of sickness; secondly, the police force is liable to frequent changes, so much so that, were all the individuals reckoned who have been in the service, the averages above would be struck against nearly double the strength.

When the class of persons who compose the police are considered, their habits, and the exposed nature of their duties, the above table shows a most gratifying result. The average mortality in the city of Liverpool is only a fraction below the above numbers.

TABLE No. 5.—Exhibiting the Comparative Amount of Sickness and Death in each Month, amongst the Police in the several Months of 1847, 1848, and 1849.

Month.	Number of Cases of Sickness and Deaths.					
	1847		1848		1849	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.
January	47	1	32	2	15	..
February	46	..	47	1	22	..
March	31	..	55	..	15	..
April	22	..	42	..	9	..
May	38	..	56	..	20	2
June	35	1	63	..	17	..
July	46	..	78	5	20	..
August	36	1	77	19	14	3
September	40	..	71	3	7	3
October	26	..	57	1	9	..
November	37	2	36	1	13	1
December	57	1	36	2	9	..
Total . . .	461	6	650	34	170	9

The preceding table would have shown a striking resemblance in numbers betwixt 1847 and 1849, if the figures relating to "cases" in the former year had been correct. Cases prolonged from month to month are repeated in the reckoning of each month in 1847, whilst in 1848 and 1849 the admissions alone are in the calculations of each month.

HONG KONG.

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Average Strength of Police in 1847, 1848, and 1849, and the Proportion of Deaths to Strength.

Average Strength per annum.	Average Deaths per annum.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength per annum.
		per Cent.
178	14·66	7·90

The great mortality of 1848, occasioned by the shipwreck of 21 policemen in the typhoon has very much enlarged the general average for the three years.

TABLE No. 7.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in the Victoria Gaol during the Year 1849, the Number of Sick and Deaths, and the proportion of Sick and Mortality to Strength.

Prisoners in Gaol during Year.	Cases of Sickness.	Deaths.	Proportion of Sick to Strength.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.
				per Cent.
1,252	134	6	10·70	0·48

The statistics of the gaol will always afford a striking difference between the strength and the deaths. The numbers in the first column show the gross number of persons in gaol in the year. They include those who are remanded as well as those who are committed for trial and convicted. A remand very often entails an imprisonment of only 12 or 24 hours.

The committals and convictions during the last year, were 1,084; taking this number as the basis of the annual population of the prison, the result will be as follows:—

Strength	1,084
Proportion of sickness to strength . .	12·36 per cent.
Proportion of deaths	0·55 „

There can exist no doubt that the prisoners in Victoria Gaol are remarkably exempt from disease. For many years "hospital gangrene" was a troublesome and fatal disorder in the prison. Two prisoners died from this cause in the early part of the year, but inasmuch as I regard them to be cases appertaining to the previous year, I may safely say, that during the last year not a single case has occurred, and I attribute its eradication to the sanitary precautions which have been taken, with a special view to its prevention.

TABLE No. 8.—Showing the Number and Proportion of Cases of Sickness and Deaths to all those Employed by Government, including Prisoners, in 1849.

	Total Number of Persons.	Total Number of Cases of Sickness.	Total Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.
				per Cent.
Civil officers of Government.	55	18	..	..
Police, &c.	166	171	9	..
Prisoners	1,252	134	6	..
	1,473	323	15	1·02

TABLE No. 9.—Showing the comparative Sickness and Mortality for the last Five Years amongst Persons employed by Government, including Prisoners in Gaol.

Year.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Sickness to Strength.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.
				Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1845	775	501	27	64·64	3·48
1846	847	655	28	77·33	3·3
1847	833	280	20	33·61	2·4
1848	1,333	418	46	31·35	3·4
1849	1,473	323	15	21·93	1·02
..	5,261	2,177	136	..	..

TABLE No. 10.—Showing the Average Rate of Sickness and Mortality for the period of the last Five Years amongst persons employed by Government, including Prisoners.

Average Number of Persons employed per Annum.	Average Number of Cases of Sickness per Annum.	Average Number of Deaths per Annum.	Average Proportion of Number of Cases of Sickness to Strength per Annum.	Average Proportion of Deaths to Strength per Annum.
			Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1052·2	435	27·2	45·77	2·72

TABLE No. 11.—Showing the fixed European Population in Hong Kong during the Year 1849, and the Proportion of Deaths.

Number of Europeans, including Women and Children.	Number of Deaths, including Women and Children.	Proportion of Deaths.
		Per Cent.
987	64	6·48

N.B.—Military and Naval Forces not included in this Table.

TABLE No. 12.—Showing the entire Population of Hong Kong, and Proportion of Deaths in 1847, 1848, and 1849 respectively.

Year.	Entire Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.
			Per Cent.
1847	23,872	282	1·18
1848	21,514	384	1·78
1849	29,507	192	0·65

The Census, from which the statistics as exhibited in the preceding table (No. 12) have been deduced, was taken under the supervision of Mr. May, the Superintendent of Police. No method could have been adopted more calculated to ensure accuracy than the one resorted to by him, and there is no doubt that it has produced a result which is the nearest attainable approximation to truth.

Mr. May himself allows for inaccuracies arising out of the unsuitable period at which his inquiries were made, many persons being then absent from the colony to celebrate the New Year.

The population of this city is every day affected by immigration, and although the adventurous and unknown strangers who visit the colony for a short time will swell the numbers of the living, they contribute nothing to the records of the dead; nor is it possible to obtain any account of their destinies.

The Chinese hold very solemn superstitions relating to death. Their bodily relics are the property of their surviving friends, with whom it is a religious obligation to preserve and deposit them within the precincts of their feudal birthplace; consequently, with every man who is not indigenous to this island, the first care in the event of sickness is to depart to his own country, that his ashes may in case of death be deposited there. Many instances of this kind must annually occur amongst persons who are unknown to their survivors here. Notwithstanding this source of error in the returns of general mortality, which will constitute a certain and invariable average, the proportion of dead to the living will in comparison with other years, if the calculation of population be corrected (for there is reason to believe that it has not been less for the preceding two years than it is estimated for the last), bear the same relative per centage as it does in the various sections of the population, and thus, uniformly with the rest, show a gratifying diminution in the number of deaths for the last year.

It may be said of some of the foregoing tables and calculations, that they are not strictly correct, and this remark applies especially, and perhaps alone, to the calculations embracing the entire population. Precisely the same causes of inaccuracy have existed in the two previous years, and there can be no doubt that they will always possess an average and uniform proportion to the truth. This fact, indeed, is made apparent by a comparison with the sectional statistics, which are known to be accurate.

What inference then is to be drawn from the whole? We learn that, in reference to every class of persons, the last year has been remarkable for its exemption from endemic diseases, and for a low scale of mortality. It is a most gratifying discovery to make, yet it may be the cause of lulling us into a sense of faithless security, and of concealing from us the dangers which surround us. They are dormant, but not destroyed. The sources of malaria and pestilence are hardly fewer now than they were two years ago. There exist now, as heretofore, sinks of decomposition and laboratories of poisonous gases, but the atmospherical agencies for bringing them into dangerous affinities have been wanting. It is well to consider this fact, and to believe it, viz., that the atmospherical influences are beyond our control, but we can abate the evil of animal and vegetable decomposition. Is it wise to wait for the warning voice of a desolating epidemic, when we know in our security what it can only teach us in the helpless and despairing times of our peril?

HONG KONG.

The science of chemistry has revealed to us the beautiful and dependent link that unites the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Obedience to the reciprocating laws of animal and vegetable life involves no abstruse submission to chemical science; it is effected in the exercise of our refinements. Every man who plants and nurtures a tree or shrub, nurtures his own existence; he is unconsciously acting in obedience to the sanitary laws of nature: he is, in the exercise of a simple and refined pleasure, creating a safe vent for the noxious residue of his own respiration, and the source of a life-invigorating gas. It is much to be regretted that the Government, in apportioning the building sites in Victoria, did not encourage and enforce the formation of gardens. There are many waste slopes and corners lying contiguous to buildings which have been expensive in their construction, that it would be well to plant and adorn, rather than to sell them for purposes which may render the neighbouring houses uninhabitable.

When an epidemic occurs, we are too apt to look for the source of it on the spot where the disease has reigned and there to apply our remedies. We overlook the fact that it may have originated from general and distant causes. It may be asserted as an axiom that the habits and houses of the poor are generally the sources of malaria. If this be true of any community, it is so of the humbler and native community of Hong Kong. In the quarters of their abodes, the houses are small, ill-ventilated, undrained, and thickly congregated. They are deficient in all the appliances of cleanliness. The social habits of the people, which it is difficult to control, add intensity to the external evils of their position. Though they had the Cloacæ of Rome to receive their filth, they would retain more than they reject. They, however, use water freely, and were the localities of their abode efficiently drained, this indiscriminate habit would be in many respects a safeguard. Fresh water, however, although abundant in the island, is a scarce and expensive luxury with the people. It is brought from a distance, and in dry weather obtained with difficulty, at an undue expense either of money or labour, and, I regret to add, from objectionable sources, such as the public drains, or stagnant receptacles of rain water. A few public wells or fountains would be easily constructed, and tend greatly to the comfort, cleanliness, and salubrity of the city.

The large drains which convey the torrents from the mountains to the sea, and serve also for reservoirs of filth, are open in the upper parts of the city. In consequence of their excessive declivity, the air, at a short distance from these openings, becomes so foul that it will not support combustion, an evidence of its deleterious qualities. As these drains empty themselves into the sea below high-water mark, the tide rises into them, and forces the foul air through the upper openings. Every person who lives in the vicinity of these vents can testify to the practical truth of this assertion, from the disgusting odours which emanate at different periods of the day from the drains. The surrounding air thus becomes contaminated, and requires only the synthetical agency of electricity to elaborate it into a wide-spreading and deadly poison. This evil can be remedied by covering the drains beyond the sphere of habitation. It is a misfortune beyond the reach of any practical remedy, that the drains empty themselves into the "slack water" of a tidal basin, by which their refuse is slowly and imperfectly carried away.

The topography of Victoria affords no greater sources of malaria than those which ought to be the fountains of health—the public markets. They are wanting in every conceivable requisite of fitness, position, cleanliness, construction, and internal regulation and discipline. The climate especially demands the reverse of all this. I observed early one morning, in one of the markets, persons in an advanced stage of disease lying over the principal butcher's stall. No consideration of "vested rights," or of those hundred other personal objections to public improvements, should retain the present markets a day beyond the powers of the promptest decision and action. The recent multiplication of markets has been a multiplication of evils. They are the centres of filth and its congenial companion vice.

It has been shown that the various and too common forms of venereal disease are peculiar. They are indeed too often the foundation of the worst diseases of the colony. Their social influence is obviously most hurtful, and it is most worthy of consideration whether some public remedial measures and system of inspection could not be devised to mitigate the evil.

Lastly, it may be remarked that the experience of every year, and the truths which accumulated facts elicit, convince me that the sanitary peculiarities of the climate of Hong Kong have been misunderstood, and its evils excessively exaggerated, and that the latter are not entirely beyond the reach of a remedy.

(Signed) WILLIAM MORRISON,
Colonial Surgeon.

March 25, 1850.

(True Copy.) (Signed) W. CAINE,
Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 9 in No. 15.

Enclosure 9 in No. 15.

REPORT on the Three Chinese Schools receiving Government Aid.

Victoria, Hong Kong, March 8, 1850.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of this date, requesting to be furnished with a report for the last year of the three Chinese schools receiving Government assistance, we have the honour to say:

The schools have been visited as heretofore; that at Victoria, regularly, the others as opportunity offered.

The total number of scholars now under instruction is 114; 71 of these being at Victoria, 17 at Stanley, and 26 at Aberdeen. The changes in the scholars have been as follows:—

Number of scholars at the close of the Chinese year ending 1849 .	93
Number of the same scholars remaining in the schools at the close of the Chinese year ending 1850	62
Changes	31
Additions	21
Total . .	114

At the beginning of the present month, the teacher of the Stanley school having voluntarily resigned, we were enabled to appoint for that place a Christian teacher, highly recommended, who, it is hoped, may be able to conduct the school on principles somewhat sounder than those upon which his predecessors acted. The teachers of the other schools remain the same as before; they are those whom we found at first engaged in education, whom the inhabitants had themselves selected before the Government grant was made, and whom it was considered undesirable to remove. Under these circumstances, all the three teachers up to the present month having been Confucians, no interference in the system of instruction has been attempted, and hearing a few of the boys read, or seeing them write out of their own school-books, and asking them a few simple questions on the occasion of our visits, constitute all the supervision which we have been able to give. Mr. Stanton has occasionally distributed Christian books for their voluntary reading. The progress made by the scholars has, we believe, been equal to that in Chinese schools of the same class generally.

We beg again to record our conviction that the establishment of schools for the education of the Chinese population, and the exhibition otherwise of a desire to provide for their educational wants, to which they themselves justly attach so great an importance, are most effectual means to conciliate the native inhabitants, and to render our Government popular among them.

The villagers of Wongneichoong have requested that a school similar to that at Victoria may be opened in their neighbourhood, as there are a number of children there growing up without any education whatever, the parents being too poor to make it worth a schoolmaster's while to take up his residence among them. The village is in a very impoverished condition, owing to the land, by the cultivation of which the inhabitants subsisted, having been converted into a race-course, the money paid as compensation for this loss having been long ago expended. We beg to recommend their petition to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Governor, that the small monthly sum, ten dollars, required for the establishment of a school, may, if expedient, be granted.

We have, &c.,

(True copy.)
W. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) C. B. Hillier,
V. J. Stanton,
Committee for superintending Chinese Schools.

Enclosure 10 in No. 15.

Memorandum of the Number and Cargoes of Chinese Junks which have visited the Port of Victoria during the Year 1849.

Victoria, Hong Kong, Chinese Secretary's Office,
14th March, 1850.

The particulars of the following memorandum upon the junk trade at Victoria, are taken in part from notes drawn up monthly by Mr. Gutzlaff, Chinese Secretary, from the 1st January to the 31st August last. The matter of these was collected by a Chinese messenger of this office, a native of an eastern district of the Kwangtung or Canton province, and consequently the fittest person to obtain the information required from the junkmen, most of whom, it will be seen, are from the same neighbourhood as himself. He has been in the habit of making a daily report of the junks or boats which arrive here, and of the nature of their cargoes; and this, since the departure of Mr. Gutzlaff in September, has been entered each day in a journal-sheet, which has furnished the data for such parts of this memorandum as are not derived from Mr. Gutzlaff's notes.

The Chinese Secretary's Office possesses no means of ascertaining what number of junks put into Stanley, Aberdeen—where there are always several lying—or any harbour of this colony except Victoria; or of finding out what may be the value or amount of the native cargoes brought by junks to Victoria; or what portion of such cargoes may be there sold; or what goods thence exported in native vessels.

These were divided by Mr. Gutzlaff into 4 classes:—1. Fast boats; 2. Marine; 3. Salt; 4. Stone boats.

1. Fast boats:—This term does not appear to mean such boats as are commonly known by this designation, viz., those employed by passengers between Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton, but those which bring supplies to the colonial markets.

Their number in January and February is stated to have been considerable. In March and

HONG KONG.

April the excitement prevailing at Canton and in its vicinity, regarding the question of our entry into the city, affected their trade, which, however, revived as soon as the agitation subsided, and continued brisk until the end of June, when, without any apparent reason, it declined once more. In August it was again good, although piracy was then at its height.

In the daily report of the last four months of the year, no notice has been taken of the fast boat trade.

2. Marine junks:—There is no record of the numbers of these that visited this port between the 1st January and the 30th April; but from the 1st May to the 31st December, 1849, besides the craft exclusively engaged in the salt trade, or the carriage of stone, 596 junks of various sizes touched or discharged and took in cargoes at Victoria from Tien-tsin, Shan-tung, Shang-hae, Fuh-kien, Formosa, Hae-nan, Tonquin, Siam, and the east and west coasts of the province of Kwang-tung, by far the larger number coming from the districts next eastward of that opposite to which the Island of Hong Kong is situated.

The only arrivals worthy of note as the first of their kind are those of a rice junk from Formosa, in April, and of three Tonquin vessels owned and manned by Chinese, in June.

The details of the marine trade, as far as this office is informed, are as follow:—

In January and February Mr. Gutzlaff's notes state that the marine junks did good business.

In March and April few came here to trade, but several passed towards Hae-nan for sugar, and one brought a cargo of rice from Formosa, the first imported thence.

In May some 90 junks brought provisions and sundries, rice and alum, from Kwang-tung East; two, from Kwang-tung West, brought rice for Hong Kong, and sugar and oil-cake for the northern ports; 30 from Fuh-kien passed south for sugar and oil.

In June 80 junks from the East Coast, some of them bound to Canton, brought in live stock, rice, crockery, flour, oil-cakes, salt, and melasses. Some took away opium and manufactures. Eleven junks from Fuh-kien brought rice and crockery, taking opium, manufactures, and saltpetre; three from Hae-nan brought cocoa-nuts and dye-bark; three from Tonquin passed through with coarse cotton goods and dye-roots; one large junk from Canton, and one from Singapore, bound for Tien-tsin.

In July 30 from the east of the province brought rice, live-stock, and sundries; 10 from Fuh-kien alum and sundries; two from Hae-nan cocoa-nuts and provisions; three from Ting-hae (whether the chief town of Chusan, or, as is most likely, some place on the coast, does not appear), which took hence calico, opium, and sundries; eight from Singapore passed north with sugar, and two from that port, of a large size, with Straits' produce for Tien-tsin. These made purchases here.

In August 49 junks from the East Coast brought in live stock, oil, sugar, and salt; eight from Fuh-kien salt, alum, and tea; eight from Hae-nan mats, cocoa-nuts, and dye-bark.

Mr. Gutzlaff's note here remarks that piracy was depressing the trade.

In September 72 junks from the East Coast, 16 from Fuk-kien, outward and homeward bound; two from Hae-nan, and one from Siam, in all 91 vessels, of which some brought salt and mixed cargoes, and the majority, according to the locality from which they came, live-stock, sugar, sweetmeats, nutmegs, pepper, peas, beans, wheat, cocoa-nuts, potato-flour, drugs, dye-woods, bark, rattans, firewood, coarse paper, and crockery ware.

7 were bound to Shang-hae.
2 to Fuh-kien.
1 to Kwang-tung East.
1 to Tien-tsin.
1 to Hae-nan, and
25 to Canton.

In October 92 junks arrived, viz.: 71 from Kwangtung East; 15 from Fuh-kien; 1 from Tien-tsin; two from Shang-hae. The three last bound to Canton. In addition to the articles of freight brought by the September junks, these carried alum, dried fish, vegetables, and fruit, and the Shang-hae boats cotton and nankin.

In November 98 junks brought cargoes similar to the above, as well as coal, sulphur, charcoal, tobacco-leaf, and Chinese wine. Of coal one entire cargo was on its way from Kwang-tung East to the city, and two part cargoes came from Fuh-kien and Formosa, from which last place came likewise the sulphur. The tobacco was from Na-moa East for the city, and the wine from Tien-tsin for the same market. Their numbers and distribution were as follow:—

From or for—

Shang-tung . 1 with cotton.
Tien-tsin . . 1 with cotton,
Shang-hae . . 2.
Fuh-kien . . 21, including 1 with rice from Amoy.
Formosa . . 1, and all the rest
Kwang-tung East.

In December there came but 56 in all: from

Tien-tsin . . 1 with peas and dried fruits for Canton;
Fuh-kien . . 14, including 1 from Fuh-chow, with peas, rice, bricks, and cotton;
Formosa . . 1 with coal and sulphur;
Kwang-tung West . 1 with bricks and alum;

All the rest from Kwang-tung East.

The following table will show what numbers of marine junks have entered the Port of Victoria during the eight latter months of the year 1849. No sufficient reason can be assigned for their increase or decrease during particular months. In

	Junks.		Junks.
May there arrived . .	122	October there arrived . .	92
June ,, . .	99	November ,, . .	98
July ,, . .	55	December ,, . .	56
August ,, . .	65		
September ,, . .	91	Total . .	578

3. Salt junks:—The imports and sales of salt, and the exports of stone, are ascertained from monthly returns sent in by the chief monopolists of these two branches of trade. At the commencement of the year there was a very large quantity of salt in hand, The imports amounted to 335,350 piculs, in 334 junks, the sales to 342,850 piculs, a surplus of 1,050 remaining unsold.

——	Junks.	Salt.	
		Imported.	Sold.
1849.		Piculs.	Piculs.
January . . .	49	42,350	46,000
February . .	37	23,100	30,000
March . . .	30	22,950	27,050
April . . .	28	22,200	26,600
May	38	29,700	29,300
June. . . .	21	15,000	13,500
July	18	17,000	6,000
August . . .	10	4,300	3,500
September . .	29	22,600	24,000
October . . .	61	45,800	45,000
November . .	59	47,350	48,900
December . .	54	42,950	43,000
Total . .	334	335,350	342,850

4. Stone boats:—Stone was carried from the quarries of the colony in 482 boats, viz., in

	Junks.		Junks.
January . .	30	August . .	30
February . .	30	September . .	20
March . .	60	October . .	60
April . . .	32	November . .	60
May	65	December . .	30
June	35		
July	30	Total .	482

It is much to be doubted that these last carry away anything but the stone slabs with which they are freighted.

Mr. Gutzlaff's Annual Report for 1848 gives 777 as their total, while there have been this year but 482.

The salt boats are large, well manned, and the property of people of some capital; it is consequently probable that they export both opium and manufactured goods. In 1848 the highest number that arrived here in any one month was 52, the lowest 31. There have been here in 1849 as many as 61 in a month, but in August there were as few as 10. At this time piracy, it will be remembered, was a general cause of alarm. The quantities imported have however increased. Mr. Gutzlaff records 297,050 piculs as the total imported in 1848 in 524 junks, the largest quantity in any one month being 41,150 piculs. In 1849, although there were but 334 junks, they imported 335,350 piculs, and in November the amount was as much as 47,350.

The marine trade of 1848 is stated in the same report to have averaged 80 junks a month. In 1849, as has been admitted, there are no records for the first four months, but in the succeeding eight, 578 gives an average of 72, and the agitation of the Canton question in the earlier part of the year, and the piracy, in a great measure suppressed in the autumn, may be deemed to have somewhat affected the commerce of such craft.

As compared with 1848, the junk trade of 1849 was as follows:—

Junks and Cargoes.	1848	1849	Increase.	Decrease.
Marine: average per mens.	80	72	..	8
Salt Junks	524	334	..	190
Imported, piculs, salt . .	297,050	335,350	38,300	..
Most in one month . .	41,150	47,350	6,200	..
Stone junks	777	482	..	295

(Signed) T. Wade, Assistant Chinese Secretary.

(True copy.)

W. Caine, Colonial Secretary.

HONG KONG.

Encl. 11 in No. 15.

Enclosure 11 in No. 15.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Total Number of Persons apprehended in the Years 1848 and 1849.

Year.	Total Apprehended.	Result before Magistrate.			Result of Committals for Trial.			
		Discharged	Summarily Convicted.	Committed for Trial.	Tried and Convicted.	Tried and Acquitted.	Discharged by Proclamation, or Charge being abandoned.	Remaining Untried.
1848	1,456	491	798	167	41	69	57	..
1849	2,030	686	1,183	161*	73	49	33	6
Increase in 1849 .	574	195	385	..	32	..	..	6
Decrease in 1849	..	..	..	6	..	20	24	..

* Of the 161 persons committed for trial during 1849, 18 were disposed of during the February Sessions, 1850.

Victoria, Hong Kong, 9th March, 1850.

(Signed) CHARLES MAY, Superintendent of Police.

(True copy)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 12 in No. 15.

Enclosure 12 in No. 15.

RETURN of Criminal Cases that have been Tried in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, from the 15th of February to the 15th of December 1849, inclusive.

Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Crime.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Sentence.					Remarks.			
					Death.	Death Recorded.	Transportation.	Hard Labour over one Year.	Hard Labour, one Year and under.	Charge Abandoned.		Postponed.	
										No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.
1	1	Assault with intent to rob.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	Assault, being armed, with intent to rob.	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Attempting to commit a felony.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	3	Breaking and stealing in a shop.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	Burglary and larceny .	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	6	Burglary and stabbing .	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	Child-stealing . . .	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	False imprisonment . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
5	13	Larceny	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
1	12	Manslaughter	12	9	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	Receiving stolen goods .	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
3	3	Robbery	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
4	7	Robbery with violence .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..
7	10	Robbery with arms . .	6	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Stealing from the person .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	Stealing in a dwelling-house	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
2	2	Uttering a forged order .	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
43	77	Total	37	32	..	1	12	18	6	6	8	..	..

N.B.—No cases were postponed from the December Sessions 1849.

(Signed) ROB. DUNDAS CAY, Registrar.

(True copy.)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 13 in No. 15.

RETURN of CRIMINAL CASES that have been Tried in the High Court of Admiralty of HONG KONG, during the Year 1849.

Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Crime.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Sentence.					Remarks.			
					Death.	Death Recorded.	Transportation.	Hard Labour over one Year.	Hard Labour, one Year and under.	Charge Abandoned.		Postponed.	
										No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.
1	2	Larceny	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
9	32	Piracy	2	15	..	..	2	..	..	2	9	3	6
1	1	Piracy with violence . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	13	Piracy with cutting and wounding.	12	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Receiving stolen goods .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	16	Revolt	16	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
3	1	Shooting with intent to maim.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
19	66	Total . . .	34	17	12	..	5	8	9	4	9	3	6

N.B.—The three cases of shooting with intent to maim were against the same person.

(Signed) ROB. DUNDAS CAY, Registrar.

(True copy.)

W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 14 in No. 15.

RETURN of the Number of Cases Tried before the Honourable J. W. HULME, and Actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice-Admiralty Courts of HONG KONG, during the Year ending the 31st December 1849.

CASES TRIED BEFORE THE HONOURABLE J. W. HULME, IN 1849.

COURT.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Judgment.			Total.	
			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.	Cases.	Debt and Damages.
Supreme Court:—		Dollars.					Dollars.
Common Law	3	6,962·50	2	None	1	..	..
Chancery	3	9,161·95	1	2	None	..	..
Summary	147	9,537·97	18	19	10	..	..
Insolvency	Hearings 3	Debts in Schedule 10,190·75	Insolvents discharged 2	Remanded	1	..	..
Appeals	1	1,853·03	1	None	None	..	..
Vice-Admiralty Court . . .	12	389,137·06	11	One	None	169	426,843·26

ACTIONS COMMENCED IN 1849.

COURT.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Settled without Trial.	Judgment.			Remaining in dependence	Total.	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.		Cases.	Debt and Damages.
Supreme Court:—		Dollars.							Dollars.
Common Law	45	111,825·62	38	2	None	1	4	..	..
Chancery	4	43,118·31	None	None	2	None	2	..	..
Summary	199	11,205·54	52	118	19	10	None	..	..
Insolvency	3	Debts in Schedule . 8,136·75 In the Case of the remanded Prisoner . 2,054·00	None	Petitioners discharged, 2	Petition refused, 1	None	1	..	..
Ecclesiastical Estates . . .	36	Assets per appraisement 11,911·61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals	2	16,600·25	1	1	None	None	None	..	..
Vice-Admiralty Court . . .	28	408,714·29	9	11	1	None	7	317	613,566·37

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER, Clerk of the Court. (Signed) ROBT. DUNDAS CAY, Registrar.

(True copy.) W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Abstract of Causes under Cognizance at the Chief Magistrate's Office, Hong Kong, during the Year 1849, with the Mode of Disposal.

No. of Causes.			Civil Causes how disposed of.					Criminal Causes how disposed of.													REMARKS.
Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.	Nonsuited.	Summoned to Petty Sessions.	Undecided.	Total Number of Defendants.		Convicted and Punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Deported.		Committed or Bailed.		Undecided.	
								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1,728	596	1,132	205	3	79	297	12	1,743	95	620	22	67	53	53	3	8	..	383	17	22	..	This Return includes almost the whole of the cases enumerated in the following Return for the Court of Petty Sessions, as very few are brought directly before that Court. The civil cases decided were 293 claims for police rates (cognizable by the chief magistrate alone), and six claims for wages under Ordinance 6 of 1847, now repealed. The criminal cases decided up to March, when the Court of Petty Sessions was established, were 61 larcenies and receiving stolen goods, 26 assaults, 5 demanding money with menaces, 2 passing counterfeit coin, 15 vagrancy; the rest were mainly breaches of police ordinances. In March the summary jurisdiction over small felonies, which had existed for 18 months previously, was taken away by the Petty Sessions Ordinance, so that the cases subsequently decided were simply assaults, breaches of police ordinances, and offences cognizable by a single magistrate under English Acts of Parliament. The committals and bailments include those to the Supreme and Admiralty Courts, as well as to the Court of Petty Sessions. Deportation by a single magistrate out of Sessions was awarded only under Section 13 of the Registration Ordinance (7 of 1846), in default of security to appear and answer for a suspected offence. The defaulter is simply *ordered* to leave the colony, and not return.

Abstract of Causes under Cognizance at the Court of Petty Sessions, Hong Kong (established 1st of March), during the Year 1849, with the Mode of Disposal.

697	297	400	135	54	94	..	14	624	26	251	2	221	17	5	..	130	5	2	2	15	..	The civil causes were claims for debt or damages not exceeding 50 dollars, with one or two cases of estreated recognizances. The criminal cases were, larceny and receiving stolen goods 267, vagrancy 62, assaults 40, riotous assemblage 4, obtaining property by false pretences 3, uttering counterfeit coin 2, malicious injuries 2, demanding money with menaces 2, combination among workmen 2, extortion 1; the remainder were offences against police ordinances. All were decided under the provisions of Ordinance 1 of 1849, for the punishment of petty felonies and recovery of small debts. The mode of proceeding is generally by summons taken out before a single magistrate; and in criminal cases the depositions are taken down at length as in committals for the Supreme Court; consequently, nearly the whole of the cases are included in the above Return for the Chief Magistrate's Office. The Court of Petty Sessions has power under the ordinance to remit serious or difficult cases for decision at the Supreme Court; hence the column for committals. Deportation is awarded under section 14 of the Ordinance for the Removal of Vagrants. A large number of those deported were mendicants who had crossed from the mainland to beg. The deportation consists in transmitting the persons to be deported to the Chinese magistrate on the opposite side of the harbour (which is Chinese territory), with a request that they may be forwarded to their place of settlement.

(True copy.) W. Caine, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) C. B. Hillier, Chief Magistrate.

LONDON:
Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1849 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS

For the Year 1849.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

1850.

PART II.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1850.

SCHEDULE.

NORTH AMERICA.

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Part	Page
		1850.			
NOVA SCOTIA	1. Sir John Harvey .	Oct. 1 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849 . . .	II.	135
			Return of the Number of LIGHTHOUSES. .	II.	135
			Establishment on SABLE ISLAND . . .	II.	136
			Establishments at ST. PAUL and SCATARIE .	II.	136
			Quinquennial average of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1845–49	II.	137
NEW BRUNSWICK . .	2. Sir E. Head . .	Aug. 8 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with REMARKS thereon	II.	137
			Working of the NAVIGATION LAWS in New Brunswick	II.	138
			Discovery of MINERAL PRODUCTS . .	II.	139
			Number of VESSELS built at St. John and its district, and Number of Vessels cleared from St. John, 1847–48–49	II.	140
			Number and Tonnage of Vessels cleared from St. John during half-year ending 5th July 1847–48–49–50	II.	140
			Number and TONNAGE of FOREIGN VESSELS which have shipped Cargoes from St. John to Great Britain since 1st January last . . .	II.	140
			Rate of Freight of DEALS and TIMBER, as compared with last Year	II.	140
			Comparative Rate of Freight from St. John to the United Kingdom, 1st July 1849 and 1850 .	II.	141
			Number of Vessels cleared from St. John to California	II.	141
			Number and Tonnage of VESSELS NOW BUILDING at St. John and its district . . .	II.	141
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1. Sir D. Campbell .	June 4 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849, together with EXPLANATORY STATEMENT . .	I.	1
NEWFOUNDLAND . .	2. Sir J. G. Le Marchant.	April 22.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849 . . .	I.	4
			IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1845–49 . .	I.	4
			Comparative Statement of the Quantity and Value of OIL exported, 1848–49	I.	5
			Ditto of FISH exported, 1848–49 . . .	I.	5
			SHIPS cleared outwards and entered inwards, 1848–49	I.	6
			Quantity of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS ground at the Mills in the District of ST. JOHN'S .	I.	6
			REPORT of the NEWFOUNDLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY	I.	7
BERMUDA	3. Governor Elliot .	July 5 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849. . . .	II.	142
			Working of the NAVIGATION LAWS . .	II.	142

No REPORT received from CANADA.

WEST INDIES.

BAHAMAS	4. Governor Gregory.	May 15 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849, together with REPORT on the State of the Bahamas . .	II.	143
			GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION . .	II.	144
			LEGISLATION and GOVERNMENT . .	II.	144
			SEPARATION from TURKS ISLAND . .	II.	145
			CLIMATE	II.	145
			TRADE	II.	146
			COLONIAL PRODUCE EXPORTED in 1849.	II.	149
			Value of GOODS IMPORTED in 1848 and 1849	II.	149
			HARBOUR of NASSAU	II.	150
			LIGHTHOUSES	II.	150
			REVENUE of the Bahamas, 1849 . . .	II.	151
			EXPENDITURE, 1849	II.	151
			STATE of the BANK of NASSAU 1st January 1850; and Number of Depositors and Borrowers	II.	153

WEST INDIES—*continued.*

	Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Part	Pa
	BAHAMAS—*continued.*	. .	1850. . .	CURRENCY	II.	15
				ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE . . .	II.	15
				State of CRIME, 1847–48–49	II.	15
				Summary CONVICTIONS, 1849 . . .	II.	15
				GAOLS	II.	15
				PUBLIC ROADS	II.	15
				CROWN LANDS	II.	15
				REVENUE of the CROWN	II.	15
				EXPENDITURE of CROWN FUNDS, 1849 .	II.	15
				PENSION FUND	II.	15
				MILITIA	II.	15
				RELIGION	II.	16
				Payments to the CLERGY	II.	16
				EDUCATION	II.	16
				SUPPORT of the POOR	II.	16
				CHARGE of the BISHOP OF JAMAICA to the Clergy of the Bahamas, 21st March 1850 . .	II.	16
				REPORT of the BOARD OF EDUCATION for 1849	II.	16
				Statistics of SCHOOLS in the Bahamas . .	II.	16
				Comparative Scale of Number of Scholars on the Books, and the Average Atttendance, 1848–49 .	II.	17
GOVERNMENT OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.	BARBADOS . . .	3. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	March 25	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849 . . .	I.	1
				Number of OFFENCES committed in the WINDWARD ISLANDS from 1844 to 1848, inclusive, and in Barbados in 1849	I.	1
				RULES and REGULATIONS for the Common Gaol and District Houses of Correction at Barbados	I.	1
	GRENADA . . .	4. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	March 28	Transmitting Copy of Despatch from Lieut.-Governor accompanying Blue Book for 1849, with Governor's Reply	I.	2
				Number of PRISONERS Indicted or Tried before the SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE in the Years 1847–48–49	I.	2
	TOBAGO	5. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	April 12.	Enclosing REPORT of President of Tobago on Blue Book for 1849	I.	2
	ST. VINCENT . .	5. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	June 24 .	Transmitting Lieut.-Governor's REPORT on Blue Book.	II.	1
				Comparative View of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, 1848–49	II.	1
				Act relative to Treatment of LIBERATED AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS. . . .	II.	1
				IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1848–49 . .	II.	1
	ST. LUCIA . . .	6. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	May 20 .	Enclosing Blue Book for 1849, together with REPORT of Lieut.-Governor thereon . .	I.	2
				MILITARY EXPENDITURE incurred by Great Britain on account of the Island, 1848-49 .	I.	2
				Summary of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the Colony, 1849	I.	2
				Number of CHILDREN under EDUCATION, MARRIAGES, BAPTISMS, Prisoners committed to Gaol, and Convictions for Felonies, 1846–49 .	I.	2
				IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1848–49 . .	I.	2
				Table showing the Average Rate of DAILY WAGES in each District, the Average Price of MUSCOVADO SUGAR, and the Proportion which the Wages bears to the Net Price of Sugar, for the last Half-Years of 1846 and 1849 . .	I.	2
				Amounts received for TAXATION, 1846–49 .	I.	2
		6. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	Nov. 28 .	Transmitting Despatch from Lieut.-Governor, stating his views regarding the PROSPECTS of ST. LUCIA and other SUGAR-GROWING COLONIES, and copy of Governor's reply thereto .	II.	1
				Table showing the relative CONDITION of FOUR ESTATES in 1846 and 1850 . . .	II.	1
				Return showing Quantity of SUGAR Exported from 1829 to 1849	II.	1
				Statement of EXPENSES of CULTIVATING a Sugar Estate	II.	1
				REDUCTIONS in Items of Estate Expenditure as given in for the Year 1849	II.	1

WEST INDIES—*continued.*

	Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Part	Page
GOVERNMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.	ANTIGUA . . .	7. Governor Higginson	1850. March 26	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with OBSERVATIONS thereon	I.	41
				Statement of the Number of SUNDAY and DAY SCHOOLS, with Average NUMBER OF SCHOLARS attending belonging to each Denomination, 1848–49	I.	45
	ST. KITTS . . .	8. Governor Higginson	April 9 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with Lieut.-Governor's REPORT thereon	I.	46
				Average Attendance of Children at the WESLEYAN AND MORAVIAN SCHOOLS, 1846–49	I.	47
	MONTSERRAT . .	9. Governor Higginson	March 27	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849, with REPORT thereon from President administering the Government	I.	49
				Appendix to Report	I.	56
				REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, 1848–49 .	I.	51
				Details of COMPARATIVE REVENUE, 1848–49	I.	51
				IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1848–49 . . .	I.	51
				Quantities of SUGAR, RUM, and MOLASSES Exported, 1848–49	I.	52
				Attendance at SCHOOLS	I.	53
				Computation of all EXPENSES incidental to Ten Hogsheads of Sugar, weighing 15 cwt. each .	I.	53
				Tabular Summary on the State of the CROPS, PROVISIONS, &c., in Montserrat . . .	I.	57
				Return of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, Attendance on SCHOOLS, and Expense of SCHOOLS for Ten Years, from 1840 to 1849 .	I.	58
				Documents relating to the EPIDEMIC prevailing in Montserrat	I.	58
	VIRGIN ISLANDS .	7. Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh.	June 8 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849, with REPORT thereon from the President administering the Government	II.	194
	NEVIS	10. Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh.	May 11 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849, together with Despatch from Mr. President Shortland accompanying it	I.	63
	DOMINICA . . .	11. Governor Higginson.	April 5 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with REPORT thereon from Lieut.-Governor Macdonald . .	I.	65
RITISH GUIANA . .		8. Governor Barkly .	June 10 .	REPORT on the Blue Book for 1849. . .	II.	197
				Return of Rural Constables, 1850 . . .	II.	205
				Rural WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOLS, 1849. .	II.	205
				Number of CASES DISPOSED OF by the STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES, 1847–48–49 .	II.	205
				Number of Cases disposed of by the POLICE MAGISTRATES of the city of Georgetown, 1847–48–49	II.	206
				Number of PRISONERS in the several Gaols of the Colony, 1847–48–49	II.	206
				Number of PRISONERS at the PENAL SETTLEMENT, 1847–48–49–50 . . .	II.	206
				Return of Convicts attending the SCHOOL at the Penal Settlement, Quarter ending 21st March, 1850.	II.	206
				REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS on the State and Condition of the Georgetown Gaol	II.	207
				Table of RAIN, 1849	II.	208
				List of PLANTATIONS PLACED UNDER SEQUESTRATION from 23rd January, 1849, to 23rd January, 1850	II.	209
				List of SUGAR ESTATES sold at Execution Sales during the Years 1845–46–47–48–49 . .	II.	209
RINIDAD		9. Lord Harris . .	Feb. 20 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849 . . .	II.	210

No REPORTS received from JAMAICA or HONDURAS.

THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICA.

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Part	Pag
		1850.			
MALTA	10. Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall.	Dec. 5 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with REPORT thereon	II.	21
IONIAN ISLANDS . . .	11. Sir H. G. Ward .	Sept. 4 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849 . . .	II.	21
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .	12. Sir H. G. Smith .	Oct. 26 .	Enclosing Blue Book for 1848	I.	6
			Description of the NEW DIVISIONS and BOUNDARIES	I.	6
			Number and Amount of POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS issued, 1847–48	I.	7
			Abstract of the EXPENDITURE of the Colony, 1847–48	I.	7
			SUMS voted to the several RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES receiving Aid from Government, 1848	I.	7
			Abstract of the Ecclesiastical Return for 1848 .	I.	7
			Return of CROWN LANDS granted on Perpetual Quit-rent, and sold on Freehold Tenure, in 1847 and 1848	I.	7
			SHIPS AND EMIGRANTS despatched by Public Funds to the Cape in 1847 and 1848 . .	I.	8
			Report of the Central Board of COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ROADS, 1847 . . .	I.	8
			Financial Position of the Central Board in regard to Road-rates	I.	8
GOLD COAST	13. Lieut.-Governor Fitzpatrick.	March 10	REPORT of the Board for 1848 . . .	I.	8
			Forwarding Blue Book for 1849 . . .	I.	9
			Extent of Country acknowledging British control upon the Gold Coast	I.	9
			Extinction of the Slave Trade and Increase of Commerce in the Territory	I.	9
GAMBIA	12. Governor Mac Donnell.	July 29 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with REPORT thereon	II.	21
			Total Amount of REVENUE collected First Six Months of 1849, and First Six Months of 1850 .	II.	22
			Report of the WESLEYAN MISSION Educational Operations in the Gambia	II.	22
			WESLEYAN SCHOOL RETURN . .	II.	23
			Return showing the Earnings of H. M. Steam Vessel "Dover," from 1st December, 1848, to 31st December, 1849	II.	23
			Statement showing the Amount expended from the Commissariat Chest on account of Her Majesty's Steam-vessels "Albert" and "Dover" . .	II.	23
			Return of Expenditure for the Maintenance of H. M. S. "Dover," during the Year 1849 .	II.	23

No Reports received from Gibraltar or Sierra Leone.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES .	13. Sir C. A. FitzRoy	June 20 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849, with REMARKS thereon	II.	23
	14. Sir C. A. FitzRoy	July 27 .	Forwarding STATISTICAL RETURNS of the Colony, from 1840 to 1849	II.	23
			COIN in the Colonial Treasury, the Military Chest, and the several Banks, 1840–49 . . .	II.	23
			Increase and Decrease of the POPULATION from 1st January to 31st December, 1849 . .	II.	23
			Number of IMMIGRANTS who arrived in the Colony from 1832 to 1849	II.	23
			Amount of Money paid on Account of IMMIGRATION, 1832–49	II.	23
			BIRTHS registered in the Colony, 1840-49 .	II.	24
			MARRIAGES registered in the Colony, 1840–49 .	II.	24
			DEATHS registered in the Colony, 1840–49 .	II.	24
			Number of SCHOOLS, and SCHOLARS attending the same, 1840–49	II.	24
			Ditto ditto for the Year 1849	II.	24
			Patients in the LUNATIC ASYLUM, Tarban Creek, Sydney, during the Year 1849 . .	II.	24
			Ditto ditto, Melbourne, Port Phillip . . .	II.	24

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Part	Page
EW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*	. .	1850. . .	Quantity of LAND in Cultivation, and Population of the Colony, 1840–49	II.	244
			Number of ACRES planted with the GRAPE VINE, and Quantity of Wine and Brandy made, 1850.	II.	245
			Ditto ditto from the Year 1843 to 1849 . .	II.	245
			LIVE STOCK in the Colony from 1843 to 1849 .	II.	245
			Ditto on the 1st January 1850	II.	246
			LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, and Quantity of TALLOW and LARD produced from the same, 1844–49	II.	247
			Number of MILLS FOR GRINDING AND DRESSING GRAIN, 1843–49 . . .	II.	247
			Number of MANUFACTORIES, 1840–49. .	II.	247
			WOOLLENS Manufactured, 1847–49 . .	II.	248
			SOAP Manufactured, 1847–49	II.	248
			TOBACCO Manufactured, 1847–49 . . .	II.	248
			REFINED SUGAR Manufactured, 1847–49 .	II.	248
			Quantity and Value of ARTICLES IMPORTED into the Sydney District, 1849 . . .	II.	249
			Ditto ditto Port Phillip District, 1849 . .	II.	251
			Ditto ditto ARTICLES EXPORTED into the Sydney District, 1849	II.	253
			Ditto ditto Port Phillip District, 1849 . .	II.	255
			SHIPS AND VESSELS engaged in the WHALE FISHERY, 1844–49	II.	255
			Value of IMPORTS, 1840–49	II.	256
			Ditto of EXPORTS, 1840–49	II.	256
			Ditto of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1844–49 .	II.	256
			Quantity and Value of GRAIN Imported, 1840–49	II.	257
			Ditto ditto Exported, 1843–49 . . .	II.	257
			Ditto ditto BUTTER AND CHEESE Imported, 1843–49	II.	257
			Ditto ditto Exported, 1843–49 . . .	II.	258
			LIVE STOCK Imported, 1840–49 . . .	II.	258
			Ditto Exported, 1843–49	II.	258
			Value of SALT MEAT Imported, 1843–49 .	II.	259
			Ditto ditto Exported, 1843–49 . . .	II.	259
			Value of HIDES and LEATHER Imported, 1843–49	II.	260
			Ditto ditto Exported, 1843–49 . . .	II.	260
			Quantity and Value of WOOL Exported, 1840–49	II.	260
			Ditto ditto TALLOW Exported, 1843–49 .	II.	261
			Ditto ditto BARK and EXTRACT OF BARK Exported, 1843–49	II.	261
			Ditto ditto TIMBER Imported, 1843–49 .	II.	261
			Ditto ditto Exported, 1840–49 . . .	II.	262
			Ditto ditto OIL Exported, 1840–49 . .	II.	262
			Number and Tonnage of VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS, 1840–49	II.	262
			Ditto ditto of VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS, 1840–49	II.	263
			Number of VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED in the Colony, 1840–49 . . .	II.	263
			Amount of AUCTION DUTY paid, 1840–49 .	II.	263
			Amounts received from the SALE OF CROWN LANDS, 1840–49	II.	264
			Number and Amount of MORTGAGES OF LAND registered at Sydney, 1840–49 . . .	II.	264
			Ditto ditto registered at Port Phillip, 1840–49 .	II.	264
			PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL and MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK registered at Sydney, 1843–49	II.	265
			Ditto ditto registered at Port Phillip, 1843–49 .	II.	265
			Number of CONVICTIONS in the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Sessions, 1840–49 . .	II.	266
			Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED in the Colony, 1840–49.	II.	266
			Ditto of CIVIL CASES Tried in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, 1840–49 . .	II.	266
			Return of the REVENUE of the Colony for the Year 1849	II.	267
			Ditto EXPENDITURE of the Colony for the Year 1849	II.	268

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Part	Pag
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND .	15. Sir W. Denison .	1805. Feb. 21 .	Forwarding STATISTICAL TABLES for the Year 1848	II.	2(
			Account of the POPULATION on 31st December, 1847	II.	2'
			Distinction between Married and Single . . .	II.	2'
			AGES of 64,179 PERSONS by the Census of 1847	II.	2'
			RELIGION AND OCCUPATION of 70,164 Persons	II.	2'
			Number of HOUSES on 31st December 1847 .	II.	2'
			Return relative to the ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS	II.	2'
			Number of PERSONS WHO EMIGRATED in 1848	II.	2'
			Number of IMMIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED in 1848	II.	2'
			Distribution and Classes of CONVICTS in 1848 .	II.	2:
			Number of MARRIAGES registered in 1848 .	II.	2:
			Number of BIRTHS registered in 1848 . .	II.	2:
			Number of DEATHS registered in 1848 . .	II.	2:
			AGES of DEATHS of FREE MALES in 1848 .	II.	2:
			AGES of DEATHS of FREE FEMALES in 1848	II.	2:
			Number of BUILDINGS REGISTERED for the SOLEMNIZATION of MARRIAGE in 1848 .	II.	2
			Return of CHURCHES BELONGING to the CHURCH of ENGLAND	II.	2
			Return of all other CHURCHES and CHAPELS	II.	2
			Return of the EMOLUMENTS of the MINISTERS of RELIGION	II.	2
			Number of PRIVATE SCHOOLS . . .	II.	2
			Number of SCHOOLS AIDED by GOVERNMENT	II.	2
			Number of GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS . .	II.	2
			Number of INFANT SCHOOLS . . .	II.	2
			Return of CHILDREN in the QUEEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS	II.	2
			Number of INSANE PERSONS in LUNATIC ASYLUM	II.	2
			Number of FREE PAUPERS who received Hospital Treatment	I.	2
			Number of Cases of DISEASE TREATED at the COLONIAL HOSPITALS	II.	2
			Number of Legally Qualified MEDICAL MEN and CHEMISTS	II.	2
			Value of IMPORTS and EXPORTS in 1848 .	II.	2
			Number of VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS and cleared out	II.	2
			Number of VESSELS BUILT, and VALUE of FISHERIES	II.	2
			Number of Coasting Vessels	II.	2
			Number of VESSELS BELONGING to the PORTS	II.	2
			Number of LICENCES GRANTED for Sale of WINE, BEER, and SPIRITS . . .	II.	2
			Character of the PUBLIC-HOUSES . . .	II.	2
			Quantity of SPIRITS and TOBACCO in BOND .	II.	2
			Return of the POST-OFFICE	II.	2
			Number of STAGE-COACHES . . .	II.	2
			Number of NEWSPAPERS	II.	2
			ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the BANKS .	II.	2
			Deposits in the SAVINGS' BANKS . . .	II.	2
			Quantity of LAND granted, leased, and ungranted	II.	2
			Sales of CROWN LAND in 1848 . . .	II.	2
			LAND in CULTIVATION, and probable Produce.	II.	2
			Quantity of LIVE STOCK	II.	2
			Prices of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE . .	II.	2
			Prices paid for WHEAT, FLOUR, FRESH MEAT, and VEGETABLES for the Convict Department	II.	2
			Number of CATTLE and SHEEP imported .	II.	2
			SHEEP and CATTLE slaughtered for FOOD .	II.	2
			Rate of WAGES PAID to MECHANICS . .	II.	2
			MANUFACTORIES and TRADES in operation .	II.	2
			Net REVENUE of Van Diemen's Land in 1848 .	II.	2
			EXPENDITURE of Van Diemen's Land in 1848	II.	2

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name	Date.	SUBJECT.	Part	Page
		1850			
AN DIEMEN'S LAND—*continued.*	. .	. .	LAND REVENUE, and Charges thereon . .	II.	295
			PENSIONS paid from the Colonial Revenue .	II.	295
			CIVIL PROCESS of the Supreme Court . .	II.	296
			PROCESS of the COURTS of REQUESTS .	II.	296
			Number of Cases of INSOLVENCY . .	II.	296
			TRIALS before the Supreme Court for Offences against the Person	II.	297
			Ditto for Offences against Property . . .	II.	297
			TRIALS before the Courts of Quarter Sessions .	II.	298
			Salaries of POLICE MAGISTRATES, &c. . .	II.	298
			Return of the GAOLS	II.	299
			Summary of POLICE OFFENCES . . .	II.	299
			POLICE and MAGISTERIAL Statistics . .	II.	300
			Classification of CONVICTS brought before Magistrates	II.	300
			Classification of FREE PERSONS brought before Magistrates	II.	301
			OFFENCES and CIVIL CONDITION of PERSONS brought before Magistrates . . .	II.	301
			Classification of CONVICTS in the Colony . .	II.	302
			Return of CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS . .	II.	303
			Return of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT .	II.	303
			Return of the CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT .	II.	303
			Return of LIGHT-HOUSES	II.	304
			Return of STEAM-VESSELS	II.	304
			METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, Observatory, Hobart Town	II.	304
			Ditto, Launceston	II.	306
			CHURCH of ENGLAND ESTABLISHMENT .	II.	307
			WESLEYAN METHODIST CONGREGATIONS	II.	308
			INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONS . .	II.	309
			ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH . . .	II.	309
	16. Sir W. Denison .	July 1 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with REMARKS in explanation of the Facts shown in the Tables	II.	310
ESTERN AUSTRALIA .	17. Governor Fitzgerald.	March 1 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849, with REMARKS thereon	II.	313
UTH AUSTRALIA . .	18. Sir H. Young .	April 6 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with REMARKS	II.	317
			COMPARATIVE STATISTICS of the COLONIES of NEW SOUTH WALES and SOUTH AUSTRALIA in the Fifteenth Year of their Settlement	II.	323
			RAIN GAUGE REGISTER from 1st September, 1838, to 28th February, 1850 . . .	II.	324
			Number of Days in which Rain fell in each Year .	II.	324
			HARBOUR-MASTER'S REPORT on PORT WAKEFIELD	II.	324
			HARBOUR-MASTER'S REPORT on ROSETTA HEAD and PORT ELLIOT as places of Anchorage	II.	325
			REPORT on the RIVER MURRAY and ENCOUNTER BAY RAILWAY and PORT ELLIOT	II.	326
			MAPS, &c.:—		
			Map of Port Lincoln District . . .	II.	321
			Chart of Port Elliot	II.	321
			Map of the Proposed Railway from Port Elliot to the Goolwa.	II.	322
			Chart of Kangaroo Island	II.	323
			Chart of Port Germein	II.	323
			HARBOUR-MASTER'S REPORT on the Capabilities of RIVOLI and GUICHEN BAYS .	II.	328
			SURVEY of South Coast of KANGAROO ISLAND	II.	329
			REPORT on the Eligibility of Cape Willoughby as the SITE for a LIGHTHOUSE . . .	II.	330
W ZEALAND . . .	19. Sir George Grey .	Feb. 6 .	Transmitting STATISTICS of the PROVINCE of NEW MUNSTER	II.	331
			EUROPEAN POPULATION of New Munster, 1843–48	II.	337
			NATIVE COUNTRIES of the POPULATION of 1848	II.	337
			AGES and DISTRIBUTION of the Population in 1848	II.	338
			IMMIGRATION and EMIGRATION, 1848 .	II.	339

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Part	Pa
		1850.			
NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*	. .	. .	BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES, 1848 .	II.	3
			Number of PATIENTS treated at the COLONIAL HOSPITAL from its Establishment . .	II.	3
			Kinds of DISEASES of NATIVES treated at the Colonial Hospital in 1848, and Tribes and Residences of the Patients	II.	3
			OCCUPATIONS and PROFESSIONS of the Population, 1848.	II.	3
			HOUSES Specially LICENSED for SALE of SPIRITS, &c., 1845–48	II.	3
			LAND in CULTIVATION, 1843–48 . .	II.	3
			LIVE STOCK, 1843–48	II.	3
			WHALING STATIONS, and the Produce of the Fisheries, 1841–48	II.	3
			BUILDINGS, 1848	II.	3
			MANUFACTORIES, MINES, and WORKS, 1842–48	II.	3
			VESSELS belonging to the Ports of New Munster, 1848	II.	3
			ANNUAL RENTS paid to Aborigines, 1848 .	II.	3
			MORTGAGES on LANDS in WELLINGTON, 1845–48	II.	3
			IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1841–48 . .	II.	3
			IMPORTS in Detail, 1846–48	II.	3
			EXPORTS in DETAIL, 1846–48 . . .	II.	3
			EXPORTS of New Zealand Produce from New Munster in 1846–47–48	II.	3
			COASTWISE IMPORTS of New Zealand Produce to Wellington in 1848	II.	3
			COASTWISE IMPORTS of New Zealand Produce to Wellington in last Quarter of 1848 .	II.	3
			COASTWISE EXPORTS of New Zealand Produce from Nelson in 1847–48 . . .	II.	3
			SHIPPING INWARDS and OUTWARDS in 1846–47–48	II.	3
			PRICES of FOOD and LABOUR in 1844, 1846, and 1848	II.	3
			REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, 1841–48, with Total Cost of Government House . . .	II.	3
			REVENUE and EXPENDITURE in Detail for New Munster, 1848	II.	3
			REVENUE of CUSTOMS, 1841–48, at the Different Ports	II.	3
			Numbers Able and Unable respectively to READ and WRITE, 1848	II.	3
			PUBLIC and PRIVATE SCHOOLS and Scholars attending, 1848	II.	3
			Numbers of each RELIGIOUS PERSUASION, 1848	II.	3
			CHURCHES and CHAPELS, Accommodation and Attendance, 1848.	II.	3
			COMMITTALS and CONVICTIONS before the Supreme Court, 1844–48	II.	3
			Classes of PRISONERS TRIED before the Supreme Court at Wellington, 1844–48 . .	II.	3
			Average Number of COMMITTALS, &c., and their Proportions to Population, &c., 1844–48 . .	II.	3
			Classes of PRISONERS SUMMARILY CONVICTED at Wellington, 1844–48 . . .	II.	3
			SUMMARY CONVICTIONS in the Settlements of New Munster, &c., 1844–48 . . .	II.	3
			CIVIL CASES in the Courts of Requests and Resident Magistrates' Courts at Wellington and Nelson, 1847–48	II.	3
			CIVIL CASES in the Resident Magistrates' Courts of New Munster, 1848	II.	3
			LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS passing through the Post Office, Wellington, 1847–48 . .	II.	3
			NATIVE ASSESSORS, New Munster, 1848 .	II.	3
			Number of DEPOSITORS in the WELLINGTON SAVINGS' BANK, 1848	II.	3

No Report received from New Zealand.

EASTERN COLONIES.

Place.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Part	Page
		1850.			
T. HELENA	20. Sir P. Ross . .	June 6 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849, with OBSERVATIONS thereon	II.	372
			Total Number of LIBERATED AFRICANS brought to St. Helena, and the manner of their Disposal	II.	373
IAURITIUS	21. Sir G. W. Anderson.	May 20 .	REPORT to accompany Blue Book for 1849 .	II.	374
EYLON	14. Viscount Torrington.	May. .	REPORT on Blue Book for 1849 . . .	I.	98
			EXPENDITURE for Four Years, 1846–49 .	I.	100
			IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1848–49 . .	I.	101
			Value of RICE and PADDY Exported, 1848–49 .	I.	101
			Amount of SPECIE Imported from India, 1848–49	I.	101
			Duty collected, 1848–49	I.	102
			Revenue derived from IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1847–49	I.	103
			CINNAMON Exported, 1847–49 . . .	I.	103
			Amount of COFFEE CROP, 1848–49 . .	I.	103
			Returns of CASH BALANCES of the General Treasury, and of the Six Provincial Cutcherries, first Six Months of 1849	I.	106
			Balances available for Government purposes .	I.	106
			Returns of Cash Balances last Six Months of 1849	I.	107
			Balances available Government purposes . .	I.	107
			MAPS, &c.:—		
			Map of Ceylon, showing the principal and minor Roads	I.	104
			Plan, Elevation, and Section of the Line of Bridges constructed over the Outlets of the River at Bentotta	I.	105
ONG KONG	15. Governor Bonham	April 2 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849 . . .	I.	109
			REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, 1849 . .	I.	110
			POPULATION, 1848–49	I.	111
			IMPORTS and EXPORTS, 1849 . . .	I.	112
			REPORT OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL on the Works undertaken during the Year . . .	I.	113
			Further Report from SURVEYOR-GENERAL on the Progress of his Department during the Year .	I.	116
			CENSUS of Hong Kong	I.	118
			Number of PERSONS RESIDENT in HOUSES OCCUPIED by CHINESE, 31st December 1849	I.	118
			Number and Descriptions of CHINESE VESSELS anchored or plying in the Harbours and Bays of Hong Kong, 31st December, 1849 . . .	I.	119
			Number of PRISONERS confined in Victoria Gaol, 1849	I.	119
			MORTALITY amongst the Chinese during the Year 1849	I.	120
			REPORT OF COLONIAL SURGEON for 1849 on the Climate and Diseases of Hong Kong .	I.	120
			DISEASES AND DEATH in the POLICE, 1849	I.	121
			DISEASES treated in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL, 1849	I.	122
			Sickness and Death amongst the Police in 1847–49	I.	123
			PRISONERS IN VICTORIA GAOL, and Sickness and Death amongst them, 1849 . .	I.	124
			Number and Proportion of cases of Sickness and Death to all Persons employed by Government, 1849	I.	124
			Fixed EUROPEAN POPULATION OF HONG KONG, 1849, with the Proportion of Deaths .	I.	125
			Entire Population of Hong Kong, and Proportion of Deaths, in 1847–48–49	I.	125
			REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE on the State of the Three Chinese Schools receiving Government assistance, 1849	I.	126
			Number and CARGOES of CHINESE JUNKS which have visited the Port of Victoria during the Year 1849	I.	127
			Number of PERSONS APPREHENDED in the Years 1848–49	I.	130

EASTERN COLONIES—*continued.*

Places.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Part	Pa
		1850.			
HONG KONG—*continued.*	. .	. .	CRIMINAL CASES tried in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, 1849	I.	1
			CRIMINAL CASES tried in the High Court of Admiralty of Hong Kong, 1849 . . .	I.	1
			Cases tried and Actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice-Admiralty Courts of Hong Kong during the Year 1849	I.	1
			Causes under cognizance at the Chief Magistrate's Office during the Year 1849, with the mode of Disposal	I.	1
LABUAN	22. Sir J. Brooke .	Jan. 9 .	REPORT on the State and Prospects of the Colony	II.	3
			ANNUAL REPORT of SICK of the GARRISON for the Year 1849	II.	3
			GENERAL REPORT of the DEATHS for the Year 1849	II.	3
	23. Sir J. Brooke .	Feb. 2 .	Favourable Prospects of the Settlement . .	II.	3
	24. J. Scott . . .	May 20 .	Forwarding Blue Book for 1849 . . .	II.	3
FALKLAND ISLANDS .	25. Governor Rennie	Feb. 8 .	Transmitting Blue Book for 1849, with REMARKS	II.	3

No Report received from Heligoland.

MAPS.

CEYLON.—Map of Ceylon, showing the principal and minor Roads. . . *to face page* 104

Plan, Elevation, and Section of the Line of Bridges constructed over the Outlets of the River at Bentotta . . . . . ,, 105

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Map of Port Lincoln District . . . . . ,, 321

Chart of Port Elliot . . . . . ,, 321

Map of the Proposed Railway from Port Elliot to the Goolwa . . ,, 322

Chart of Kangaroo Island . . . . . ,, 323

Chart of Port Germein . . . . . ,, 323

REPORTS

EXHIBITING

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 195. No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, K.C.B., to Earl GREY.

Government House, Halifax,
October 1, 1850.
(Received 14th October 1850.)

MY LORD,

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship the Blue Book for this colony for the year 1849.

I have directed to be added to the usual returns included in that Book the following:—

A Return of the number of Lighthouses.
Return of Establishment on Sable Island.
Return of the Establishments at St. Paul and Scatterie.
Quinquennial average of Imports and Exports, and Tonnage.

In other respects the Book will not be found materially to differ from the volumes previously transmitted.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 1. Encl. in No. 1.

No. 1.

RETURN of the Number of Lighthouses, Nova Scotia, 1849.

	Situation.	Description of Light.	Expense of maintaining them.	Sources of Revenue.	No. of Lights erected, 1849.
ross Island . .	Entrance Lunenbourg Harbour . . .	Two lights, vertical; upper, flash; lower, fixed.	The expense of the lighthouse establishment average, annually, three thousand two hundred pounds sterling.	Maintained by the province of Nova Scotia; New Brunswick contributing annually one-half the expense of Seal Island, and also paying annually the sum of one hundred pounds for Brier Island.	None.
ier Island . .	Bay of Fundy	Fixed light . . .			
al Island . .	Centre of South Seal Island	Ditto. . . .			
verpool . .	South end Coffin's Island	Plain revolving light .			
elburne . .	McNutt's Island	Two fixed lights, vertical			
w Point . .	East point Sydney Harbour	Fixed light . . .			
uisbourg . .	East side Louisbourg Harbour . . .	Ditto. . . .			
nseau	Cranberry Island	Two fixed lights, vertical			
rth (or Gut of) Canseau.	. . . .	Fixed light . . .			
ctou . . .	East side entrance Pictou	Ditto. . . .			
augher's Beach	East side Halifax Harbour	Ditto. . . .			
mbro . . .	Centre of Sambro Island	Ditto. . . .			
rmouth . .	West side Yarmouth Harbour . . .	Plain revolving light .			
napolis . .	Entrance Digby Gut	Fixed light . . .			
aver Island .	Eastern Beaver, or William's Island . .	Revolving light . .			
ple River . .	North side of the entrance to Apple River in Cleignecto or Cumberland Bay.	Two fixed lights, horizontal.			
ack Rock . .	South shore of Bay of Fundy	Fixed light . . .			
acon Light. .	On the west side of the entrance of Guysboro' Harbour, head of Chedabucto Bay.	Ditto. . . .			

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 2.

RETURN of Establishment on Sable Island, for 1849.

Gross Expense of the Establishment.

	£.	£.
Cost of Establishment on Sable Island, including servants, wages, and provisions, as well as supplies of all kinds to shipwrecked people while on the island; repairs of buildings, boats, &c.	788	
Cost of sailing schooner "Daring" (owned by the Establishment) employed in the conveying of supplies, communicating with the island, and bringing property and people from thence	364	
		1,152

Amount and Sources of Income and Revenue.

Grant from Imperial Government	400	
Grant from Provincial Government	320	
*Freight earned by "Daring"	51	
*Proceeds of horses, wrecked materials, &c., the property of the island	200	
*Salvages awarded by magistrates	135	
		1,106

Number of Persons Employed on the Island.

One superintendent and eleven boatmen, &c., in all twelve people; also their families, containing nine persons, who draw provisions from the island.

Number of Vessels Wrecked on the Island during the Year.

One schooner, one ship, one brigantine; total, three wrecks.

Number of Crews and Passengers saved.

Crews, thirty-nine persons; passengers, two; total, forty-one persons.

Amount realized by Property saved.

Six hundred and fifteen pounds sterling, and a cargo valued at twelve hundred and fifty pounds sterling, still on the island, to be disposed of.

Amount of Salvage awarded.

One hundred and thirty-five pounds sterling.

* These amounts are fluctuating, or less than a general average; an addition to the next year's income is anticipated from property at present on the island.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Establishments at St. Paul's and Scatarie, 1849.

Situation	Gross Expense of each Establishment.	Source of Revenue.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Vessels Wrecked, 1849.	Number of Passengers Saved.	Amount realized by Property Saved.	Amount of Salvage Awarded.
	Pounds Sterling.						
St. Paul's	550	Maintained by the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.	6	None.	None.	None.	None.
Scatarie.	380	Ditto	4	None.	None.	None.	None.

No. 4.

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE of the Imports and Exports.

Value of Imports.

	Pounds Sterling.
1845	827,179
1846	880,262
1847	1,031,955
1848	838,413
1849	984,838
Quinquennial average	912,529 8*s.*

Value of Exports.

1845	662,465
1846	729,655
1847	831,071
1848	523,771
1849	560,947
Quinquennial average	661,581 16*s.*

Shipping Inwards.

	Tons.
1845	373,576
1846	569,130
1847	490,910
1848	461,837
1849	485,586
Quinquennial average	476,207⅘

Shipping Outwards.

1845	386,857
1846	418,054
1847	416,463
1848	473,990
1849	482,854
Quinquennial average	435,643⅗

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(No. 50.) No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir E. HEAD, Bart., to Earl GREY.

St. John's, New Brunswick, August 8, 1850.
(Received August 27, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward with this Despatch, the Blue Book and duplicate for 1849.

It is a satisfaction to me to state that the excellent crops of last year have done much for this colony. A great step has been made by the people, towards growing their own food, and should the crops of this season fulfil the promise which they now hold out, further progress in the same direction will have been effected. A certain falling off in the revenue, would at all events have ensued from a diminished importation of flour and bread stuffs, and the free trade in the produce of Canada and Nova Scotia, which now exists, necessarily tends to the same result. I do not, however, consider a diminution of revenue which is attributable to such causes as a sign of depression, on the contrary, it is evidence of our growing ability to supply our own wants.

2. Your Lordship will have seen from the Report of Professor Johnson, that the agricultural capabilities of the province are such as to promise well for its farming interests. At the same time it cannot be denied that considerable distress has existed, and continues to exist among the mercantile class.

3. In fact the colony is in a transition state. The wood trade, fostered by large differential duties, offered temptations to settlers which it was difficult to resist, so long as profits were large. A small farmer and his sons were naturally anxious to make money quickly, by lumbering rather than to save money, or its equivalent, by the slow and painful process of cultivation and economy. The fall in the price of ordinary lumber, threw the people on their own resources, with rather extravagant habits of an unsettled character, and thus reduced them to considerable embarrassment. Probably too, most of the men so employed became more or less indebted to the merchants who had advanced stores, and they thus anticipated their own resources.

4. In this manner it is not to be wondered at, that farms were sold, and that families emigrated. The farms have, in many cases, changed hands, and have passed (probably at a low rate) into the hands of men who will necessarily look less to lumbering, and more to farming. Some of the parties who left the country under these circumstances went into the Western States. Thus in a recent tour through the counties of Gloucester and Northern Ireland, I heard of several persons who had sold cheap good land, on the Pohemouche river, and had gone to Winconsin. Disappointed when they got thither, and finding

NEW BRUNSWICK.

land neither easy to acquire nor easy to clear, some of these persons have returned to this colony, whilst others, it is said, are hindered from doing so only by want of funds.

5. All this, I repeat, is a consequence of a transition state in which we at present are, but I trust that the clouds are clearing away, and although the process is painful, a more certain prosperity may result from the exertions of our people.

One thing is clear, the first effort of the population should be to grow their own food.

6. I have been anxious to obtain some definite information with reference to the working of the altered Navigation Laws in New Brunswick, and the enclosed returns from the Controller of the Customs at St. John, may enable your Lordship to form some opinion on the matter. They are necessarily imperfect, inasmuch as the time has been too short to allow of any certain conclusions, but so far as they go, I do not think them unsatisfactory.

Table 1, 2, 3.

See Table No. 1.

7. Table 1, exhibits a tabular view of the years 1847, 1848, 1849, with reference to the amount of shipping built at and near the Port of St. John, and cleared from its harbour. It appears that in 1848, there was a very considerable diminution both in the number and tonnage of vessels built, whilst in 1849 the number of vessels increased again, but the tonnage remained something less than in 1848.

On the other hand, the variation in the number and tonnage of vessels cleared in the three years, was not very great, but it was in the year 1849, somewhat less than in either of the preceding years.

See Table No. 2.

8. By Table No. 2, it appears that the number of vessels cleared from St. John in the first six months of 1850, is considerably larger than in the same period of 1849, although the tonnage is a trifle less. I see nothing in this table which should lead one to anticipate any falling off in trade from the change in the Navigation Laws.

See Table No. 3.

9. The number of foreign vessels which have shipped cargoes for Great Britain from St. John since the 1st January last, is 19, with a tonnage of 7,819. Nine of these vessels appear to belong to the United States.

See Table No. 4.

The effect of the change of freights is shown in Table No. 4, and your Lordship will see that a remarkable diminution has taken place in the cost of transport of our timber to Great Britain. As a consequence of this, timber which was previously unsaleable at remunerating prices has been shipped, and although a loss of profit has no doubt been felt by the ship-owners, some relief must have been experienced by the owners of lumber in the colony.

I would remark that the course of trade under the altered law has a tendency to give St. John an advantage over Miramichi and the ports on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Chaleurs, though in these parts, too, freights have fallen. From the position of the city of St. John, it is clear that foreign vessels sailing for Europe are more likely to offer themselves there than on the north-eastern coast.

10. The trade with the Pacific has been a new feature in the commerce here, as elsewhere. Your Lordship will see that, in 1849, eight vessels cleared from St. John for the Pacific, and four vessels have done so in the present year.

Table No. 5.

I fear that our shipments of lumber for the Californian market were made too late to be profitable. Much has gone, however, I make no doubt, indirectly through the United States, and one or two vessels have either sailed for California, or are about to do so, from the River St. Croix.

11. After all, perhaps, the most important question to St. John is, how far their ship-building will be affected by the present Navigation Laws. It will be seen by Table 6 that no less than 33 vessels were supposed to be building in the district attached to St. John at the time of making the return (12th July 1850). The estimated tonnage of these vessels is 20,030 tons, which would give an average of upwards of 600 tons. At the present moment, one or two ships, of a size much larger than usual, are on the stocks. Several vessels, moreover, have been built at the bend of the Petiteodiac and at St. Stephen, and three ships (one of 1,000 tons) are about to be completed at Chatham, on the Miramichi River.

Table No. 6.

It requires, of course, a longer time to know the precise effect of the recent change in the laws of Great Britain; but I cannot help hoping that the repu-

tation of our excellent material—"hacmatae," or the American larch—and of the shipbuilding of this colony, is likely to increase, rather than diminish, our exports in this most important branch. I apprehend most of the ships now building in this port are built on the chance of sale in England; the trade, therefore, is one of some risk.

12. I trust your Lordship will receive the information which I now attempt to convey as a rough approximation to the truth, rather than as affording data for accurate conclusions. What I have said is simply with a wish to put your Lordship in possession of the real state of things, so far as it can be arrived at, without any desire to undervalue the difficulties experienced by merchants here, or to make out a case either in favour of the present Navigation Laws or against them.

On the subject of the registry of British and colonial-built vessels in the United States, your Lordship is already well aware of my views, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

Sir E. Head to Earl Grey. No. 14, Mar. 28, 1850. No. 30, May 20, 1850.

13. Two discoveries of mineral products have lately been made in this colony, which are curious in themselves, whatever their future importance may be.

In the county of Albert, on the northern side of the head of the Bay of Fundy, a large vein of very pure bitumen has been worked. It is, I believe, available for the making of gas, and has been exported for that purpose. The extent of the vein remains, of course, to be tested.

Near the city of St. John a deposit of carburet of iron, or plumbago, has been lately discovered. If it should prove of sufficient purity to be used for pencils it would be very valuable.

14. On the subject of the revenue and expenditure of the colony, your Lordship knows my opinion, that no permanent amendment can be expected until some responsibility is thrown on the Executive Government for the introduction of money votes. At this very moment, no less than 10,000*l*., appropriated in 1848 for the bye roads, in addition to the warrants of 1849, has been advanced by the Bank of New Brunswick, and interest on these warrants is charged against the Province.

I have so lately had occasion to discuss the present system of finance that I will not detain your Lordship on this subject longer than to say, that the language held by constituents and candidates at the late election leads me to hope for a speedy alteration in the system hitherto pursued.

15. It will be a satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government to learn that, both at St. John and elsewhere, the 12th of July has this year passed off without any disturbance or breach of the peace, such as have disgraced the colony in previous years. The police of the city of St. John, under the Act of 1849, is found to work well and efficiently.

I will conclude by saying, that I see no reason for doubting the future prosperity of this colony; but such prosperity here, as elsewhere, must depend far more on the exertions of the people themselves than on the measures of any Government. Until this truth is properly appreciated, exaggerated expectations of aid from particular measures will produce occasional clamours and discontent, but, on the whole, I believe the Province to be advancing in the right direction.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. HEAD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

No. 1.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Number of VESSELS built at St. John and its district, and of the Number of VESSELS cleared from St. John.

	1847	1848	1849
A. Number of Vessels built at St. John and its district . .	84	62	85
B. Tonnage of such Vessels	38,725	17,061	31,279
C. Number of Vessels cleared from St. John	1,797	1,610	1,625
D. Tonnage of such Vessels cleared	309,901	305,246	278,713

	No.	Tonnage.
Memorandum— New Vessels registered at St. John during 1850, up to this date . . .	29	14,089

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick, 12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

No. 2.

	1847		1848		1849		1850	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels cleared from St. John during the Half-year ending 5th July 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively	708	113,387	705	137,494	605	112,355	690	110,923

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick, 12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

No. 3.

	No.	Tonnage.
Number and Tonnage of Foreign Vessels which have shipped Cargoes from St. John for Great Britain since the alteration of the Navigation Laws on the 1st January last	19	7,819

Memorandum—

Of the above-mentioned number 9 belonged to the United States.
4 ,, Norway.
2 ,, Prussia.
2 ,, Hamburgh.
1 ,, Mecklenburgh.
1 ,, Denmark.
19

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick, 12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

No. 4.

RATE of FREIGHT of DEALS and TIMBER at this time as compared with the Rate at this time last Year.

Robert Rankin and Co.'s Statement.

		Timber, per Load.	Deals, per Standard.
June 14, 1849	Cork and a range of ports .	26*s.* 8*d.* sterling.	80*s.* sterling.
July 26, ,,	Liverpool direct . . .	24*s.* ,,	75*s.* ,,
June 12, 1850	Port Glasgow direct . .	20*s.* ,,	60*s.* ,,
July 4, ,,	Liverpool direct . . .	20*s.* ,,	60*s.* ,,

COMPARATIVE RATE of FREIGHT from St. John, New Brunswick, to the United Kingdom, 1st July 1849 and 1850.

Mr. Charles Brown's Statement.

	1849		1850	
	Deals, per Standard.	Timber, per Load.	Deals, per Standard.	Timber, per Load.
Liverpool . .	83*s.* 9*d.* sterling.	25*s.* sterling.	60*s.* sterling.	20*s.* sterling.
Hull . . .	90*s.* ,,	30*s.* ,,	75*s.* ,,	25*s.* ,,
London . . .	90*s.* ,,	28*s.* ,,	70*s.* ,,	23*s.* ,,

N.B. A standard of deals contains 1,980 superficial feet of 1 inch thick.

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick,
12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

No. 5.

NUMBER of VESSELS Cleared from St. John for California or the Pacific.

In 1849 . . 8 vessels.
In 1850 . . 4 vessels.

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick,
12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

No. 6.

Probable number and tonnage of vessels now building at St. John	12	estimated at . .	11,300 tons.
Probable number and tonnage of vessels now building in the district attached to St. John	21	estimated at . .	8,730 ,,
Total	33	vessels, estimated at	20,030 ,,

Custom House, St. John, New Brunswick,
12th July 1850.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Controller.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

No. 3.

No. 3.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor ELLIOT to Earl GREY, dated Bermuda, July 5, 1850.

(Received 19th July 1850.)

"I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1849.

"This colony has been so copiously reported upon annually, during the last 10 years, and it will be seen by the returns, is so little liable to fluctuation of condition, except as regards the charge for military defence and the Convict Establishment (in other places the subject of frequent and detailed report to Her Majesty's Government), that I propose to postpone further particular observation on the general affairs of the colony, till the next year. The census about to be taken at the close of the current year, will indicate any changes worthy of notice since the last census in 1843.

Revenue and Expenditure.

"There has been some diminution of the revenue during the year 1849. The revenue in 1848 was 16,736*l.*; in 1849, 11,914*l.* The Parliamentary grant of 4,049*l.*, being omitted here in both years. The expenditure in 1848, was 18,763*l.*; in 1849, 16,810*l.* The decrease in the revenue during 1849, is to be ascribed partly to the diminished duty upon rum, and to the reduction of the *ad valorem* charge on unenumerated articles, to 3 per cent.; and partly to diminished consumption attributable to reductions in public establishments.

Military Expenditure.

"The military expenditure since my arrival in this colony, at the close of the year 1846, including the charge for ordnance and naval works, has been diminished to the close of 1849, by about 18,000*l.* The amount in 1846 being 96,000*l.*; in 1849, 78,000*l.* The charge for maintenance of convicts during the same period has fallen from 24*l.* per head to 23*l.*

Agriculture.

"The potatoe disease unhappily displayed itself here this year, apparently the result of heavy and unusual rains during the months of March and April, when the body of the crop was within a few weeks of maturity. This circumstance is the more to be regretted, as there never had been so great a breadth of land under this kind of cultivation in the colony.

Trade.

"So far as we can judge yet, the relaxation of the Navigation Laws has operated beneficially for the small trade of this colony, enabling the vessels to carry a full freight all around, instead of returning in ballast, as used to be partly the case. A considerable amount of the tonnage is now profitably employed in the freight of sugar and rum, from the foreign islands to the United States. The Bermuda vessels are very cheaply navigated, and of their tonnage probably the most durable, and the driest carriers in the world. I shall be glad to find that the extended opportunity of their employment as droggers helps the small building trade of this colony, but as yet there are no evidences of that effect.

Public Works.

"I have lately had the satisfaction to report that a cut through the rocky barrier across the channel, leading into the "Great Sound," the noblest harbour on this side of the Queen's dominions, has been accomplished; and I may

repeat the observation, that a more important work has never been achieved in this colony, for the islands, and the fortifications upon them are but of little use to the empire, without the convenience of a great and safe naval port.

"The public spirit of this Legislature, in contributing the large sum of 1500*l.* towards this work, the objects of which are much more imperial than colonial, will, I am persuaded, dispose Her Majesty's Government to facilitate the prosecution of any other work of joint interest to the empire and colony, and I take this opportunity respectfully to acknowledge the allowance of the prisoner labour at 6*d.* per diem for the proposed causeway between St. George's and the main island. I would add, however, that a small steamer to tow the prisoners to and from their work, would be of great use here, economizing both time and labour materially, for the distance between St. George's and the causeway is more than two miles. The prison works at Boaz Island, are proceeding satisfactorily, and I have reason to think that the contemplated ferry between Somerset and Ireland by the way of the Grey Bridge, will render a good and increasing return to Her Majesty's Government."

BAHAMAS.

(No. 37.) No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor GREGORY to EARL GREY.

Government House, Nassau, Bahamas,
15th May 1850.
(Received June 19, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I do myself the honour of transmitting herewith my Report upon the state of the Bahamas, to accompany the Blue Book of 1849, the duplicate of which is also herewith forwarded, the original having been sent by the last mail. 15th May 1850.

Your Lordship will perceive by the length of my Report, and by an Index which precedes it, that I have gone into almost every subject of local interest.

I thought it right to do so on this occasion, as it is the first Report I have had to make upon the colony, since I assumed its government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN GREGORY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey.
&c. &c. &c.

GOVERNOR GREGORY'S REPORT upon the BAHAMAS.

INDEX.

	Paragraph
Administration of Justice	107
Asylum for the Poor	192
Agriculture	142
Audit Office	81
Assembly, House of	9
Banks	88
Barracks	155
Climate	24
Currency	101
Commerce	25
Crown Lands	137
Crown Revenue	145
Coloured People, prejudice against	189
Crime, Table of	112
Debt of the Colony	82
Dispensary for the Poor	203
Expenditure of the Colony	77
Education	176
Executive Council	14
Exports, Table of	53
Finance	73
Fruit Trade	47
Gaols	123
Geographical Description	1
Government, mode of conducting	14
Government of Out Islands	16
House of Assembly	9
Harbour of Nassau	64
Insular Rates	136
Insular Government	16
Inagua (Convict Station)	129
Inagua, Salt Trade of	35
Imports, Table of	54
Insurance of Ships	63
Jury, Trial by	108
Justices of the Peace, Negro	121
Lighthouses	67
Legislative Council	9
Laws, how passed	8
Lunatics	201
Navigation Law, effect of recent change	59
Nassau Harbour	64
Oranges, &c., Trade in	49
Pension Fund	153
Police Court	116
Poor, Maintenance of	192
Pine Apples, Trade in	47
Revenue	73
Roads, repair of	135
Religious Establishments	163
Schools	176
Salt Trade	34
Six Months' Credit allowed in payment of Customs' Duty	56
Turks Islands, effects of separation from	19
Trade of the Colony	25

BAHAMAS.

Geographical Description.

1. The colony of "The Bahamas" consists of a vast number of islands, surrounded by countless rocks and shoals, the terror of "Navigators" but not of "Wreckers," stretching in a south-easterly direction to the extent of 550 miles, from the Cays of Grand Bahama, in latitude 27° 31″ North, longitude 79° 5″ West, to the island of Mayaguana and Inagua, in latitude 20° 55″ North, longitude 72° 40″ West. The Bahama government formerly extended to the "Caicos" and "Turk's Islands" but both of them are now separated from it.

2. The seat of government is at Nassau, in the island of New Providence, which lies in latitude 25° North, and is consequently just beyond the border of the Tropics. Its position for administrative purposes has been well chosen.

3. The principal "out-islands," as they are here called, are Grand Bahama, Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Berry Islands, Andros, Bimini, St. Salvador, Exuma, Watling's Island, Rum Cay, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin's Island, Ragged Island, Mayaguana, and Inagua.

4. The population of the Bahamas is not very accurately ascertained; the last census, which was taken in 1845, makes it 22,841, but there is reason to believe, that it will be found by the census of 1851 to border upon 24,000.

5. All the Bahamas, as seen from a ship, are low and flat, but in most cases covered with green brushwood, which renders them not unpleasing to the eye. They vary in size—"New Providence" is about 20 miles long and 7 wide, while "Long Island" is 70 miles in length, and only 3 or 4 miles in width. "Andros" is the largest of the whole group, but the coast alone is inhabited, the interior being filled with swamps, jungle, and mosquitoes, which forbid the approach of settlers, either white or black. It contains, however, a large supply of valuable timber.

6. Almost all these islands are composed of calcareous rock to a degree, which leads a stranger to doubt whether food could be raised for either man or beast. Yet many of them (even those most covered with rock) do produce considerable quantities of Indian and Guinea corn, grass, vegetables, and fruit of all kinds, the latter in great abundance, particularly the pine-apple, the orange, and the lemon, all of which seem to flourish, to an extraordinary degree, in the midst of huge stones, which retain the moisture.

7. The "Bahamas" were settled upwards of 200 years ago, but their population has undergone many changes in its character during that long period. At the close of the war of independence many loyalist families removed from the United States to the Bahamas, and brought even their houses with them.

Form of Legislation.

8. The laws are passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and assented to by the Governor, the Sovereign retaining the power of confirmation or disallowance.

9. The Council consists of 9 members, all of whom are permanently appointed by the Crown. The House of Assembly is composed of 28 members, elected by the inhabitants of the several islands, under a suffrage, which is almost universal. Every householder has a vote, and almost every man in the colony, white or black, owns a house, or a hut which goes by that name. Even the domestic servant quits his master's house every evening, and passes the night in his own.

10. The Legislature sits for about 2½ months in the year, and, upon an average, passes 30 public Acts.

11. The House of Assembly follows closely the forms and rules of the British House of Commons, and the result is, a remarkable degree of regularity in all their debates and proceedings, whether as "a House" or "in Committee." The present Speaker is the Attorney-General of the Colony.

12. Of the 27 members now composing the Lower House, there are 9 who are stipendiary servants of the Colonial Government. The other 18 are merchants or landholders, perfectly independent in their action.

13. The sequel of this Report will show that the Legislature of the Bahamas is very far from being backward in the work of legislation, or slow in keeping up with the spirit of the age.

Legislation and Government.

14. The executive administration is conducted by the Governor himself, with the advice of the Executive Council, which is nominated by the Crown, and

consists of 9 members, of whom five hold office under Government, three are merchants, and one a retired collecter of customs. This Council meets once or twice a month, as occasion requires.

Insular Government.

15. My recent interinsular tour has disclosed to me one very serious defect in the government of the out islands. It is the absence of a permanent paid magistrate or agent of Government. It is true we have the very great advantage of three chosen stipendiary magistrates, who are paid by the British Treasury, but their functions, highly important as they are in relation to the interests of the labouring negro population, necessitates their perpetual migration from one island to another.

16. Besides those three magistrates we require at least five local stipendiary magistrates, one of whom I should wish to place at each of the following out-islands—Rum Cay, Crooked Island, Long Island, St. Salvador, and Eleuthera. The advantages arising from such an appointment are strikingly apparent in the case of Inagua, and I therefore submitted to the Legislature. whether it would not be essential to the prosperity of every out-island that its local government should be intrusted to a resident paid magistrate, who would identify the interests of his family and himself with those of the inhabitants, who would stimulate their industry, and take the lead in local enterprize, and who would become the regular channel of communication between the inhabitants and the head of the Colonial Government.

17. The House of Assembly eventually declared their entire concurrence in this view of the case, and have only postponed the question for the present, in consequence of the low state of the Treasury.

18. The prospect for such an appointment for each of the out-islands has, in the mean time, afforded universal satisfaction amongst all classes of their inhabitants, who have long considered themselves as neglected.

Effect of Separation from "Turks Islands."

19. The "Caicos" and "Turks Islands" formerly composed part of the Bahama Government, but in consequence of the earnest entreaties of the inhabitants, reiterated for a long series of years, they were separated, under an Order of Her Majesty in Council, in 1848, and erected into a "Presidency," under the control of the Governor of Jamaica.

20. The Bahamian Community were strongly opposed to the separation, fearing the consequences in a financial point of view from the loss of a province, which brought into their exchequer no mean proportion of the whole colonial revenue.

21. As far as the lapse of a year and five months enables me to form a judgment, I am of opinion, that it has done more good than harm to the Bahamas. It has stimulated their enterprize in many ways already, and the prospect, now opening at Inagua, of a very flourishing trade in salt, is one of its most prominent effects.

22. It is true, that the colony has lost revenue to the extent of four or five thousand a-year, but this will soon be made up again by Inagua, and, in the mean time, the legislature has succeeded in diminishing the permanent expenditure of the colony, not indeed to the full extent of the loss by separation, but to a degree which has brought its expenditure within its means.

23. Another very great advantage has been the cessation of discontent, and the consequent unanimity of all those islands, which now compose the Bahama Government. There exists no longer a real or an imaginary contrariety of interests to retard the progress of legislation.

Climate.

24. The climate of the Bahamas is the best to be met with in the West Indies. Yellow fever has visited them occasionally but at intervals of many years. The heat of May, June, July, August, September, and October, is quite equal to that of Mauritius and Ceylon—in other words—pure tropical heat, ranging from 82° to 88° Fahrenheit. But the atmosphere of November, December, January, February, March, and April, is delightful, with the thermometer down to 70° or 72°, and my surprise is that so old a colony should be so little known for its salubrity in the mother country, or in the adjacent republic of North America. The climate of the Bahamas is peculiarly suited to those whose lungs are delicate, and the Americans, who are generally subject to pulmonary diseases, are now beginning to find this out. If we had a regular communication by steam with the ports of the

BAHAMAS.

United States, a large number of valetudinarians would settle here for at least six months in the year, nor do I doubt that invalids from Great Britain, who would come out in the monthly steamers from Southampton in November, and return in those of May, would derive incalculable benefit from the change. Five very able medical men are on the spot.

Trade.

25. The commerce of the Bahama Islands is unlike that of any other colony. The intercourse with the mother country is upon a very limited scale. A square-rigged vessel very rarely comes out from England, and the small quantity of British goods which this colony does consume is brought out in schooners or other small vessels, or is saved from larger ships wrecked on the coast.

26. The total number of vessels that came out from British to Bahamian ports, in 1849, was only 17, and their tonnage 1,896 tons, while the total number of vessels cleared out from the colony for Great Britain, in the same year, was 22, comprising 2,746 tons.

27. The principal trade of the Bahamas is with the United States of America, the flag of the republic being more frequently seen in the harbours than any other.

28. The total number of ships entered inwards in 1849 was 369, embracing 33,381 tons, of which 160 were Americans, comprising 17,185 tons.

29. Provisions of all kinds, lumber, shingles, and all other materials for ship and house building are imported from the United States. Sugar, coffee, and other tropical productions are imported from Cuba, Porto Rico, and the British West India Islands.

30. Shipwrecks are so constantly occurring amidst the numerous rocks and shoals which surround the Bahama Islands, that the prices of almost all produce and manufactured goods are perpetually undergoing the most extraordinary fluctuations, from famine to a glut, owing to the masses of shipwrecked property which suddenly pour in upon the market and entirely frustrate the calculations of the regular importer.

31. This wrecked property is subjected to a duty of 15 per cent. upon its value as ascertained by the auctioneer's hammer. A public building called the "Vendue House" has been erected on the wharf of Nassau, and *there* are the retail traders to be seen in great numbers almost every day, bidding for cases and packages whose contents are often only guessed at, and which have been thrown upon the Bahamian shores, or picked up by the numerous "wreckers" that are always ready to start from the various ports of the colony the moment they hear of a disaster. Formerly these "wreckers" were uncontrolled in their proceedings, and the consequences were most discreditable to the general character of the Bahamian population. Latterly the local Legislature has brought them under subjection to order. Each wrecker is now licensed by the Governor, for which the owner pays from 8*s.* to 40*s.* a-year, in proportion to his tonnage, and a code of stringent regulations compels these hardy and adventurous mariners, whose power of diving is most extraordinary, to deliver every article they pick up to the proper authorities, and prevents those frightful scenes of pillage and disorder, which tended to demoralize the whole community.

The usual size of a "wrecker" is 40 tons.

32. Questions of salvage are strictly within the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Court, but in practice the parties avoid so expensive a process by allowing the matter to be cheaply and rapidly adjusted by a local tribunal composed of commercial men. This course of proceeding, however, can only apply to cases where the master of the shipwrecked vessel, or the crew, remain by her. Where they are drowned, or abandon the ship, the property, then being derelict, is delivered over to the Vice-Admiralty Court's officer, and out of its proceeds the wreckers obtain their salvage, amounting, in most cases, to 75* per cent.—not of the *gross* proceeds, but of the *nett* amount realized after the payment of the Court's charges.

33. The two staple articles of colonial produce are salt and fruit. Some years ago, in the days of slavery, cotton was raised in most of the Bahama islands, but it has now ceased to be grown, owing, I hear, to the ravages of a peculiar insect as well as to the want of labour.

34. The salt-producing islands are Rum Cay, Long Island, Long Cay, Crooked Island, Ragged Island, Exuma, and Inagua (or "Heneagua," as some maps call it). The last-mentioned island has only been inhabited for this purpose within the last year and a half, and may be said to have owed its settlement to the

* Salvage at 95 per cent. was allowed at the very last session of the Court.

separation of "Turks' Islands" from the government of the Bahamas, which took place at the end of 1848.

35. Inagua lies lies within the tropics, and is the most southerly of all the Bahamas. Its geographical position (lat. 21. N. lon. 73½. W.) points it out as peculiarly convenient for ships trading with the West India Islands. It possesses a salt-pond of enormous dimensions, embracing nearly 1,600 acres, within two miles of the sea; and if the settlers now coming there from various quarters should succeed in cultivating only one-half or even one-third of this surface, 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of bushels of salt will be annually exported from the island of Inagua alone, without reckoning the other Bahamian Isles.

8000 bushels are not unfrequently raked from one acre.

36. The produce of these islands appears to be preferred in North America for the curing of meat to the salt which, for a long period of years, has been exported from Liverpool. The price obtained for it varies from 10 to 12 cents, or in sterling from 5*d.* to 6*d.* per bushel. An export duty is levied upon it at the rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem, and may therefore be stated generally at one farthing per bushel. The rent paid by the proprietors or rather the "lessees" of the salt-pond may be stated to amount upon an average to 30*s.* an acre. They hold their leases from the Crown for 21 years, and they purchase them at auction. The total number of acres hitherto leased out by the Crown in the salt pond of Inagua is 418, but a considerable time must elapse before even half of these are brought into cultivation.

37. With the view of more fully and rapidly developing the resources of Inagua, a joint-stock company has been incorporated by law, and the "Inagua Salt-pond Company" are now actively engaged in the preparation of their extensive shares in the pond for the purposes of salt-raking. They are erecting numerous buildings, laying down a rail or tramroad for the rapid conveyance of salt from the pond to the sea-side, importing mules, railroad materials, and encouraging the resort of labourers by holding out the inducement of a house to live in, garden ground to cultivate, and 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day.

38. Hitherto negro labourers alone have gone thither; but whether Irish and English labourers would be able to stand the work in a tropical climate, I have great doubts. My own impression is, that they could not carry it on for any length of time; but I am bound to add, that it is very possible I may be mistaken, for the salt-raking lessees themselves are decidedly of an opposite opinion; and I must acknowledge, that I have seen amongst themselves several Englishmen, who are constantly exposed to all the violent and almost inconceivable heat and glare of the salt-pond, and who are still carrying about them all the appearance of rude health.

39. But for this apprehension on the score of health, I should not hesitate to recommend, that Irish labourers with their families should be assisted by the State to emigrate to Inagua.

40. The actual cost of a bushel of salt as it is first put on board ship varies in the different islands with the comparative cheapness of labour, and with the proximity of the pond to the sea; but the average cost may be stated at 3*d.* sterling per bushel.

41. During my visit to Inagua in November 1849, the settlers were all complaining of the export duty upon their staple article, and still more of the tonnage duty upon shipping, *i.e.* 1*s.* per ton. I brought the subject, as soon as I could do so, before the Legislature; and since the Blue Book was completed, an Act has been passed for exempting from the tonnage duty altogether any ship that carries away salt in the proportion of half a ton of salt to one ton of measurement.

42. I trust that the effect of the law will be highly advantageous to all the salt-producing islands under this Government, by removing one of the causes which tended to discourage American vessels from touching there. For although 1*s.* a ton does not sound very alarming, still it was an object of serious consideration with the captain or owner of an American ship of 200 or 300 tons burthen, who in these days of active competition must calculate very minutely the profit and loss upon a speculation in salt.

43. Another advantage that will be felt in the salt-producing islands from the recent law will be, that the inhabitants will be enabled to purchase a small part of the cargo of a ship. Hitherto this was almost impossible. If a ship broke bulk at all, no matter how small a portion of her cargo was landed, she was subjected to the whole of the tonnage duty, if she did not fill up with salt, and to half the tonnage duty if she did. A small community in one of these islands might be starving, and could only purchase 20 barrels of flour on condition of their

BAHAMAS.

making good to the master of a ship of perhaps 300 tons the tonnage duty amounting to 15*l.* Under the new law, if she takes away half a cargo of salt, she will have no tonnage duty at all to pay. This is a great boon to the settlers in the out-islands.

Produce of export duty on salt 810*l.*

44. In consequence of the straitened condition of the colonial revenue, the Legislature found it impossible safely to repeal the export duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on exported salt; but in order to encourage the efforts now making at Inagua to develop the resources of the salt-pond, an Act has been passed at its last session to exempt from import duty mules, waggons, iron-bars, and machinery used for tramways or for any purposes in connexion with the salt-works, such exemption to last so long as salt is subjected to an export duty.

45. The total value of salt exported from all the Bahama Islands in 1849 was 16,180*l.*, and the quantity may be stated at 700,000 bushels. If Inagua flourishes as we anticipate, that island will alone export 4,000,000 bushels.

46. The demand for salt along the coast of America is constantly on the increase, and I therefore consider that there is no fear of any check to the Bahamian trade. The geographical position, moreover, of these islands, and of Inagua more especially, is so advantageous, that we may reasonably anticipate for this wide-spread colony a permanent and profitable trade in its staple product.

47. I wish I could speak as favourably and confidently of the prospects of the colony in regard to its second great staple—fruit, and pine-apples more particularly. This trade is indeed profitable enough under a combination of favourable circumstances; but, unfortunately, it is precarious to a fearful degree. A gale of wind, a long-continued drought, or too long a continuation of heavy rain, may each destroy the prospects of a pine-apple estate; but even if the crop is excellent, a ship must be on the spot to take them off just at one particular period; for if they are gathered too soon, the flavour never comes, and if they are quite ripe, they cannot stand the voyage. And after all, if every one of these causes of failure is happily got over, the prospects of the farmer are liable to be blighted (as was the case in 1849) by the cessation of demand in consequence of the spread of cholera along the shores of America.

48. Notwithstanding the hazardous nature of the speculation, such have been the profits of certain fortunate agriculturists that very extensive estates have been devoted to the production of pine-apples, and particularly in the island of Eleuthera. The total value of pine-apples exported in 1849 (an unfavourable year as I have said) was 10,107*l.* sterling. The usual price obtained for them is 2*s.* a dozen without the root; if the whole plant is exported, 6*s.* a dozen. The total number of pine-apples exported last year may be stated at 1,212,840.

The whole plant with its roots is sometimes exported when the voyage is long, *e.g.* England.

49. Oranges, lemons, and limes are not so precarious an article of export as pine-apples, for they stand the voyage better; but hitherto the attention of the settlers has been but partially given to this description of fruit. The whole value of exported oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, &c., in 1849 amounted to the small sum of 425*l.*

50. This year, however, the farmers are extending their orange plantations in various directions; and there is reason to hope that limes may pay well, not in the form of fruit, but of lime-juice, large quantities of which are annually consumed by the crews of ships.

51. During my interinsular tour complaints were made to me on all sides by the fruit-growers, as to the injurious operation of the export duty upon their staple product of 5 per cent. ad valorem. They were in fact paying a duty upon an article which from its perishable character might, and frequently did, never reach its destination. I, therefore, recommended the subject to the earnest consideration of the Legislature, and the result was that they passed an Act for repealing for one year the whole of the export duty on fruit. My fear is, that the time allowed is not long enough fairly to test the effect of the measure; but I have no doubt as to the soundness of the principle on which it is based. In the mean time it has given universal satisfaction amongst the fruit-growing islands.

52. The same duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem has been hitherto imposed upon the export of dye and other woods, bark, hides, honey, and bees wax; but all these articles of colonial produce are exempted for one year by the recent Act from all export duty whatever. They only produced the small sum of 29*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

53. The following table of all the colonial produce which was exported from the Bahamas in 1849 will show that any export duty at all must have an injurious tendency, where the resources of the colony are so remarkably slender.

	£.
Value of exported salt	16,180
„ „ pine-apples . . .	10,107
„ „ sponge	2,217
„ „ shells	497
„ „ turtle	483
„ „ dye and other woods . .	465
„ „ oranges, &c. . . .	425
„ „ hides	118
„ „ bark	101
„ „ timber	68
„ „ honey	29
„ „ bees-wax	22
„ „ squared stones . . .	19
„ „ cocoa nuts . . .	18
„ „ succades	17
„ „ rags	10
Total value of colonial produce exported in 1849 .	£ 30,776,
and in 1848 .	£ 15,087

In 1848 the salt exported did not exceed 3,000*l.* in value; but I am unable to give the exports of 1848 in this form for the purpose of comparison, as the Blue Book of 1848 does not supply the value in detail.

54. I now come to the import trade. It appears from the Blue Book that the declared total value of goods imported in two years was as follows:—

	£.		£.
From Great Britain in 1848 .	24,212,	and in 1849	29,986
„ British colonies „ .	3,076	„	1,540
„ United States „ .	46,909	„	37,767
„ Foreign states „ .	8,979	„	7,086
„ Elsewhere „ .	32,327*	„	41,318*
Total value of imports in 1848 .	£ 115,503	„	£ 117,697

55. A large portion of these imported goods consisted, as usual, of wrecked goods, which, in a great degree, are re-exported from the colony. In order, therefore, to arrive at an estimate of what the Bahamas really consume, we must deduct the value of "imports re-exported." Now by the Blue Books of 1848 and 1849, it appears that the total value of imports in the year 1848 was 115,503*l.*, and in 1849, 117,697*l.*; imported goods re-exported in 1848, 31,934*l.*, and in 1849, 39,508*l.* It would therefore appear that the value of imported goods actually consumed in the colony was, in 1848, 83,569*l.*, and in 1849, 78,189*l.*

56. I may here remark that, besides the ordinary privilege of re-exporting free of all duty, goods that have been warehoused under bond, the merchant of the Bahamas has the very unusual advantage of not paying the duties at the time, but of giving the collector his own promissory note, with one adequate surety, for the amount payable, six months after date, provided that the duty amounts to 20*l.* or upwards.

57. From the foregoing details it will have been perceived that the value of consumed imports was, in 1849, 78,189*l.*, and that colonial produce was exported to the value of 30,776*l.*; the imports, therefore exceeded the exports by 47,413*l.*

58. The question here arises how the colony pays for this apparently large excess, and I apprehend that it is to be accounted for in a great degree by the bills drawn on the British Treasury by the Commissariat and Ordnance for the military and other expenditure, amounting to upwards of 20,000*l.* a-year, and by certain public officers, missionaries, and others, whose incomes are derived from England, amounting to about 5,000*l.* a-year, and to a large extent also by the salvage allowed on wrecked property, such salvage amounting in the course of the year to a large sum, and, *pro tanto*, enabling the salvors (a numerous body) to import goods which they do want in exchange for wrecked goods which they do not want.

59. The recent alteration in the Navigation Laws under the Imperial Act, has

* These were wrecked goods.

BAHAMAS.

had a very beneficial effect upon the trade of the Bahamas, by removing those difficulties with which the merchant of Nassau had to contend in exporting the large quantities of wrecked goods which are brought into port by the colonial wrecking vessels.

60. Hitherto, if he wished to export such goods to Great Britain, he could do so only in a British ship, while if he wished to export them to the United States, he could only send thither in a British ship such portion of the wrecked goods as were of British origin, and could only export the remainder to America in an American bottom.

61. Under the new order of things he may (if he chooses) export the whole of the wrecked goods to England in an American ship, or if he prefers it, he may send it all to America in a British vessel.

62. Formerly, if he had a cargo of cotton for exportation, although an American vessel might be in the harbour, which would have conveyed it to Liverpool for much less freight, he was prohibited from shipping it in her, and had no alternative but to send it to America or Cuba for a British bottom.

63. Nothing has surprised me more, since my arrival in the colony, than the absence of a local "Marine Insurance Company." There are many circumstances arising out of the geographical position of the Bahamas, which indicate the probability, that as an investment of money, it would answer the purposes of those who would engage in it, while I am sanguine in my expectation that it would place within the reach of the less affluent, but not less enterprising owners of small colonial vessels, the means of securing themselves, at a very moderate cost, against a recurrence of those severe losses which too frequently overwhelm them, and thus act most injuriously upon the general interests of the colony.

Harbour of Nassau.

64. The legislature of the Bahamas, with a view to the improvement of the harbour of Nassau, placed a sum of 1,000*l.* at the disposal of the Executive Government in 1848, and this money has been expended in a vast number of successive operations with a galvanic battery and divers in blowing up and removing a sunken rock which stood in the way of ships entering the harbour. The operations have been so far completely successful, and the sum of 1,000*l.* has been applied to a useful purpose as far as it goes. But the real difficulty that meets us is the shallowness of the harbour itself. Ships of 300 and 400 tons burthen, drawing 15 feet of water, may come in and lie there without difficulty, but steamers of 1,500 tons and large frigates could not find water enough. In former times the depth of water was much greater than it is now, and there is no doubt but that if the question of expense did not stand in the way, the present accumulation of mud and sand might be removed, and the harbour opened to the largest ships.

65. The cost of such an undertaking is utterly beyond the means of the colony, but if Great Britain were to undertake it a great national object would be attained in affording a safe harbour at all times to the Royal Navy and to merchant ships, which are constantly exposed to the most serious dangers in navigating these seas.

66. As a harbour of refuge, that of Nassau, from its geographical position, would have peculiar advantages, and the prosperity of the colony itself would be greatly enhanced by the arrival of steamers and other ships of war.

Lighthouses.

67. There is an excellent lighthouse at the entrance of the Port of Nassau, which is maintained exclusively by the colony at an annual cost of about 230*l.*

68. There are also three still more brilliant lighthouses at Abaco, one of the Bahama islands), at "Gun Cay," at "Cay Sal," lying on the borders of the Bahama jurisdiction.

69. These three lighthouses have been erected by Great Britain, and are maintained by her for the purpose of assisting navigation through the intricate channel which forms the great maritime highway to the Havana and the Gulf of Mexico. Two more are still required.

70. They are placed under the general charge of the Governor of the Bahamas, and under the more immediate personal supervision of the Commanding Officer of Royal Engineers, and of the Senior Commissariat Officer; the former officer looks after the buildings, the latter attends to the supply of stores, oil, burners, &c.

71. The average annual cost to Great Britain for keeping up the three light-houses may be stated by approximation at 1,750*l.*

72. Large as the number of shipwrecks even now is, notwithstanding the exhibition of these lights along the channel, it is frightful to contemplate the loss of property and of life which would follow their extinction.

Finance.

73. The revenue of the Bahamas is exceedingly limited, amounting to little more than 25,000*l.* a-year; it is derived mainly from an import duty upon almost all articles of food, raiment, and manufacture, the most productive of which are flour, which yields 3,000*l.*, spirits 2,200*l.*, and sugar 1,800*l.* In the year 1849

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The total import duties amounted to . .	18,177	10	2
,, export duties	1,244	5	6
,, tonnage and harbour fees . .	1,696	17	4
,, internal revenue . . .	3,938	9	3
Making in the aggregate . .	25,057	2	3

74. The imperial customs are no longer levied, having been repealed last year, and replaced by a new colonial tariff, so framed as to give the Colonial Government the prospect of as productive a revenue as that which they formerly derived from the united produce of the imperial and old colonial duties. Whether such will be the effect, time alone can develop. The new tariff has not been in force a-year as yet, so that we scarcely can form an accurate judgment. As far, however, as we can estimate its effect, there is every reason to believe that it will work well. The customs for 1849 amounted in round numbers to 21,000*l.*, while for 1848 they only reached 17,000*l.*, thus showing an increase of 4,000*l.* in favour of 1849, for only one half of which year the new tariff had been in force.

75. The total revenue collected amounts, as I have already stated, to about 25,000*l.*, and the cost of collection amounts to 2,800*l.*, which is at the rate of 11⅓ per cent. This would appear elsewhere to be a very extravagant charge for collecting so small a revenue, but the explanation of it is, that we are obliged to maintain no less than nine collectorships for this widely spread colony, besides the chief office at the seat of government.

76. Owing in a great degree to the same cause, the permanent and contingent expenditure of the Colonial Government absorbs nearly the whole of the revenue. The following table will exhibit its general character:—

77.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
	Civil government	4,263	0	0
	Justice	5,461	0	0
	Religion	2,923	0	0
	Education	1,910	0	0
	Poor	1,550	0	0
	Collection of revenue . . .	2,807	0	0
	Interest of debt	820	0	0
	Pensions	784	0	0
	Commutation for quit-rent . . .	300	0	0
	Interinsular mails	290	0	0
	Militia	270	0	0
	Lighthouse (Nassau) . . .	227	0	0
	Library and museum . . .	125	0	0
	Total permanent and fixed expenditure	21,730	0	0
	Contingent expenditure on public buildings, roads, bridges, drains, &c.	3,000	0	0
	Total annual expenditure . .	24,730	0	0
	Total Revenue	25,057	0	0

78. The local government, it will be seen, has little or nothing to draw upon for unforeseen expenditure, or for the execution of measures calculated to develop the resources of the colony.

BAHAMAS.

79. Generally speaking, the establishments are upon a very frugal scale. The colony gives the Governor 800*l.* a-year, and Great Britain 1200*l.*, making his income 2000*l.* a-year, with one of the very best Government Houses to be found in the West Indies, furnished by the colony.

80. In some, though very few, cases it is thought that the salaries may be reduced, and in others that establishments may be consolidated. The House of Assembly (at their recent session) have accordingly requested the Governor to convey to the Crown their wish to effect reductions (in salaries secured by the civil list for the life of Her Majesty) amounting to 2000*l.*, and their entire acquiescence in the principle laid down in my message; that is to say, that existing interests are to be left untouched, and that ample provision is to be made for the efficiency of the public departments.

81. The great defect in the financial administration of the colony is the absence of any distinct officer for auditing the public accounts. The only examination they undergo is that of a Committee of the House of Assembly once a-year; but it is utterly inefficacious for the purposes of actual audit, or of check upon the collection of the revenue. I prevailed upon the House of Assembly to pass a Bill for the creation of such an office, but unfortunately it was rejected by the Legislative Council without the assignment of any reasons.

82. The colony is in debt to the extent of 22,417*l.*, of which, however, the Government of "Turk's Islands" is responsible for a certain portion, amounting to 6000*l.*

83. The debt originated 30 years ago in the refusal of the House of Assembly to grant the supplies for a period of four years. The deficieney was eventually provided for, under Acts of the local legislature, by the issue of Treasury debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent.

84. At the end of 1847 the debt amounted to 28,333*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* It is now reduced to 22,417*l.*, and the interest is also reduced from 6 to 5 per cent per annum.

85. At the separation of Turk's Islands from the Government of the Bahamas at the end of 1848, it was agreed upon that the former should be responsible for 8000*l.*, and they have already paid off 2000*l.*, while the debt for which the Bahama Government is responsible is now reduced to 16,417*l.*, and the annual interest to 820*l.*

86. The legislature has recently, at my instance, passed a law, under which no Treasury debenture will be valid as against the Government, unless it is countersigned by the Colonial Secretary, or some other public officer to be nominated for that purpose by the Governor.

87. Prior to the passing of this Act the debentures bore no other signature than that of the Receiver-General; but notwithstanding my perfect confidence in the honour and integrity of the gentleman who now holds the office, I felt that such a power of raising money was too great for any individual to hold, unchecked by some other independent officer of the Government. The counter-signature of the Colonial Secretary being now by law indispensable to the completion of the debenture as against the Government, all possible risk is at an end.

Banks.

88. The Bahama Islands possessed but one bank, and that is scarcely entitled to the appellation it bears—the "Public Bank of Nassau." It is in fact a department of the Colonial Government, conducting its duties under the authority of a local enactment, but upon principles differing widely from those upon which any private or public bank in England is based.

89. The management of it is vested in five trustees, who are appointed by the Governor, but receive no remuneration for their trouble and responsibility. The Chief Justice and four stipendiary servants of the local government constitute the present Board of Trustees, and hold their weekly meetings in the Council Chamber.

Chief Justice, Police Magistrate, retired Collector of Customs, Surveyor-General, Postmaster.

90. The cashier is paid by a fixed salary of 310*l.* a-year, and is assisted by a clerk, who has 100*l.* a year. When I arrived last year, the cashier had no one to assist him, and the legislature, on my immediately bringing the subject under their notice, provided a salary for one clerk.

91. The profits of the bank amount to the small sum of 420*l.* a-year, and are therefore barely sufficient to defray the salaries of the cashier and clerk, and the

stationery consumed in the course of the year, so that the Colonial Exchequer derives no benefit from the institution.

92. The following Table shows the state of the bank as it stood on the 1st January 1850:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Deposits bearing interest at 4½ per cent.	22,677	6	4			
Deposits on demand	21,864	19	1			
				44,542	5	5
Notes, bonds, &c., bearing interest at 6 per cent.	27,368	19	8			
Specie in the bank	17,173	5	9			
				44,542	5	5

93. The bank has no capital of its own but its credit, which is that of the Government and Legislature, and which I am bound to say is universally respected by all classes of the community. The pecuniary process by which it conducts its operations is by borrowing money from one portion of the people at 4½ per cent., and lending it out to another portion at 6 per cent. per annum. The difference between what the bank pays and what it charges, as interest (that is to say 1½ per cent.), together with the interest at 6 per cent. upon loans advanced out of "deposits on demand," constitutes the profit of the institution.

94. No bills are discounted, and money can only be obtained on loan for six months (renewable), the party borrowing the money being called upon to give his own note of hand, together with the title-deed of his property, or the endorsing signatures of two (or more) responsible persons resident at Nassau. The usual practice is not to advance upon houses and land more than one-third of their value, so as to provide against depreciation of the security. The following Table will exhibit the practical working of the bank:—

Number of depositors to the extent of—		Number of borrowers to the extent of—	
100*l.* and under that sum .	564	100*l.* and under that sum .	217
From 100*l.* to 200*l.* . . .	33	From 100*l.* to 200*l.* . . .	28
From 200*l.* to 300*l.* . . .	19	From 200*l.* to 300*l.* . . .	12
From 300*l.* to 400*l.* . . .	15	From 300*l.* to 400*l.* . . .	6
From 400*l.* to 500*l.* . . .	6	From 400*l.* to 500*l.* . . .	6
From 500*l.* to 600*l.* . . .	4	From 500*l.* to 600*l.* . . .	2
From 600*l.* to 800*l.* . . .	4	From 600*l.* to 800*l.* . . .	7
900*l.*	1	900*l.*	2
1,000*l.*	3	1,000*l.*	1
1,500*l.*	1	1,100*l.*	2
From 1,500*l.* to 3,200*l.* . .	4	From 1,100*l.* to 2,600*l.* . . .	4
Total number of depositors .	654	Total number of borrowers	287

95. The bank is not responsible to any individual depositor on demand for any larger sum than 5,000 dollars—*i. e.* 1,041*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

96. The bank was instituted 14 years ago by Sir William Colebrooke, then Governor of the Bahamas, as a savings' bank, principally for the use of the colonial and black population, to teach them the value of economy and prudence, and to afford them loans at a moderate rate of interest, but it will have been seen that it has now assumed quite a different character.

97. In the absence of any other private or joint-stock bank, it is not to be denied that the present imperfect institution is beneficial to the community as far as it goes, but it is equally clear that the operations of a bank are foreign to the legitimate functions of the executive officers of the Government.

98. I therefore cannot but regret that the commercial part of the colonial community have never formed themselves into a joint-stock banking company. A Board of Directors, composed of merchants and others, jointly interested in the success of the bank, would conduct its business with far greater effect, and would be guided by the legitimate principles of banking now universally understood.

99. In that case there would be a paid-up capital to a certain amount; three months' bills of good repute, with the endorsement of one or two responsible parties, would be discounted, and this would greatly benefit the retail as well as the wholesale dealers. The public officers of the colony would be released from labour and responsibility, which, being gratuitously undertaken, can never be adequately enforced, and which moreover interfere with the due discharge of their ordinary

BAHAMAS.

and proper duties in the service of the public. The local government it elf, too, would no longer be open to the almost inevitable suspicion of exercising through its officers an influence over the decisions of the bank parlour.

100. I thought it my duty to suggest this view of the case to the community at large, through the medium of my "speech" on opening the last session of the colonial legislature; but I regret to add, that it was not responded to either in or out of the House. I can only hope, that eventually a more legitimate and wholesome order of things will be established.

Currency.

101. The currency of the colony, as far as the law can make it so, is sterling money. Formerly there was no specific enactment on the subject, and a strange mixture of "dollars and cents," "pounds, shillings, and pence currency," and "pounds, shillings, and pence sterling," constituted the heterogeneous medium of Bahamian transactions between man and man.

102. Now the only currency acknowledged by law is sterling; and a considerable proportion of coin in circulation consists of sovereigns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpenny pieces. American and Spanish dollars are also a legal tender at 4*s.* 2*d.* each; and since the Blue Book for 1849 was made up, an Act of the local legislature has rendered the French five-franc piece a legal tender at 3*s.* 10½*d.* This has been done to benefit the salt-producing islands, as it appears that frequently the inhabitants can dispose of their salt only by taking these French coins in payment.

103. According to law, all bills and accounts must be made out in pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, and, as far as the executive government can carry that law into effect, they do so by refusing to pay any bills that are not so made out.

104. But in private transactions, the community, both in the upper and lower walks of life, seem determined to adhere to the old currency. In the shops and in the public markets, the prices ticketed upon exhibited goods are all stated either in dollars and cents, or in Bahama currency. A book marked five shillings is to be bought with an English half-crown, one pound sterling being equivalent to two pounds old currency.

105. There is no paper currency in circulation; and the few Treasury debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent., representing the debt of the colony, and amounting in the aggregate to sixteen thousand four hundred pounds, are held by a very small number of persons, who rarely part with them. They have invariably been sold at par.

106. There is so little capital in Nassau that money can only be borrowed at a very high rate of interest—a state of things which seriously impedes the advancement of the colony.

Administration of Justice.

107. Justice is administered in the Supreme (or, as it is called, the General) Court of the Bahamas by one judge only. For many years there were a chief justice and two assistant justices. The two latter appointments have recently been abolished, and the chief justice now sits alone on the bench. He also sits as judge in the Vice-Admiralty, Bankruptcy, and Insolvent Courts.

108. Formerly both grand and petty juries were empannelled—now the institution of grand jury has been abolished, and the Attorney-General is vested as public prosecutor, with the full powers of a grand jury. The policy of this measure, I understand, was much questioned at the time of the Bill passing, which was in April 1848. It did not come into operation till March 1849, and sufficient time has not yet elapsed to admit of its practical working being ascertained.

109. The same law to which I refer, introduced another very important change in the administration of justice, evidently following the example of Scotland. Two-thirds of the jury may now find the verdict, except in cases where death is the penalty, and there, as formerly, the verdict of the whole twelve jurymen must be unanimous.

110. In further imitation of the Scotch practice, this law also empowers the jury to bring in a verdict of "not proven," when they consider the evidence insufficient to condemn the accused party, and at the same time are not satisfied of his innocence.

111. The Chief Justice does not go on circuit; but prisoners and witnesses are sent up to Nassau from all the out-islands, apparently a very expensive and incon-

venient arrangement. It does, however, succeed very well, but its success is evidently owing to the smallness of the population in the out-islands, and still more to the remarkable paucity of such offences as would come within the jurisdiction of the "General Court."

112. The following Table will show the state of crime in the Bahamas for three years :—

Cases Tried before the General Court.	1847		1848		1849	
	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
Murder	1	1	..	..	..	..
Felony	1	1	..	..	..	..
Conspiracy	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sodomy	1	1	..	..	..	..
Larceny	12	11	16	14	14	9
Forgery	1	1	..	..	..	..
Burglary	1	1	..	..	..	..
Embezzlement	1	1	..	..	..	..
Breach of Prison	1	1	..	..	..	..
Misdemeanour	3	2	2	1	..	..
Assault	3	2	1	1	5	2

113. The diminution of crime is very apparent for the last two years; and bearing in mind the vast number of people who are engaged in wrecking, and exposed to the demoralizing tendency of that pursuit, the calendar is not by any means so heavy as we might have expected in a population bordering on 24,000.

114. The civil business now brought before the General Court is of so very limited a character, that it not unfrequently happens that it is all settled on the first day of term.

115. The practitioners at the bar all follow the professions of counsel, attorney, proctor, and notary public, as that of a barrister alone would not maintain any gentleman. Only one of them was called to the English bar—all the others were called to the bar here. There are ten on the roll, but five only obtain any practice.

116. The police magistrate of New Providence holds his court at Nassau every day, and has a considerable number of cases to dispose of, as well on the "criminal" as on the "petty debt" side.

117. The following Table shows the extent of offences tried at the police courts of Nassau during the year 1849.

118. Return of summary convictions in the police magistrates' office (1849):—

Assaults	95
Larceny	37
Abuse, Drunkenness, Indecency, Vagrancy	264
Violent riding, Breach of market regulations, Selling bread short of weight	

119. The total number of petty debt cases (under 5*l.*) heard by the police magistrates during the year 1849 was 189.

120. Each of the out-islands has a certain number of stipendiary constables at 16*l.* a-year each, who follow their respective trades or occupations, but conduct the first stage of the criminal process (that of apprehension) under the warrant of a justice of the peace.

121. In the selection of persons duly qualified to hold the commission of the peace, the Governor has no difficulty as far as Nassau and the island of New Providence are concerned, but for the out-islands it is very difficult to effect the object without going down the ladder of society to a step which would surprise those who reside in England.

122. We have three instances of the commission of the peace having been conferred upon persons purely black, two of whom in early days were slaves. Two* of them sat on the bench with myself in a case involving the dismissal of a stipendiary constable in one of the out-islands, and I thus had the means of

* One is a shipbuilder, the other an owner and master of a wrecking vessel.

BAHAMAS.

judging for myself as to their qualification for judicial administration. Not only did I form a most favourable opinion of their honest and conscientious mode of conducting the trial, but I had also, at a subsequent period, the satisfaction of assuring myself that their decisions obtained the confidence of the community generally. They joined their brother magistrates of white complexion at my table, and my hope is that such an occurrence, visible as it was to a large concourse of the people, will have had a good effect in breaking down the prejudice against colour.

Gaols.

123. The gaol of Nassau is in the form of an octagon, built of stone, stands in the centre of the town, surrounded by a high wall, is extremely well ventilated, and in every respect a most creditable establishment. It has two stories with cells in each. The ground-floor has two rooms occupied as an office and store-room, and six cells. The upper floor has eight cells.

124. The space included by the high wall contains the octagon gaol, the keeper's dwelling-house, the turnkey's dwelling-house, a treadmill, and a building formerly used as the workhouse, but now as the gaol for women. This last-mentioned building is in a very dilapidated state, and should be removed as soon as the colony can afford to build another.

125. The ground-floor of this old building is occupied partly as the dwelling-house of the matron, and partly for solitary cells, as well for males as females. The upper floor is divided off into cells for women, and when I first saw them they were far too confined for the purposes of necessary ventilation, and, in my opinion, unwholesome. They have since been altered, and are now tolerably well fitted for the purpose.

126. The solitary cells on the ground-floor were so wretchedly ventilated, that, in mercy to the prisoner, the door was constantly left " ajar," with a chain which prevented his exit. These cells are no longer used, as I have had other well-ventilated cells prepared for the purpose, where the prisoner's health will not suffer, and where he is shut out effectually from all occular and conversational intercourse.

127. I found it was the practice here to allow two prisoners in the octagon building to remain in one cell both day and night. This practice no longer exists, and each prisoner is now locked up separately when he comes back from his work on the high roads. From his barred window he can look out upon the gaol yard.

128. The gaol is under the general control of a " Committee of Visiting Justices," annually appointed by the Governor, and under the more immediate supervision at all hours of the provost marshall. The keeper or governor of the gaol has 200*l.* a-year and a house within the walls. The turnkey has 85*l.* a-year, and the matron 30*l.* a-year, both of whom reside within the walls.

129. The average number of prisoners of both sexes is not greater now than 10, of whom 7 are males and 3 females. The number formerly was greater than this, but since my assumption of this government I have availed myself of the power vested in the Governor by a colonial law to establish a penal settlement at one (the most remote) of our out-islands, Inagua. To that place we send off all prisoners whose sentences subject them to hard labour, and of sufficient duration to justify the expense of transporting them. The distance to Inagua is about 400 miles, and a schooner takes them across in four or five days.

130. At Inagua we have erected a small but useful gaol, not, of course, upon the expensive scale of the Nassau prison, but of a character to combine salubrity with security. A gaoler and an overseer, with salaries of 60*l.* and 45*l.*, reside within the enclosure of a stone wall that surrounds the gaol; and the convicts are employed, under the directions of the resident magistrate, in making roads in and about the fast-rising settlement of " Matthew Town," two miles from the salt-pond, and situated at the south-west point of Inagua.

131. I was uneasy for some time at the thought of any of these convicts * being seriously ill, there being no medical man in the island ; but within the last month a medical gentleman has proceeded to take up his permanent residence there, being interested in the salt-pond, and he has undertaken to attend the convicts and

* The average number is six.

furnish medicines for an annual allowance of 20*l.* which the Legislature has placed at my disposal for that purpose.

132. The concurrent opinions of various persons whom I have consulted on the point, warrant me in stating, that the terror of removal to a distant island, and the dread of a separation from families and friends, have had a very perceptible effect upon the population of Nassau in deterring them from the commission of serious or heavy crimes that would lead to transportation.

133. There are eight other gaols in the out-islands, built upon a much smaller scale, and without being surrounded by external walls. Most of them, I am happy to say, are untenanted, but answer the purposes of short incarceration very well. Each gaoler has a salary of 20*l.* a-year, but, of course, follows some other pursuit to make up an adequate income for his support.

134. The difficulty of finding suitable labour for females throughout the colony is felt to a great degree. I have observed the same thing in Australia with white convicts, but an imprisoned negress is even more unmanageable.

Public Roads.

135. The public roads in New Providence are in a very fair condition, but those in the out-islands are wretchedly kept, and in most cases utterly useless. The law intends that they should be kept up by the compulsory labour of the inhabitants, but the general repugnance to such work has rendered the Act perfectly nugatory and inoperative. We can scarcely be surprised at the dislike manifested to an Act under which the owner of 5 acres contributes by his personal labour as much as the owner of 50 or 500 acres, inasmuch as each of them has to work upon the roads 12 days in the year, or to provide a substitute, upon pain of paying 4*s.* a-day for each of those 12 days. The law was made in the days of slavery, and compelled the owner of slaves to send a certain number of them to work on the roads for 12 days in the year. The altered state of society renders it no longer just or expedient to enforce compulsory labour, and I accordingly submitted to the legislature whether the object which the law contemplates might not be attained by means of insular rates, to be levied and appropriated by trustees of roads elected by the inhabitants of each island. I hoped by this means not only to secure good, or, at least, passable roads for the out-islands, but also to pave the way for the introduction of the principle of municipal and local taxation so well known in England, and thus to relieve the general revenue of the colony from burthens which it can ill afford to bear, and from which New Providence, as the seat of government, alone derives benefit.

136. My suggestion underwent several long and animated debates in the House of Assembly, but I regret to state that, upon a final division, the project was abandoned. I do not, however, despair of seeing the principle eventually confirmed by the legislature, for the existing Road Act can never be made to work well, and some change must be made.

Crown Lands.

137. The total number of grants of Crown land made during the year 1849 was 34, of which 31 were by purchase at auction, two were free grants for churches, and one was in exchange of one tract of Crown land for another.

138. The total number of acres comprised in these 34 grants was 837¼.

139. The average price per acre was 6*s.* sterling.

140. Of the 837¼ acres so sold and conveyed to the purchasers by grants under the seal of the colony, the largest portion, that is to say, 525 acres, are in the island of St. Salvador, and have been bought by negro planters, who are doing remarkably well, and setting a very laudable example of perseverance and industry.

141. The only means by which the Executive Government can encourage the settlement and cultivation of the waste lands in the out-islands is by allowing respectable, well-conducted white or negro labourers, with their families, to pay down only half the purchase money, and, after the requisite survey has been made, to take possession of the land and cultivate it for 10 or 12 months before they are called upon to pay up the remainder of the purchase money. The usual practice I find to be this—the party wishing to purchase selects the land he wants generally 20 acres. The full sum he would have to pay at the upset price of 6*s.* an acre would be 6*l.*; he therefore pays into the bank to the credit of the Sur-

BAHAMAS.

veyor-General 3*l.*, or one-half the purchase money. Sooner or later the land he has selected is put up for sale, and most probably knocked down to him. The survey then takes place; the purchaser has possession given him; he builds his hut; clears the rocky land as well as he can; gets a crop of Guinea corn or vegetables from it; and, before the year has expired, pays up the other moiety of the purchase money—that is to say 3*l.* The Surveyor-General pays over the 6*l.* to the Receiver of Crown Revenue; the grant deed is made out, signed, recorded, and handed over to the planter, who thus becomes the proprietor of the soil.

142. The land is, generally speaking, so poor and so encumbered with huge stones, that in the course of a very few years it is exhausted, very few agriculturists having the means of manuring it or otherwise restoring its fertility. Hence arises that prevailing poverty and listlessness which the traveller laments to witness in most of the out-islands. There are exceptions, for the great fruit growing islands of Eleuthera and Abaco exhibit a laudable amount of persevering industry.

143. The total number of acres yet ungranted and uncleared in all the Bahamas (except Andros island, which is uninhabitable) is estimated at 911,841.

Waste lands in Andros	1,046,602
Other Islands	911,841
Total	1,958,443

144. The crops of corn are very precarious owing to the want of rain, and not unfrequently to the spray of the sea, violently driven over the land by gales of wind. Within the last year and a half, since I assumed the government, I have been compelled, by the mere motive of humanity, to send up a supply of corn to two of the out-islands, "Exuma" and "Little Guana Cay," where the settlers were reduced to a state bordering upon starvation. The same thing appears to have been done by my predecessors from time to time.

Revenue of the Crown.

145. The revenue belonging to the Crown is placed at the disposal of the Governor, whose duty it is to appropriate it (after consulting the Executive Council) to purposes of general utility to the colony.

146. The following table will show its extent, and the sources from whence it is derived:—

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
£520 6 0	Proceeds of Crown Lands sold—average of 1848 and 1849	185	0	0
	Licences to cut Wood in Crown forests, average of 1848 and 1849	9	18	6
	Rent of two Ponds for preserving Turtle	27	7	6
	Commutation for Quit-rents for next seven years—per annum	300	0	0
	Rent of Salt-ponds, leased for twenty-one years	1,443	14	7
	Total of Crown's Revenue	£1,964	0	7

147. It will be perceived that the largest portion of the Crown's revenue is derived from the leases of salt-ponds. I have here given the full amount of the sums for which those leases were purchased at auction, but a considerable number of them have not been taken up, and will probably revert to the Government. I do not expect that we shall realize much above 1000*l.* a-year from the salt-pond leases, for some time to come. They will, in most cases, fall due in August next.

148. Hitherto the receipts and disbursements of salt-pond revenue have been conducted by the Crown Commissioners in each island, under the orders of the Governor; and, generally speaking, the revenue of each island has been appropriated either to the improvement of the salt-pond itself, or to some local object of improvement, such as a church, a school, or a gaol.

149. I am now making arrangements for bringing into one focus of public account, at the seat of government—that is to say, into the office of "Receiver of Crown Dues"—the whole of the rents from every one of the out-islands where a salt-pond exists; but it is still my intention to adhere to the wholesome practice of allowing each island to have the benefit of its own salt-pond revenue being appropriated to improvements of a local and really useful character.

150. The ordinary revenue from Crown lands and commutation of quit-rents, it

will be seen, amounts to 520*l*, and the following outline of the expenditure for 1849 will show to what purposes generally it has been applied, as well as the surplus from the preceding year, amounting to 357*l*.

151. Expenditure of Crown Funds in 1849 :—

	£.	s.	d.	
Hire of a Vessel for Colonial purposes	29	3	4	
Pay of Militia Officers when on duty	84	1	4	Since discontinued.
Collector's Commission at 10 per cent.	76	10	9	Since discontinued.
Overseers and Labourers repairing certain roads . .	33	9	4	
Stationery for the late Governor's office . . .	19	4	2	
Printing and Postage on public service	30	5	2	
Provisions sent to Out-islands suffering from loss of Crops	12	6	10	
A new Royal Standard for Government House . .	10	0	0	
An Awning for the Governor's protection from the Sun on his interinsular voyages	10	13	6	
Salvage paid on recovery of Government Property saved from the wreck of the Government Schooner . .	14	11	8	
Extra Pay to Officers acting under the Civil Engineer .	26	4	8	Since discontinued.
Total paid out of ordinary Crown Funds . .	£346	10	9	
Paid out of "Surplus Revenue" in aid of the general expenses incurred in the first settlement of Inagua	435	18	5	
Total expenditure from Crown Funds in the year 1849	£782	19	2	

152. The total amount of "Queen's fines" levied in 1849 was 103*l*. 15*s*. 0*d*., and the total amount of the Crown's proportion of "seizures" collected in the same year was 21*l*. 4*s*. 9*d*. Strictly viewed as the property of the Crown, both of these items of collection should be paid over to the Crown revenue ; but such has never been the practice here, and I am unwilling to withdraw from the control of the local Legislature that which has been always regarded as part of the colonial revenue. Unforeseen expenses for colonial purposes are usually paid out of "Queen's fines."

Pension Fund.

153. A pension fund is provided for by the local Legislature in the shape of a deduction of 5 per cent. from all salaries of 100*l*. and upwards, and of 3 per cent. from all salaries between 50*l*. and 100*l*. This deduction is compulsory, and the law provides that the widows and children of all public officers and clergymen from whose salaries such deductions shall have been made by the receiver-general and treasurer, shall be entitled to pensions at the rate of 12*l*. to every 100*l*. of salary to the widow, and 4*l*. to every 100*l*. of salary to each child under ten years of age, and 5*l*. if above ten and under eighteen. If, however, the child is a female, and never marries, she may receive her pension for the whole of her life.

154. The fund was created in 1844, and has now accumulated to the sum of 2378*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*. The average amount of annual deductions may be stated at 580*l*., and the pensions now chargeable against the fund amount to 137*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*. Other pensions have been granted by the Legislature to the extent of 666*l*.

Barracks.

155. Three very spacious, well-ventilated ranges of barracks (two for the men and one for the officers) have been built at Nassau within the last sixteen years, and are adapted for a much more extensive garrison.

156. The total cost to Great Britain of the military occupation of the Bahamas, including the commissariat and ordnance expenditure, is 15,000*l*. per annum.

Colonial Militia.

157. The Bahama militia consists almost entirely of the black population, but the officers are white. All males, however (white or black), between the ages of eighteen and fifty, are liable to serve on the militia, unless they hold some public appointment, or belong to the fire brigade.

BAHAMAS.

158. The militia of the *out-islands* is never called out for drill or parade, and exists in name alone. But that of *New Providence* is called out once and sometimes twice a month for drill, and occasionally for parade, and portions of it also for guards of honour on the Queen's birthday, and the opening and closing of the local Legislature.

159. The private soldiers receive 8*d.* for every day they are out on parade or guards of honour, and the serjeants and corporals 1*s.* The officers did for some months also receive pay out of the Crown funds; but on my arrival in the colony I deemed it right, with the advice of the Council, to discontinue the allowance as far as the officers are concerned. That which the men receive is fixed by law.

160. The total cost of the militia to the colony is 270*l.* a-year.

161. The Governor, as commander-in-chief, has the exclusive control over the militia, and is empowered by law to grant commissions to officers, and to convene general courts-martial for the trial of officers and men.

162. The service is irksome to all the men and to most of the officers; but their discipline and efficiency are very creditable, and quite as great as could be reasonably expected.

Religion.

163. The religious establishments of the Bahamas are upon a scale highly creditable to the liberality of the local Legislature, as well as to that of the Imperial Parliament. The clergy of the Church of England (in number 11) are under the general episcopal control of the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, who visits the colony every two or three years, and under the more immediate supervision of his "Commissary," who permanently resides at Nassau, and holds from the Crown a commission as "Archdeacon of the Bahamas," with a salary of 1000*l.* a-year, the whole of which is paid by the British Treasury.

164. In Nassau and its suburbs, comprising a population of about 8000 persons, there are 12 places of Divine worship, namely, five* belonging to the Church of England, one to the Free Kirk of Scotland, three to the Wesleyan body, two to the Baptists of England, and one to a local and independent Baptist community.

165. Most of the "out-islands" have churches, chapels, or other places of Divine worship. One of them, "Abaco," has an immense Wesleyan chapel, large enough for Liverpool or Glasgow, but it is not half filled. In certain of the out-islands the great majority of the population belong to the Baptist communion, and, in others, to the Wesleyan. Throughout these islands it may be stated, that the members of the Church of England are in a minority. This is owing to the lateness of the period at which her missionaries came into the field.

166. The Baptist and Wesleyan missionaries have, for a long series of years, been exceedingly active and indefatigable in their calling, amidst a variety of discouragements; and the result is, that they have succeeded in implanting in the minds of the negro population particularly, and (to a great extent) of the white portion of the community also, a deep attachment to their respective communions, which cannot fail to improve their moral and religious conduct.

	£.
Religion	2,923
Education	1,910
Poor	1,550
Total	6,383
Revenue	25,057

167. The local Legislature appropriates annually upwards of one-fourth part of the whole revenue of the colony to the purposes of religion, education, and charity.

168. The following table shows how the clergy of the Church of England are paid:—

	Annual Salary paid by the Colony. £.	*s.*	*d.*	
Rector of Christchurch, Nassau	273	8	9	with a parsonage house, and 70*l.* from Parliament.
Rector of St. Matthew's, „	270	16	8	and 52*l.* for house-rent, with 70*l.* from Parliament.
Rector of St. Anne's, „	150	0	0	and 31*l.* for house-rent, with 150*l.* from the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

* Christchurch, St. Mary's, St. Agnes, St. Matthew's, St. Anne's.

	Annual Salary paid by the Colony. £.	s.	d.	
Curate of St. Agnes, „ . .	120	0	0	
Curate of St. Mary's, „ . .	93	15	0	with his salary as Garrison Chaplain.
Rector of St. John's, Harbour Island	260	8	4	with 26*l.* for house-rent.
Rector of St. Paul's, St. Salvador . .	150	0	0	with 100*l.* a-year from the above Society.
Rector of St. David's, Long Island .	150	0	0	„ „
Rector of St. Patrick's, Eleuthera . .	150	0	0	„ „
Rector of St. Peter's, Abaco . . .	150	0	0	

Missionary at St. Stephen's (Grand Bahama), 100*l.* a-year from a Colonial Church Society.

169. There is only one Presbyterian church in the Bahamas, that of St. Andrew's, at Nassau. Its minister has a salary from the colony of 260*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, with 52*l.* for house rent.

170. The Wesleyan and the Baptist ministers are paid by their respective societies in England. The Wesleyans have had several grants from the local treasury in aid of the erection of their chapels, and the Baptists have also received some pecuniary aid from the Government of the colony towards the erection of one of their chapels.

171. I regret to state, that a lamentable degree of sectarian animosity has divided the colonial community for the last 12 months, arising out of a claim made by the Presbyterians and Baptists to an equal participation with the Episcopalians in the ceremonial use of the parochial burial grounds.

172. The local Legislature, however, has recently put an end to so unseemly a state of things by an Act which was passed last March, with the entire assent of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and which opens the whole of the public burial grounds (not being bonâ fide church yards) to the use of all ministers of the Christian religion.

173. I annex to this Report a printed copy of the Lord Bishop's admirable charge to his clergy upon the passing of that Act, and I entertain a confident hope, that this one unfortunate subject of dispute being now set at rest authoritatively, the clergy of all denominations will henceforward labour in the vineyard of Christ with cordial unanimity. There is abundance of space for all of them to work in, and I am doing them but justice when I report it to be my opinion, after a long course of colonial experience, that they have been far more successful in their vocation than their brethren in most other colonies. I am well aware that vice and immorality may yet be found in the community generally; but still the ministers of religion in the Bahamas have succeeded in giving to the negro population habits of sobriety, order, and decency, and even a religious feeling to a degree which would in vain be sought for in other colonies where slavery has (as in these islands) once existed. No one can witness the administration of the Holy Sacrament in the churches and chapels of Nassau without being forcibly struck by the numbers, the decent appearance, and the devout demeanour of negroes and negresses as they successively follow and kneel at the rails of the communion table simultaneously with their white fellow-subjects. To those who have witnessed, as I have done, the sad consequences of slavery for years together, the sight I here describe cannot but be gratifying. 21st March 1850.

174. Nor is the fruit of such persevering exertions on the part of the ministers of religion invisible. It is to be daily seen in the tranquillity of the streets, the absence of riot and violence, the proper observance of the sabbath day, and still more in the rarity of serious crime. Concubinage, indeed, (one of the many legacies of slavery) still exists amongst the negroes to a lamentable extent; but it is gradually giving way to the marriage contract amidst the strenuous remonstrances of the clergy.

175. That religious instruction has also had the effect of raising up a spirit of brotherly love amongst the negroes may be fairly deduced from a remarkable fact, which has reached my ears while I am writing this Report. No sooner did the intelligence of the recent tornado at Nassau, and the consequent demolition of

BAHAMAS.

houses, reach the negro planters at St. Salvador (the only inhabitants of that Bahamian island), than the whole of them immediately contributed their mite, and sent up 20 bushels of corn as their subscription towards the relief of their suffering brethren; a striking example of Christian charity emanating from the first-discovered land of the Western World.

Education.

176. The Bahamas have set an example on the educational question which any colony would do well to follow. I have already mentioned that out of their scanty revenue they appropriate nearly 2,000*l.* a-year for the support of public schools.

1,910*l.*

177. The general control of these schools, which are planted in every direction of this widely scattered territory, is vested by law in a "Board of Education," which meets once a month, or oftener if necessary, the Governor himself invariably presiding over their deliberations.

178. In former days *all* ministers of religion throughout the colony were members of the Board, but this was found in practice to lead to a very undesirable exhibition of sectarian discord at the table. It now consists of lay members only, five in number, one of whom is the Governor, and the other four are members of the Executive Council. The details, which involve an extraordinary amount of labour and correspondence, are conducted by a very able and persevering secretary (Mr. Doyle, an English barrister, practising at the Bahama bar), who gives up most disinterestedly a very large portion of his time to it, and receives for all his trouble the small salary of 50*l.* a-year.

179. The whole of the schools are inspected from time to time by a Normal schoolmaster, who was sent for from England at a salary of 200*l.* a year, with his travelling expenses through the islands.

180. The Board now maintains 36 schools, and has 1,736 children under tuition, nine-tenths of whom are coloured or black.

181. I visited nearly all of these schools in the course of my recent interinsular tour, or since my return to the seat of Government, and I rejoiced to find the children evincing an amount of intellectual acquirement generally, and of religious knowledge in particular, which would do credit to any of the National schools in England. The Board keeps steadily in view the paramount importance of inculcating a thorough knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. A chapter in the Bible is daily read by every class sufficiently far advanced in the power of reading, and the children are examined upon it immediately afterwards, so as to insure their understanding what they have just been reading. The general intelligence of the negro children, and the quickness with which they answered the numerous questions of myself and others upon a variety of subjects, struck me very forcibly throughout my inspection of the schools.

182. Large as the educational grant of the Bahama Legislature has been, bearing in mind the limited amount of revenue at their disposal, it is still far from being sufficient to meet the demands of the community. The Board have hitherto been obliged to be contented with such buildings as they could hire, but I found that the masters could not, for the want of proper space, introduce the whole of the machinery of the British and Foreign School Society, upon whose model the public schools of the colony are founded.

183. I urged the subject most strongly upon the Legislature at their last session, and I am happy to add very successfully. They have very liberally enlarged the means at the Board's disposal, and I trust that we shall soon have four new schools established, that in the course of two or three years the hired buildings will be given up, and that the Board will everywhere have schoolhouses of their own built on a proper model.

184. In no part of the world have I ever seen greater proofs of anxiety on the part of parents to have their offspring educated; and when I add that children of tender age are to be seen in almost every island walking four or five miles a day through rocky and rugged paths to and from school, it will be at once apparent that so laudable a disposition ought to be encouraged by every possible means. Most of the parents, a few years ago, were in the abject condition of slaves, and while they are now too old or too busy in procuring the means of subsistence for their families to admit of their attending the schools themselves, I regard

BAHAMAS.

it as a great point gained if we can but persuade them to keep their children at school.

185. My only source of regret is, that the Episcopalian clergy, generally speaking, keep aloof from the schools, which are maintained by the Board of Education. I am quite sure they act from conscientious motives; but I am equally certain that if they would but attend our schools, and give us their cordial assistance in the form of daily or weekly inspection, they would discover that religious instruction *does* form the very basis of all our system of tuition, though unhappily they persist in thinking otherwise.

186. The Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist ministers all attend our schools, and their occasional examinations of the children are productive of the best results.

187. The Episcopalian clergy, however, are not idle in the great cause, for they have schools of their own in many places, which are producing much good. The Rev. Mr. Woodcock, curate of St. Agnes, in the suburbs of Nassau, has, by his (almost unaided) resources, succeeded to a most remarkable degree. I visited his three schools very lately with the Bishop of Jamaica, and was highly gratified. He has nearly 300 children under tuition.

188. Besides the schools I have thus described, there are several private establishments, but these are principally for the children of *white* persons.

189. It is scarcely to be expected that in a country where, but a few years since, the status of slavery existed, the seeds of that unfortunate prejudice against coloured people, which seems to fasten itself with astonishing strength upon some persons, would be soon eradicated. It must be the work of time and the result of education. All my personal efforts, as the Governor of the colony, are perpetually directed to this end, but I am afraid it must be admitted that the seeds of this unhappy disease, for disease it is, are not yet extirpated from the Bahamian community. Two of the out-islands (Abaco and Harbour Island) adhere to this prejudice with extraordinary tenacity, and the white inhabitants of those localities will forego the advantages offered by the Board of Education, rather than suffer their children to learn their lessons in the same room with those of the coloured and black population.

190. This very serious impediment to the spread of enlightened knowledge will however give way at last to the influence of time and example, for it is due to the community of Nassau that I should here record the creditable fact that very few vestiges now remain amongst its educated classes of any prejudice against colour. White, coloured, and black jurors are to be seen indiscriminately walking into the jury-box, and conducting their important functions upon a footing of the most perfect equality.

191. I annex to this Report a printed copy of the Board of Education's last Report upon the state of their schools, and to that document I would refer for details as to salaries and emoluments of teachers.

February 1850.

Support of the Poor.

192. The provision made by the Legislature of the Bahamas for the maintenance of the helpless poor, is upon a scale of liberality which entitles it to great credit.

193. A large pile of buildings has been erected in one of the most elevated spots about the town of Nassau for the reception of the aged, sick, infirm, or otherwise helpless poor of the whole colony, and bears the name of the "New Providence Asylum."

194. The House of Assembly annually appropriates, from the slender revenue at its disposal, a sum of 1,550*l.* for the support of the poor, of which 143*l.* is expended for a dispensary, and 1,407*l.* for this asylum. The salaries of the various persons employed are given in the margin.

	£.	s.	d.
Salary of Superintendent of Asylum	208	6	8
Physician	94	11	8
Chaplain	25	0	0
Matron	25	0	0
Attendants	75	0	0
Provisions	680	0	0
Do. Out-islands	300	0	0
	1407	18	4
Dispensary:			
Physician	60	0	0
Medicines	83	0	0
Total	1550	18	4

195. The control of the asylum is vested by law in three Commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor, and give their valuable services to the public gratuitously. The Board now consists of three highly respected merchants, one of whom is a member of the Executive Council, and the other two are members of the House of Assembly.

196. The Governor never interferes, and the management is admirably effected by the disinterested labour of the these three gentlemen. Under their orders is a

BAHAMAS.

superintendent, who resides with his family in the building, together with a matron and proper attendants.

197. No difficulties are made as to admittance, provided that the party applying brings to one of the Commissioners a satisfactory certificate from the minister of the persuasion he belongs to, or from some other well known respectable householder, that he or she is really incapacitated by age, sickness, or infirmity, from earning a subsistence.

198. Out-door relief is discountenanced as much as possible, but in some few cases the Commissioners have found it necessary to allow it.

199. A very able physician gives his attendance at the asylum once and frequently twice a day, and the chaplain (a Presbyterian clergyman, minister of St. Andrew's) gives spiritual advice and comfort to the poor people with great zeal.

200. There is a good garden at the rear of the building, and such of the inmates as are able to work, are employed in raising vegetables for the use of the asylum. Their meals consist of plain but wholesome food on ordinary occasions, though the last day I visited them they were all dining upon excellent turtle soup, which they have once a week. The explanation of a circumstance, which in England would sound so strange, is, that here we can purchase turtle at 2½*d.* or 3*d.* a pound.

201. There is no "Lunatic Asylum" in the colony; and I am sorry to state that there are no less than 17 in the "Asylum for the Poor." The building is not fitted for the introduction of that system which modern experience in England has happily proved to be alike successful and humane. I have brought the subject under the notice of the Legislature, and there is reason to hope that as soon as the treasury is somewhat richer, a proper asylum for the insane will be built.

Sane 37
Insane . . . 17
54

202. The average number of inmates, sane and insane, may be stated at 54.

203. Another most useful and humane institution for the relief of the poor is the "Nassau Dispensary." Here, upon the production of a certificate from any minister of religion as to the inability of the party from poverty to purchase medicine or to pay for advice, both one and the other are instantly given by a physician, who has a salary from the Treasury of 60*l.* a year, and who merely charges the Government the cost price of those drugs which are consumed in making up medicines for the poor upon his own prescription, or upon that of any other licensed practitioner in the colony.

204. The poor in the out-islands are also supplied from this source with medicines, which are placed in the hands of the clergyman or the local magistrate for their use.

205. The medicines altogether cost the colony little more than 80*l.* a year, and the Governor of the Bahamas has the satisfaction of reflecting that there is no danger of any human being under his rule dying from the want of food, of medicine, or of care.

JOHN GREGORY.

Government House, Nassau, May 15, 1850.

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

CHARGE of the LORD BISHOP of JAMAICA to his CLERGY in the BAHAMAS, 21st March 1850.

Government House, Nassau,
21st March 1850.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN,

ON a visit to the Bahamas, undertaken rather for a special purpose than for the transaction of the ordinary business of episcopal visitation, I have not thought it necessary to invite the attendance of the missionaries and curates of the out-islands to meet me at Nassau.

Those gentlemen could hardly have been convened without incurring some degree of personal inconvenience and expense, and I was unwilling to withdraw them from the duties in which they were more profitably occupied in their respective cures.

But as I am now about to embark (D.V.) on my return to Jamaica, I would not omit the opportunity which this visit affords, of briefly addressing you on the subject of the recent legislation affecting the Church of the Bahamas, and on some points of pastoral duty, respecting which you will probably look to your diocesan for guidance and direction.

The special purpose to which I have alluded, and which has been now happily accomplished, was, it may be well to remind you, the settlement of the question as to the exclusive right of ministers of the Church of England to the ceremonial interment of the dead in certain public

burial-grounds within the parishes of Christ Church and Saint Matthew, in the Island of New Providence.

This right, assumed and exercised during a period of more than half a century, by the parochial clergy, has lately been impugned under circumstances which it is not requisite to detail, by the ministers and congregations in New Providence who dissent from the Established Church.

Without intending to re-open a discussion on this question, by reciting the facts and arguments adduced on either side, and which, as I think, will be found to have been carefully and fairly considered in my letter addressed to his Excellency the Governor in August last, as the basis of a mediatorial legislative settlement of the dispute, I will briefly say, that I advised this measure as the best remedy of which, in my judgment, the case was susceptible. I advised it on a conviction of its moral and political expediency, under the peculiar and altered character of the population of the Bahamas, as represented to me by his Excellency Governor Gregory, in an extended correspondence on the subject;—I advised it, because a large number of persons, constituting the representation of the whole dissenting population of the island, denied the exclusive right of the Church to these cemeteries, and asserted their own coequal claim to occupy them;—I advised it, because the legality of this claim was affirmed by the principal law officer of the Crown, although I myself have never admitted its validity; and because the contest between the parties had led to scenes scandalous and shocking to the feelings of all good Christians, and which were but too likely to be repeated to the great hurt and injury of the community; I advised it still more from a regard to the welfare of a Church, of which I must be supposed to be, in this part of Her Majesty's dominions, the principal conservator, and because I hoped that the concession strictly limited to the boundaries which I proposed to it would go far to conciliate the more reasonable and moderate of the reclaimants, while it would relieve the clergy from the distress of delivering the beautiful language of the Liturgy of our Church to unwilling listeners, and over the remains of those who had in life refused her ordinances, and departed from her communion.

Under this advice, in which I had the good fortune to have the full concurrence of the Governor of the colony, his Excellency caused a Bill to be initiated in the Legislature, with the history of which you are well acquainted, and which, after certain modifications, is substantially the Act that has become the law of the colony.

The duty of the clergy with respect to this Act is manifest. They may not defer their obedience, according to a mistaken direction, which I must officially and explicitly disavow, "until the pleasure of Her Majesty hereon shall have been distinctly enunciated." I am bound to tell you, on the contrary, that an Act passed by the two branches of the local legislature, and assented to by the Sovereign's representative, immediately becomes law, and is of full force and operation until formally disallowed by the Crown.

But to the Act adverted to you have every motive to a cheerful and ready acquiescence. It originated in the recommendation of your diocesan; it was brought forward at the instance of a just and enlightened executive; it precludes any possible future encroachment on the possessions of the Church, which possessions it accurately defines and acknowledges, while it gives up only a doubtful and disputed right to an exclusive ceremonial sepulture, in certain cemeteries, detached from the fabrics of the churches, and which may be occasionally occupied by Christian ministers of different sects, without injury or interruption to your own ministrations.

For myself, I can express nothing but grateful thanksgiving to an Almighty and benevolent Providence, which evokes good out of evil, for permitting these contentions to result in a measure which has given additional security to the Church of England for her property in these islands, and is well adapted to restore peace to a divided and disturbed community.

As the ministers of peace and quietness, I implore you to lend your powerful aid in giving to this measure the happy effect which I contemplate. As your brother I advise, as your spiritual father I enjoin you to combine with me, and, I may add, with the Government and Legislature also, in the work of pacification, which requires only your cordial sympathy and assistance to be ensured.

It is also almost superfluous to say that it will continue to be your duty to officiate when required in these public burial-grounds, which, although now laid open by the law to other parties, will still retain in the estimation of the Church of England their consecrated character.

As none can have a greater interest than myself in the conservation of the alliance still happily subsisting between the Church and State in the several governments that constitute the diocese of Jamaica, so none can desire more earnestly to preserve the just measure of establishment which that Church at present enjoys, and which it is my hope and belief it will long retain, alike in the hearts of the people and in the laws of these colonies.

While our colonial polity has provided for other denominations of Christians the utmost extent of protection, and such pecuniary assistance as they are willing to accept, you are left in possession of many evident advantages. You have an ecclesiastical constitution and government in close relationship to the State; you have an episcopate erected by the Crown, and supported under an Act of the Imperial Parliament. You have a fixed and permanent endowment guaranteed from the colonial revenue. You have a certain measure of the parochial system to favour your ministries. You have such privileges as are consistent with the rights of others, and as befit an integral and acknowledge part of the National Church.

I cannot, then, bring myself to believe that a legislature which has so far co-operated with the Crown in securing to you these substantial benefits, can intend such an injury as you appear to dread to a Church which it has so long fostered and upheld. I cannot believe that there will ever be procured the consentient Acts of such a Legislature, to the demolition of the fabric

BAHAMAS.

which they have built, and the overthrow of an institution which they have materially contributed to create.

In the "signs of the times," as they have recently been manifested, I think that I discover more of the bow than of the cloud, and although we must expect difficulties, we have no reason to predict destruction.

The course which you will now pursue must be shown as one of consistency and conciliation. More strongly attached to the performance of your duties than to the enjoyment of your privileges: I feel assured that it has been rather for the former than the latter that you have hitherto contended. That contest, however, is now decided; and the Church has gained much, and lost little, by a decision which I will never admit to be, even seemingly, a defeat.

Let the principles by which I believe you to have been influenced be now demonstrated and carried out:—The principles of order, of charity, of respect to the laws, and of utter subjection to the Spirit of the Gospel of Peace.

Animated by that spirit, you will endeavour to allay the excitement and resentful feelings which have been kindled in the late dispute. To your own congregations you will take care to explain the real position in which the Church has been placed by the recent enactment, which has been somewhat misunderstood; and you will give no countenance to the unwise conjectures of improbable hostilities on the part of the Legislature, which, if threatened by your adversaries, it is the very intention of the Act for the settlement of the burial-ground question to avert.

And now, my dear brethren, I bid you farewell! and praying earnestly that the blessing of our only Lord and Saviour may be on your labours and on your flocks, I take leave of you with the words of St. Peter: "Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous: not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing, but contrariwise, blessing; knowing that ye are thereunto called, that ye should inherit a blessing."

AUBREY G. JAMAICA.

Encl. 2. in No. 4.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

REPORT of the BOARD of EDUCATION, appointed under the Act "to establish a system of Popular Education and Training" in the BAHAMA ISLANDS, for the Year 1849.

THE Board of Education have the honour to submit, for the third time, to the Bahama Legislature, their annual report. They will first draw attention to what they did, in reference to the schools under their jurisdiction, during the past year, and then proceed to review briefly, the state of popular education in this colony, and the prospects of the public schools.

The Board adverted in their last report to the diminution in the number of the public schools, in consequence of the dismiseal of a great number of incompetent and inefficient teachers, and the Board's inability immediately to supply their places with fit persons. The Board have now the gratification to remark, that, since the commencement of the past year, they have opened eight schools in the following localities:—Rock Sound, Governor's Harbour, Bluff Settlement, Current Settlement, Moss Town Exuma, Carrion Crow Harbour, Grand Bahama, Ragged Island, and Saint Salvador. The benefits of a sound and scriptural education have thus been extended to 454 additional children.

The Board, aided by the inhabitants, have erected school-houses, commodious in size and adapted to the British and Foreign School Society's system of instruction, at the following places:—Carrion Crow Harbour, Spanish Wells, Saint Salvador, and Cherokee Sound Abaco.

Grants of lumber and other materials for the repair or fitting up of several of the Board's school-houses have been also made.

Owing to the teachers of the public schools at Sandilands and the Bluff Settlement being unable to hire a dwelling-house, the Board were constrained to build suitable residences in those localities, in order to prevent the discontinuance of the schools.

The Board have obtained from England a large quantity of school books and stationery, adapted to the mode of instruction in their schools, and have distributed them among the public schools. They have just grounds for stating, that, at no period since the introduction of popular education in these islands, were the public schools so well and adequately supplied with the means of instruction as they are at present.

The Board have also enlarged the number of school libraries, and are in expectation of being able shortly to extend the advantages of these useful auxiliaries in the comprehensive scheme of popular education.

Deeply impressed with the necessity of securing able and efficient teachers for their schools, the Board have been in correspondence with the master of the Normal Institution at Glasgow, on the subject of obtaining two fit masters from that excellent seminary, and they have received the assurance that their wishes will be carried out upon the transmission to Scotland of the passage-money and outfit of the gentlemen who have consented to come out to this colony. An amount likely to meet the expense has been since forwarded, and the Board's views are therefore in process of accomplishment. The superior advantages which in all probability will result from the employment of properly trained and energetic teachers, though at a seriously increased expense, have had due weight with the Board in the step which they have taken.

The resolution which appeared in the Board's last report, authorizing the assembling of their teachers in Nassau, during the Christmas holidays, for mutual information and instruction,

and providing for the expense attendant thereupon, has been rescinded, as the reasons which prompted the resolution have no longer any existence.

The Board have 23 schools established throughout the colony, and they employ 35 teachers, whose annual salaries amount to 1,051*l.*

The number of children who attend the public schools has increased to 1736—510 beyond the number specified in the Board's last report.

Of these 988 are boys, and 748 girls.

In respect to the attainments of the scholars, 1,106 spell, 992 read, 428 write in books and 633 on slates, and 673 are in the simple rules of arithmetic and 201 in the compound and higher rules, 486 are instructed in grammar, 458 in geography, 308 are taught needlework, 15 tailoring, and 14 shoemaking.

The annual examination of the public schools in this island took place in December last. His Excellency the Governor, in the kindest manner, presided at all the examinations, which were attended, most numerously and respectably, by the parents and friends of the children, and by others interested in the success of popular education. All the schools, particularly the boys' central, underwent an exceedingly satisfactory examination, reflecting equal credit upon the assiduity of the teachers, and the diligence of the pupils. The certain and pleasing evidences of marked progress in the various branches of study, since the previous year's examination, were strikingly visible.

The normal schoolmaster visited the public schools in the out-island districts during the past year, and reported very favourably upon them, with a few exceptions.

The Board had occasion to dismiss the teacher at the Current Settlement in consequence of her reported inefficiency, but they have since appointed a competent master and mistress to conduct the school.

The Board intend to discontinue the school at Clarence Town, Long Island, on account of the reported indifference of the people to the education of their children, and the consequent low state to which the school has been reduced, until they are able to perceive a marked change for the better in the feelings of the people, and a real desire to avail themselves of the enlightened liberality of the legislature. There are many other localities in which the inhabitants are urgent for the establishment of a public school, and where the benefits of a sound and scriptural education would be immediately taken advantage of by parents who are sincerely anxious for the instruction of their children. The Board deem it their duty to take these differences of feeling into their consideration, in expending the limited means at their disposal, and to make the best use of their funds by appropriating them to those localities where they are likely to produce the most beneficial effects.

The Board have determined upon the establishment of five schools, in addition to those already in operation. They are are to be opened at Inagua, Gregory Town, and Savannah Sound Eleuthera, Watlings Island, and Rum Cay. Teachers have been appointed, and they will shortly proceed to the discharge of their duties.

The inhabitants of Marsh Harbour Abaco, of William's Town, at the north end of Long Island, and of George Town Exuma, are particularly anxious for a public school, but the Board's want of means precludes their extension of educational advantages to those localities. Their sphere of usefulness must remain confined until the legislature deem it fit to augment the funds at their disposal.

On account of the Board's inability to erect school-houses in all the localities where they have schools, they have been obliged to hire the best buildings they could procure; but these are utterly unsuited to the system of instruction used in the Board's schools. They at present pay an annual rent of 73*l.* for the school-houses which they occupy in Grant's Town, in the western district of this island, at Harbour Island, at Governor's Harbour, and Rock Sound Eleuthera, and at Long Island.

The Board would suggest to the legislature the expediency of granting them a sum of money in order to the erection of school-houses in those settlements, and at the other localities where they contemplate the immediate establishment of schools. The Board feel assured that not more than one-half of the principal money on which the public are now paying interest, in the shape of school-house rent, would be required for the purpose.

The Board subjoin extracts from the report of the normal schoolmaster upon the unfitness of the school-houses at Harbour Island, and Crooked Island, with the view of showing the utter inadequacy of those buildings to the objects for which they are used, and of enabling the legislature the better to determine upon the necessity for erecting suitable edifices.

HARBOUR ISLAND.—"The size of the apartment in which the school is carred on is out of all proportions, 20 feet long by 14 feet wide is all the room that can be appropriated at any one time under the master's eye. And this want of space causes great inconvenience. The new desks so recently provided for the school have been shortened from 16 feet to 12 feet long, thereby unfitting them for any other room properly proportioned. Even now, however, the distance between the ends of the desks and the partition is only 2 feet, only room enough to pass, and not enough, if any one happens to be coming in a contrary direction. Thus, through the want of a properly arranged room, the system on which the school should be conducted, and which the master has learnt, is thrown overboard for the dame-school plan of 'shift for yourself.' It then remains for me respectfully to suggest the erection of a new school-house.

"In reference to the cost of putting up a good substantial building, 52 feet by 26 feet, I found a party that was willing to take the contract for 200 dollars; the lumber, also, might be bought at Harbour Island for 25 dollars per 1000 feet,"

CROOKED ISLAND.—"An insurmountable obstacle, however, to the successful testing of any teacher's skill and influence in a neighbourhood, is still in existence here, in the shape of a bad

BAHAMAS.

place to keep a school in. Last year I reported fully on this matter, and since then I believe no alteration has taken place except for the worse. I am aware your secretary has been in correspondence with Mr. Fox to endeavour to effect some repairs of the building, but this has been found impracticable, from the fact, that the school-house belongs to a company of persons, the most of whom object to any interference with their property.

"While staying on the settlement I made every inquiry relative to the cost of a new school-house, and I found about 400 dollars would complete one of wood of proper dimensions."

The Board have very great pleasure in appending to their report the following extract from the speech of his Excellency the Governor, at the opening of the present session of the Bahama Legislature. It confirms, in a remarkable manner, the views which they have propounded with reference to the necessity for supplying the educational wants of the people; to the unfitness of the school-houses hired by the Board; and to the inadequacy of the Board's means to meet the increasing and urgent applications to them as well for the establishment of schools, as the increase of the very low stipends which the Board's teachers receive.

"On a former occasion I noticed the liberality with which you had provided for the education of the people. My tour through the colony, however, has impressed me with the painful conviction, that large as your bounty has been, it is yet inadequate to supply the wants of the community. I may instance Inagua, Rum Cay, and Marsh Harbour, as having come within my own observation, while I am aware, that from other quarters, the Board of Education has received urgent applications for the establishment of schools.

"With the willing assistance of the Board I have thought it right at once to secure the services of a very competent schoolmaster for Inagua, not doubting that you will cheerfully make provision for a school in this rising settlement.

"Considering the remarkable fact witnessed by myself in many of the out-islands, that children of tender age are in the habit of walking four and five miles a day through rocky and rugged paths to and from school, I require no stronger proof of the sincerity of the desire existing on the part of the parents to provide an education for their offspring.

"Limited, therefore, though our revenual resources unfortunately are, it would still be far better to make any sacrifice, than to discourage this laudable disposition of the people.

"The Board of Education, at whose proceedings I am always most happy to preside, keeps steadily in view the paramount importance of inculcating a thorough knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and in my recent examination of every one of the schools, I rejoiced to see the children evincing an amount of intellectual acquirement generally, and of religious knowledge in particular, which would do credit to any of the national schools in the mother country. Whether, therefore, we look to the temporal or to the eternal welfare of the rising generation, we must see that the demand for education is the most sacred of any that can be made on the public purse.

"In the course of my tour I observed that many of the schoolmasters were unable to carry out the system of the British and Foreign School Society, in consequence of the confined limits of their school-houses. In all these cases I found that the buildings were hired by the Board, while in those instances where the school-houses had been built for the purpose, the success of tuition was perceptibly greater.

"I would therefore suggest for your deliberation, whether, considering the rents paid for the hired buildings, it would not be better economy in the end to build school-houses at once, wherever schools are already established by the Board.

"Another serious difficulty experienced by the Board, is that of procuring competent teachers. The salaries upon the existing scale are too small to attract efficient masters, and the Board has recently taken measures to procure the services of two well-trained teachers from Scotland upon higher salaries, in the hope that through their instrumentality, a better class of native teachers will eventually be formed.

"Under all these circumstances, I am constrained to urge upon your attention the inadequacy of the present educational grant. I know that I am addressing those who have set an example of liberality on the educational question worthy of imitation by any British colony; and if from carrying out effectually the great object of general education, you should be deterred by the existing condition of the colonial finances, I would venture to suggest that the guarantee of the legislature would at once raise the requisite funds, nor could posterity with reason complain of a small debt, from which they would themselves be the greatest gainers."

It would be a work of supererogation for the Board to press upon the legislature the paramount importance of imparting instruction, and diffusing knowledge among the people, calculated as it eminently is to confer happiness upon individuals, and to enhance the general prosperity, by creating the most effective means for the prevention of misery, vice, and crime, —the certain and baneful consequences of popular ignorance.

Annexed are statistics, exhibiting the attainments and expenditure of each of the public schools, and the abstract of the account between the Board of Education and the public, showing their receipts and disbursements with the balance on hand.

February 1850.

STATISTICS of SCHOOLS in the BAHAMAS.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	Public School, and where Situated.	Population of the District.	On the Books by the last Return.	Average Number in Daily Attendance.	No. of Scholars.		No. of paid Teachers, exclusive of Pupil Teachers or Monitors.	ATTAINMENTS.										
										Writing.		Arithmetic.					Handicraft.	
					Boys.	Girls.		Spelling.	Reading.	Books.	Slates.	Simple Rules.	Comp. Rules.	Grammar.	Geography.	Needlework.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.
Abaco . . .	Green Turtle Cay .	1,890	35	26	17	18	2	31	31	15	16	20	2	..	..	..	..	..
,, . . .	Little Guano Cay .	..	60	54	34	26	2	60	57	28	32	31	14	38	38	14	..	..
,, . . .	Cherokee Sound . .	..	67	52	44	23	1	57	44	20	32	35	11	26	26	..	..	..
Andros Island .	Coakley's Town. .	759	41	19	22	19	2	20	13	6	13	9	..	5	5	10	..	..
Crooked Island.	Long Cay . . .	935	43	35	38	5	2	29	23	12	11	19	5	5	5	5	..	..
Eleuthera . .	Spanish Wells . .	3,445	71	65	54	17	2	37	29	21	32	17	12	18	18	13	..	..
,, . .	Rock Sound . . .	..	60	50	35	25	2	60	55	32	13	25	14	40	40	..	..	..
,, . .	Governor's Harbour.	..	52	42	42	10	2	50	33	16	16	14	13	22	13	7	..	..
,, . .	Bluff Settlement .	..	49	35	24	25	2	28	9	4	3	7	..	7	7	13	..	..
,, . .	Tarpum Bay . . .	..	91	75	43	48	2	22	16	17	12	14	3	16	16	15	..	..
,, . .	Current Settlement .	..	20	17	10	10	1	10	10	..	10	7	..	..	..	2	..	..
Exuma . . .	Moss Town . . .	1,682	57	39	30	27	1	18	15	9	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Bahama.	Eight-mile Rock .	812	85	73	53	32	1	85	63	24	61	30	6	63	63	..	..	..
,, .	Carrion Crow Harbour	..	60	38	42	18	1	27	15	12	40	8	..	30	30	..	..	..
Harbour Island.	St. John's . . .	1,745	85	70	67	18	2	50	40	40	40	34	8	8	..	18	..	..
Long Island .	Clarence Town . .	1,286	34	7	18	16	1	30	25	10	17	9	2	12	12	..	..	..
New Providence	Boys' Central School	8,385	191	140	191	..	1	164	164	72	113	120	65	75	75	..	15	14
,, .	Girls' Central School	..	57	44	..	57	1	38	38	14	14	18	12	30	30	30	..	..
,, .	Western District. .	..	142	89	46	96	1	50	79	26	48	28	8	20	20	80	..	..
,, .	Grant's Town . .	..	158	119	30	128	2	100	100	11	40	158	24	24	24	40	..	..
,, .	Sandilands . . .	..	122	78	52	70	1	56	56	..	18	..	..	..	..	22	..	..
Ragged Island .	Duncan's Town . .	313	58	40	31	27	1	45	45	20	31	20	..	20	20	20	..	..
St. Salvador .	North End . . .	674	98	43	65	33	2	39	32	19	21	28	2	27	16	19	..	..

STATISTICS of SCHOOLS in the BAHAMAS.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	Public School, and where Situated.	Name of Teacher.	EXPENDITURE.									INCOME.	
			STIPEND.								Books, Stationery, Repairs, Apparatus, &c.	Government Grant.	Fees, during the last Twelve-months.
			Master.		Mistress.		Mistress of the Infant School.		Monitors.				
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
co. . . .	Green Turtle Cay .	Mr. Wildgoos .	50 0 0		..		..		..		16 16 8¼		3 15 5
, ...	,, .	Mrs. Wildgoos .	..		20 0 0		..		..		..		..
, ...	Little Guano Cay .	Mr. Barker. .	40 0 0		..		..		..		7 16 4½		6 2 10¼
, ...	,, .	Mrs. Thompson.	..		6 0 0		..		..		..		..
, ...	Cherokee Sound. .	Mr. Gwynn. .	40 0 0		..		..		..		16 7 8		2 18 2¾
lros Island .	Coakley's Town . .	Mr. Sweeting .	34 0 0		..		..		..		19 13 0¼		0 9 6
,, .	,, .	Mrs. Sweeting .	..		5 0 0		..		..		..		..
oked Island .	Long Cay . . .	Mr. Fox . .	34 0 0		..		..		..		12 5 11		2 18 4
,, .	,, . . .	Miss Fox . .	..		6 0 0		..		..		..		..
uthera . .	Spanish Wells . .	Mr. Camplejohn	40 0 0		..		..		..		38 4 9¼		2 1 8
,, . .	,, . .	Mrs. Camplejohn	..		6 0 0		..		..		..		..
,, . .	Rock Sound . . .	Mr. McDonald.	40 0 0		..		..		..		36 0 5		7 1 11
,, . .	,, . . .	Mrs. McDonald	..		10 0 0		..		..		..		..
,, . .	Governor's Harbour.	Mr. Moss . .	34 0 0		..		..		..		18 19 7		2 3 5
,, . .	,, .	Mrs. Moss . .	..		6 0 0		..		..		..		..
,, . .	Bluff Settlement. .	Mr. Hall . .	34 0 0		..		..		..		32 5 3¼		0 17 9½
,, . .	,, . .	Mrs. Hall . .	..		6 0 0		..		..		..		..
,, . .	Tarpum Bay . .	Mr. Petty . .	34 0 0		..		..		..		15 16 1¼	£1150	..
,, . .	,, . .	Mrs. Petty . .	..		6 0 0		..		..		..		..
,, . .	Current Settlement .	Mr. Brown . .	34 0 0		..		..		..		5 0 6		1 3 11½
,, . .	,, .	Mrs. Brown .	..		6 0 0		..		..		..		..
ma . . .	Moss Town . . .	Mrs. Godwin .	..		27 0 0		..		..		20 13 10¼		1 0 10
nd Bahama .	Eight-mile Rock .	Mr. Bannister .	40 0 0		..		..		..		1 8 4¾		5 14 7
,, .	Carrion Crow Harbour	Mr. Wallace .	34 0 0		..		..		..		16 3 6¾		..
bour Island .	St. John's . . .	Mr. Munro . .	60 0 0		..		..		..		26 6 5¼		6 9 2
,, .	,, . . .	Mrs. Munro .	..		10 0 0		..		..		..		..
g Island .	Clarence Town . .	Mr. Rea . .	34 0 0		..		..		..		10 2 8½		2 4 7¾
v Providence .	Boys' Central . .	Mr. Spence . .	125 0 0		..		..		4 5 0		35 15 1		24 19 8
,, .	Girls' Central . .	Mrs. Young .	..		50 0 0		..		..		18 15 2		7 1 4½
,, .	Western District .	Mrs. Taylor .	..		..		35 0 0		..		26 11 3		5 3 6½
,, .	Grant's Town . .	Mrs. Horton .	..		..		35 0 0		..		30 5 3½		0 19 7
,, .	,, . .	Miss Horton .	..		..		10 0 0		..		..		..
,, .	Sandilands . . .	Mrs. Forbes .	..		30 0 0		..		..		46 9 7¾		1 3 6
rged Island .	Duncan's Town . .	Mrs. Ceruti .	..		30 0 0		..		..		9 10 6¼		2 15 0
Salvador . .	North End . . .	Mr. Stuart . .	34 0 0		..		..		..		23 8 10½		6 18 4½
,, . .	,, . . .	Mrs. Stuart. .	..		6 0 0		..		..		..		..

COMPARATIVE SCALE of the Number of Scholars on the Books, and the Average in Attendance, in the following Schools, for the Years 1848-49.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	Public School, and where Situated.	1848		1849	
		On the Books.	Average.	On the Books.	Average.
Abaco	Green Turtle Cay	36	32	35	26
,,	Little Guano Cay.	62	54	60	54
,,	Cherokee Sound	70	48	67	52
Andros Island	Coakley's Town	54	28	41	19
Crooked Island	Long Cay.	24	20	43	35
Eleuthera	Spanish Wells	53	49	71	65
,,	Rock Sound	..	..	60	50
,,	Governor's Harbour	..	..	52	42
,,	Bluff Settlement	..	..	49	35
,,	Tarpum Bay	..	..	91	75
,,	Current Settlement	..	..	20	17
Exuma	Moss Town	..	..	57	39
Grand Bahama	Eight-mile Rock.	52	24	85	73
,,	Carrion Crow Harbour	..	..	60	38
Harbour Island	St. John's	74	65	85	70
Long Island	Clarence Town	37	13	34	7
New Providence	Boys' Central	184	122	191	140
,,	Girls' Central.	97	61	57	44
,,	Western District.	80	73	142	89
,,	Grant's Town.	169	150	158	119
,,	Sandilands	111	66	122	78
Ragged Island	Duncan's Town	..	..	58	40
St. Salvador	North End	64	18	98	43
	Total	1,167	823	1,736	1,250

Dr. The PUBLIC IN ACCOUNT CURRENT with the BOARD of EDUCATION. *Cr.*

1849.		£. s. d.	1849.		£. s.
March 24	To paid the Public School-teachers' salaries for the quarter commencing the 25th December 1848, and ending the 24th March 1849	224 3 6½	January	By balance (in Bank) from last year's account	188 6
,,	Paid contingencies during the quarter	67 11 11	,,	Balance of grant to the Education Board, in the Appropriation Act of 1848.	475 0
June 24	Paid the Public School-teachers' salaries for the quarter ending 24th June	241 19 9	,,	Amount of grant in Education Act for 1849	1,150 0
,,	Paid contingencies during the quarter, including the building and repair of school-houses, purchase of stationery, &c.	157 6 10½	March	Amount of school fees received for March quarter	24 13
September 24	Paid the Public School-teachers' salaries for the quarter ending 24th September	253 10 8	,,	Amount received for school books sold	2 6
,,	Paid contingencies during the quarter, including the building and repair of school-houses, purchase of stationery, &c.	177 19 3¼	,,	Cash from the Public Treasury, annual grant for the formation of school libraries	40 0
December 24	Paid the Public School-teachers' salaries for the quarter ending 24th December.	262 5 2½	June	Amount of school fees received for June quarter	21 1
,,	Paid same for the week ending 31st December	20 1 0¾	,,	Amount received for school books sold	2 7
,,	Paid contingencies during the quarter, including the building and repair of school-houses, purchase of stationery, and the passage money and outfit of two masters from Scotland.	276 16 5	September	Amount of school fees received for September quarter	28 15
	Balance	278 0 1	,,	Amount received for school books sold	3 15
			,,	Cash received for corn sent from Eight-mile Rock, Grand Bahama, in payment of school fees	1 5
			December	Amount of school fees received for December quarter	18 13
			,,	Amount received for school books sold	3 10
	Total	1,959 14 9¼		Total	1,959 14
				Balance brought down	278 0

ST. VINCENT.

(No. 31.) No. 5. No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
June 24, 1850.
(Received July 19, 1850.)

MY LORD,

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 18, of the 8th May last, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent, with his Report upon the Blue Book of that island for 1849. No. 81, dated June 20, 1850. Report on Blue Book.

From the tenor of this Report and those received from the other islands where liberated Africans have been located, I am not disposed to concur in the Lieut.-Governor's opinion that it would be advisable to extend the period of the contracts made for this class of labourers beyond one year from the date of their arrival, although the apprenticeship of orphan children for a limited term of years to persons who would take proper care of them may be recommended.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 5. Encl. in No. 5.

St. Vincent, Government House,
June 20, 1850.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Excellency my Report on the Blue Book for 1849, for transmission to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency
The Governor-in-Chief,
Barbados.

REPORT with the BLUE BOOK for 1849.

Taxes and Duties.

1. The rate of taxation for the year 1848, having been found too low to meet the exigencies of the colony, it was somewhat raised during this year. The tax on produce, which in 1848 was 1*l.* per cent., became by the Act of 1849, 1*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and the same advance was made in the tax upon incomes above 70*l.* From Returns contained in the Blue Book, no comparison can be instituted between the actual collections for the two years, because the Act for 1848 not having passed until nearly the close of the year, the far greater portion of the moneys raised under its authority was realized in 1849, and thus appears as arrears of revenue for 1848.

2. By the operation of the Tonnage Act passed 12th June 1848, a sum of 1,500*l.* per annum was expected to be gained by the colony. The sum actually collected under it during the whole of 1849, amounted to 1,456*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, so that the estimate was not far from correct. This duty was formerly collected by the Customs' Establishment, but since the repeal of the Customs' Duties, and the consequent change in the office, it is under the charge of the Colonial Treasurer. I consider it an advantage that this arrangement should be continued, and the whole revenue of the colony thus retained under the charge of

ST. VINCENT.

an officer paid solely by the colony, and under the superintendence of its Legislature.

3. I stated in my Report for last year that the tax upon freeholds and leaseholds was in my opinion objectionable, and I see no cause to alter my views in this matter. The effective collection of this tax, which, under any circumstances, would be attended with difficulty, is, with the present staff of officers, impracticable. Of the persons liable to its payment 681 came forward voluntarily with the money, and warrants were issued against 202. These warrants are under the charge of the Provost Marshal, and being entrusted for execution to the constables, who are generally unable to read or write, frequent mistakes follow in the names of the parties, and deceptions are practised by the production of old receipts. It has been proposed that the collection of this tax should be entrusted to the coroners in each district, whose local knowledge renders them peculiarly fitted for the charge, and if a change in this system of taxation cannot be effected the proposal seems worthy of being adopted.

4. It is to be regretted that the tax upon rum consumed in the colony, expired on 1st January, and has not been renewed during the year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. It is not easy to make a correct comparison of 1848 and 1849 with reference to revenue and expenditure, in consequence of the manner in which the accounts of these two years have been mixed up, from the collection of the latter proportion of the taxes of the former, and the payment of some of its debt having been made during the course of the latter.

An endeavour to extricate this confusion gives the following result:—

	£,	s.	d.
Revenue raised in the colony properly appertaining to 1848	13,447	19	0
The same to 1849	13,432	11	1
Showing a small decrease in 1849 of .	£ 15	7	11
Expenditure, exclusive of payments from Imperial Treasury appertaining to 1848	16,952	17	7
The same to 1849	13,994	9	9½
Showing an apparent decrease in 1849 of .	£ 2,958	7	9½

2. But although the expenditure of 1849 has been in reality somewhat less than that of 1848, its diminution has not amounted to what appears by the above figures, because on the 31st December, there remained unpaid arrears of claims upon the Treasury, which fall to be liquidated during 1850, and will be seen in the accounts of that year. In my former Reports upon revenue and expenditure, I included the payments made from the Imperial Treasury. These amounting to an unvarying annual sum of 3,350*l.*, it seems more convenient to exclude them. On the 31st December 1848, as stated in my former Report, a debt had accumulated amounting to 5,072*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, on the 31st December 1849, it was reduced to 4,247*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and there is a fair prospect of its still farther reduction, if not total extinction during 1850.

3. Taking all circumstances into consideration, the financial condition of the colony, must, I think, be regarded with satisfaction. A wholesome spirit of economy watches over the resources, but by no means proceeds to the extent of exciting an endeavour to reduce useful establishments, or to impair the efficient service of the public. A debt, to which events in a great measure fortuitous gave rise, has been considerably reduced, and a reasonable prospect afforded of its speedy liquidation. Public credit is maintained, as evinced by the readiness of the Colonial Bank to negotiate a loan of 2,500*l.* at the usual rate of interest on the security of the taxes. This loan was raised on 7th June, in order to meet the claims of the public creditors, and was redeemed on 10th September. Since that period, when a sum sufficient to pay the current demands did not exist in the public treasury, the warrants held by public creditors, have been readily discounted on the ordinary terms by the Colonial

Bank, and also by the merchants. The creditors of the public have thus been put to no inconvenience, except the temporary loss of the discount; I say, temporary, because I entertain no apprehension, that provision will not be ultimately made by the Legislature faithfully to meet all claims.

4. Two unusual sources of expense arose during this year, the first caused by the introduction of African immigrants, and the second by the breaking out of small-pox. Notwithstanding urgent and repeated representations an unfortunate delay was permitted in making legislative provision for the distribution of the Africans, and a necessity thereby occasioned to maintain them at the public expense for several days, which involved an expenditure of 153*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* The prevalence of small-pox among the lower classes led to the formation of a Board of Health, who, in addition to liberal private contributions, expended up to the termination of the year, a sum of the public money amounting to 251*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Nevertheless, as already stated, the total expenditure of the year, has been less than that of the preceding.

Local Revenues.

It is stated at page 40, of the Blue Book, "That no returns have been "obtained from the different town wardens and churchwardens of the revenue "and expenditure for this year, and there are no means of obtaining them "by the Colonial Secretary." This is to be regretted, but as the town wardens and the churchwardens perform their duties gratuitously, and are elected by the inhabitants, any returns which they may furnish are optional. Returns were obtained last year, and my own observation leads me to believe, that the various local revenues and expenditures differ little from those therein exhibited.

Public Works.

Under this head a sum of 111*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was expended in altering and repairing the gaoler's house, within the walls of the common gaol in Kingstown, by the authority of the Committee of Public Buildings. This house had previously proved so detrimental to health, that I was constrained to allow the gaoler to reside without the prison.

By enlarging it and elevating the walls and windows free ventilation is produced, and there are now no complaints of insalubrity.

Legislation.

1. The business of legislation has been conducted with languor, and many measures of importance, which from time to time have been recommended, were neglected or postponed. This arose from a continuation of the difficulty mentioned in my last year's report, in bringing together a majority of the members of Assembly. To remedy this evil a Bill has been prepared, with the object of reducing the number of the house from 25 to 19, which will have the effect of enabling 10 to proceed to business. This arrangement, it is to be hoped, will soon be brought into operation, as it has long ago received the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and from it I anticipate the most favourable results.

2. The first Act passed during the year was an Act to regulate and make provision for the treatment of liberated African immigrants. This underwent considerable discussion, and has hitherto been found to work well, and is upon the whole satisfactory, inasmuch as it has proved to guard equitably the interests both of the employers and the employed. One provision should, however, I am of opinion be altered, as it is practically attended with inconvenience. I allude to that which declares that no immigrant under 15 years of age shall be indented. This was inserted in consequence of an instruction to the same effect with reference to the immigrants from Madeira. At the time I entertained doubts as to the policy of such a restriction even as regarded the Madeireese, but in the case of the Africans its inexpediency is not doubtful. The young people of the former description accompanied their parents or relatives, and so remained at work along with them, and under their control on the estates to which they happened to be engaged.

But many of the Africans under the age of 15, some mere children, have no ties of connexion with any of the adults, and it is therefore desirable that the

ST. VINCENT.

employers of these young persons should come as it were *in loco parentis*, and by means of indentation obtain a legal control over them.

3. Without entering upon any discussion of the question so much agitated regarding an enlargement of the period of contract, and which, I am aware, has occupied the attention of more competent judges, I would merely venture an opinion that in as far as relates to this colony, the time of one year may be extended with certain advantage to the employer, and with no improbable benefit to the labourer.

4. On the 3rd of July an Act was passed for regulating the market in the town of Kingstown. This was requisite on account of various changes effected by time in the habits of the people, and with a view to establish more equitable dealing between buyers and sellers. I believe that in general its provisions are of utility to the public, and not of too stringent a nature as affecting the dealers. Some dissatisfaction was evinced by the latter, which, however, seems to be abating.

5. The Police Act having expired on 3rd of March, 1849, it became imperative to enact a new one, but, owing partly to the frequent adjournments of the House of Assembly, the cause of which I have previously explained, and partly to the difficulty of coming to an agreement as to its details, it was not passed until the 4th day of October. During this interval of time the adjudication of police cases was entrusted to two justices of the peace for each of the five districts, who acted gratuitously, and a certain number of the rural constables, were appointed policemen, with the pay of such. But this arrangement, though the best which could be devised under the circumstances, was not efficient, as frequent breaches of the peace and other misdemeanours were committed, and not seldom suffered to pass unnoticed. Since the passing of the Police Act an improvement in this respect is plainly perceptible, and there is not much room to complain of the escape of offenders from punishment.

6. An opinion is expressed by a competent authority, the police magistrate for Kingstown, that in some respects the Act requires amendment. Should it be so experience will point out the defects, but, in the mean time, I can perceive no ground for dissatisfaction, except the too parsimonious scale on which the police establishment has been settled, especially as regards the town of Kingstown. To a population of upwards of 5,000, 1 superintendant, 2 corporals, and 14 privates have been allotted, a force scarcely adequate under ordinary circumstances to preserve order in the streets during the day, and certainly not so for a secure watch at night, and in the event of any serious riot or disturbance totally powerless. The generally orderly behaviour of the inhabitants is in some degree a justification of this economy, but I expect that the Legislature ere long will be persuaded that it is impolitic to place the peace and the property of the public under so slender a protection.

7. The restless habits of the Madeireese immigrants inciting them to remove to some of the other islands, it was found requisite for their safety and protection to extend to this colony by proclamation the Passengers' Act, 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 107, and subsequently the new Act, 12th and 13th Victoria, chap. 33. This has had some effect in checking the overcrowding of the small passage vessels, and also in enforcing the laying in of proper stores; but such is the facility of embarkation from the bays on the leeward coast, that no possible vigilance can prevent frequent evasions of the law.

8. The appearance of small pox in the neighbouring colonies occasioned a proclamation putting the Quarantine Act in force, and making rules and regulations. The precautions taken had apparently the effect of excluding the disease, at least it did not break out until some time after the arrival of the African immigrants, by whom there is little doubt it was imported.

9. Upon the actual occurrence of small pox a proclamation was issued, constituting a Board of Health, and making rules and regulations for its guidance. This Board has been of great utility in checking the progress of the disease, and in affording relief to the sufferers among the poor. The effects of its sanitary regulations will be perceptible even after the cause has ceased to exist, in showing to the inhabitants the benefit derived from drainage, ventilation, and the removal of noxious substances. To the chief justice, who acted as chairman, and the other members of the Board, the general gratitude and thanks of the community are due for their able exertions to relieve suffering and to promote health and comfort.

10. The restrictions of the Quarantine Act being found vexatious to commerce, some relaxation was afforded by a proclamation, granting liberty to passengers from infected ports for landing, on their satisfying the health officer that they had had small pox, or had been vaccinated, and ordering that their clothing should be purified in the presence and to the satisfaction of the harbour master. Although I was of opinion that small pox had for a length of time been warded off by the defence of a strict quarantine, I had the less hesitation in issuing this proclamation at the request of the merchants, as at the date of it the small pox had for a considerable time been in existence, and the only object which could be gained by the most severe restriction was to prevent the introduction of a more virulent type of the complaint.

Population.

1. The returns in the Blue Book relating to population are very meagre. The intended census of 1851 will afford further details. I believe, however, that the last and only census, of 3rd June 1844, was, in as far as mere numbers are concerned, tolerably correct. This I mention on account of a doubt expressed by Mr. Danson in his pamphlet on the commercial progress of the colonial dependencies, as to the possibility of so large a preponderance of females. The proportion of females to males may be somewhat greater in this colony than in some other quarters of the world; but I believe it has been found almost a general rule in countries, where a regular census is kept, that the female sex has the advantage over the male in point of numbers.

In respect to Kingstown, a walk through its streets demonstrates to any observer the superior amount of women, the greater proportion of whom too are young, a fact from which it may *prima facie* be inferred that the population is rapidly increasing. In the rural districts the preponderance is not so great, though it is unusual.

2. A great mortality among the infant children unfortunately checks in a material degree the natural tendency to increase. This is caused by habits of improper treatment, the remains of barbarism, which can be removed only by instruction and improved intelligence.

The practice of concubinage is, thanks to the exertions of the ministers of religion, becoming less general, but sufficient yet prevails to exercise a baneful influence, not only in a moral point of view, but politically, partly by occasioning fewer births, and partly by leading to the neglect of an uncertain offspring. This evil is perhaps the greatest, as leading to other vices, the most difficult to contend against, and will probably be the last eradicated of all those with which we have here to deal.

3. The reports of the magistrates, and of persons who have an opportunity of nearly observing the habits of the people, continue to assure me that drunkenness is not common. I am yet satisfied that the influence of a quantity of liquor sufficient to excite the passions, without producing absolute intoxication, is to be seen in the greater number of disturbances and offences against the person. With reference to this subject, I am glad to state that the Total Abstinence Society, mentioned in my Report for last year, is proceeding prosperously, and adding daily to the list of its adherents. This must exercise a favourable influence upon the habits of the people in respect to temperance.

4. There cannot be a doubt that the position of the middle and lower classes is becoming more independent every day, especially that of the former. By the middle classes, I would be understood to mean chiefly those who have established themselves in villages, and who have either purchased or rented land. Among these are to be found not a few individuals possessing no small intelligence, and whose position as to worldly means, and consequent comfort, is equal, if not superior, to that of a similar class in any other part of the globe. The man or woman who is here able and willing to perform a moderate portion of labour need know no want. It is only among the aged and infirm, and a peculiar class who, by the social change incident to the abolition of slavery, have been reduced from better circumstances, that want is known, and who require the aid of public charity. Of the former the numbers are of course increasing, as old age and infirmity reach those who, as slaves, were wont to be taken care of by their masters; and it is plain that a poor-law having only them for its object should be enacted. In the meantime, private charity is not want-

ST. VINCENT.

ing, and the colonial hospital, although its resources are much too limited, has opened its doors to many of the most indigent sufferers.

5. On 3rd February the ship "Amity Hall" landed 234 liberated African immigrants, 121 males and 113 females. These people were shortly afterwards distributed, with the exception of one or two taken as domestic servants, as agricultural labourers, among several of the estates, on a contract of one year's service. Provision was made for their comfortable subsistence and lodging, and also for medical attendance, under the superintendence of the stipendiary magistrates. Hitherto the result of this importation has been favourable, but, until after the close of the first year's contract, it is premature to give any decided or detailed opinion as to the ultimate effects. On one point, however, there can be little doubt, viz., the extraordinary benefit to the Africans themselves, who, from the condition of mere savages, are introduced to the advantages of civilization. Already, after the few months of their sojourn here, they have improved in a manner which is wonderful. In point of outward appearance, such an amendment has been effected that they can hardly be recognized as the poor-looking creatures who landed from the ship. Their manners, too, have undergone an equal improvement. They are gentle, and even polite; salute you in the road, and will, in fact, in most essential point, soon be undistinguishable from the native labourers. Mental cultivation, except what is derived from their own observation and experience, and intercourse with those who are more advanced in knowledge, is not for some time to be expected; and indeed I do not consider it desirable that, as regards the adults, any direct attempt at tuition should be made further than with regard to the truths of religion and the principles of morality. The children will have the opportunity of enjoying the same advantages of education as the natives, and a little exertion on the part of those interested in their welfare will, I have little doubt, soon be successful. The amount of work performed by the Africans is as yet considerably less than that executed by the native labourers, but an improvement is already visible, and it is probable that they will ultimately reach, at least, to the creole standard of labour. Their employers state that hitherto a loss has been incurred, but I cannot divest myself of the idea that some unintentional exaggeration has been permitted on this subject. At all events, the prospect of improvement and ultimate gain must be favourable, as most of the planters who have hired those people are desirous of obtaining more on the same terms.

6. One most unfortunate circumstance followed the arrival of these Africans —the introduction of the small-pox. The appearance of the disease upon these people was so different from that commonly exhibited as to deceive the health officer, and indeed all the medical gentlemen, with the exception of one, who did not see them until after they were landed. The native population were soon attacked, and the complaint has extended itself to every quarter of the island. It is now sensibly abating. Its nature is mild, the deaths not exceeding from 8 to 10 per cent. A singular fact connected with it is, that not one African has died from its effects; and of the Madeireese, I am not aware that a single individual has ever suffered from its attacks. In the case of the white European population the benefit of vaccination has been clearly perceptible, as, although a very few have taken the infection, not one has become a victim.

Religion.

1. Under this head little remains to be added to what has been inserted in former reports. The relative numbers of the different sects remain nearly the same, and the places of worship are well attended.

2. On the first appearance of small-pox the dread of infection occasioned a diminution in the congregations, but this fear soon subsided, and the churches and chapels are generally occupied by as many persons as they can conveniently contain.

3. Perfect amity continues to subsist among both the clergy and people of the various professions, which certainly does not arise from any want of general zeal and activity on the part of the former, but apparently from the Christian spirit of tolerance and forbearance.

4. In some of the villages a singular sect numbers a large amount of votaries, calling itself the Wilderness people. It had, I believe, its origin in America,

but I cannot discover how or when its introduction took place. Nor am I well acquainted with its doctrines, although I believe they are somewhat akin to those of the Quakers, mingled with external demonstrations similar to those which are assumed by the Shakers. They have no ministers properly so called, but hold frequent prayer-meetings, at which they officiate alternately, as the inclination seizes them, and occasionally fall down in trance-like paroxysms. It seems, indeed, one of those religious errors to which people of limited information and lively imaginations are subject, and of which the removal must be sought only by a better knowledge of the truth. The want of church accommodation in some of these growing villages is in this view to be regretted, but the present resources of the colony are inadequate to supply it.

5. The formation of a society in connexion with the British and Foreign Bible Society is contemplated, which, by distributing the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, will afford the means of learning the truth to those who are still in the darkness of error.

Education.

1. The number of children attending all the public schools is 1,786, in nearly equal proportions of the sexes. There are not a few private schools, from which no return has been obtained, but the total of those under instruction is certainly upwards of 2,000. It was somewhat greater during the last year, and the teachers account for the decrease by the effects of the small-pox. There has been a slight increase in the attendance at the two schools in Kingstown, in which a higher class of education is given. Examinations of the schools took place towards the close of the year, and were highly creditable. I have nothing further to add to the information contained in my former reports, especially that for the year 1847, except a general expression of satisfaction at the present state and future prospects of education.

2. As intimately connected with this subject, I may mention that it has been proposed to establish a literary and scientific institution, under the superintendence of some of the best-informed individuals, without regard to class or colour. Should such an institution succeed (of which I entertain great hopes), the benefit that may proceed from its influence is incalculable. In order to afford every facility in the formation of a library, it is intended to admit foreign reprints upon payment of a moderate bonus to the author.

Imports and Exports.

	Value.
1. The total imports of 1849 were . . .	£152,838
,, ,, of 1848	139,249
Showing an increase in 1849 of . . .	£13,589

2. While a general increase thus appears, there has been a falling-off in the imports from the United States of America, and also from British America, amounting to, in the case of the former, 4,382*l.*, and of the latter to 2,877*l.* The largest increase is seen in British goods, which reaches the sum of 12,909*l.* This result is the very reverse of what took place with reference to the years 1847 and 1848, and is an instance of the fluctuations of trade which are not easily accounted for.

3. British shipping inwards increased from 28 ships, measuring 8,352 tons, to 31, measuring 8,705 tons. The variation in other shipping is slight.

	£.
The value of exports in 1848 was . .	205,719
,, ,, in 1849 was . .	200,895
Showing a small decrease of . .	£ 4,824

4. The exports to Great Britain appear to have fallen to the extent only of 670*l.*, and the chief diminution has taken place in those to British America and to foreign states, not including the United States, to which the exports are always trifling, goods from that quarter being paid for in specie.

5. The estimated value of sugar exported has decreased—

ST. VINCENT.

	£.
From, in 1848 . .	156,288
To, in 1849 . .	150,169
	£ 6,119

This has been caused partly by a smaller quantity exported, and partly by lower prices.

In rum a much greater proportionate decrease is exhibited—

	£.
From, in 1848 . .	17,532
To, in 1849 . .	10,765
	£ 6,767

The export of this article has greatly lessened.

6. On the other hand, arrow-root has advanced—

	£.
From, in 1848 . .	8,717
To, in 1849 . .	10,867
	£ 2,150

Which advance has been effected both by larger export and higher price, but is chiefly to be attributed to the former.

7. Shipping outwards has fallen off from 426 vessels of 24,704 tons to 360 of 24,206. The number of British ships was the same, viz., 33, and the difference of tonnage only 214 in favour of 1848, while a smaller number and burden has sailed for all other quarters.

Agriculture.

1. The same causes, viz., the low and uncertain condition of the market for produce, and the consequent withdrawal of credit, which I stated to have been in operation during the last year, have continued to press even with greater severity upon the agricultural interests.

2. The quantity of the staple article, sugar, has therefore fallen below that obtained in 1848 to the extent of nearly two millions of pounds weight, or about 6 per cent.

3. Notwithstanding this unfavourable state of matters the planters in general continue manfully to combat with their difficulties, but until better times shall arrive it is vain to expect any experimental change, or practical improvement, involving an outlay of capital.

4. The increased price of arrow-root has led to an extension of its cultivation, not only on what are termed estates, but also on the smaller portions of land in the occupancy of the native population, either as owners or lessees. These generally dispose of the produce to the merchants, and although it is manufactured in the most simple manner, without the aid of machinery, yet the profit is in most cases considerable. One advantage is enjoyed by this arrow-root over that which is the produce of estates in its not being subject to a tax, but it is in contemplation, and I think with justice, to devise some mode by which this branch of profitable industry may be brought to contribute its fair proportion to the public revenue.

5. It is a rather singular circumstance that during this year and the preceding the yam crops have experienced a blight, much resembling what potatoes have suffered from in the mother country. The cause of this disease is as mysterious as that with reference to the potato. The coincidence in the use of guano, and the failure of vegetables, somewhat resembling each other in the different countries, has induced some people to imagine that this manure is to be accused for the mischief, but this I regard as altogether fanciful. Yams have failed, which could not in any, the most remote manner, have come in contact with guano, and I presume the same is the case with the potato in Great Britain, and especially in Ireland. The inhabitants of this island have, however, much cause to be thankful, that although the yam was the most profitable vegetable,

they are by no means dependant upon it, even in a considerable degree, as food. Its failure has thus produced no misery, and indeed little pecuniary sacrifice, as the land formerly under yams is now commonly made to produce arrow-root.

Manufactures.

1. I have no change to report in the manufacture of sugar. The improvements formerly mentioned continue to give satisfaction, and in a more favourable state of the market would, I doubt not, encourage the establishment of central manufactories, as recommended in my Report for 1847. James Snell, Esq., of Peter's Hope Estate, in the Leeward District, who has recently arrived from England, is engaged in the erection of a steam apparatus, formed upon the newest and most approved principle.

2. It would appear that the low price of rum has induced the belief that a better profit may be obtained from molasses, for while the quantity of the former article has decreased nearly 50 per cent., that of the latter has augmented to the extent of about 25 per cent.

Mines, &c.

1. The mineral or volcanic earth, termed Pozzuolano, mentioned in my former Report, has been exported to the amount of 315 tons, and has, I believe, answered the expectations entertained of its utility as a cement in subaqueous structures.

2. I am given to understand that it has lately been discovered to be of value as a manure on certain soils. To whatever use it may be put the quantity in the island would seem inexhaustible.

Grants of Land.

1. A certain portion of land, extending to 11 acres, the property of the Crown, was occupied for several years by Monsieur the Baron de Peyronnet, to whose estate it adjoins. A church being desired in the neighbourhood, it was at first proposed to dispose of the land, and devote the proceeds to the erection of such building. After a lengthened negotiation and correspondence it was decided that Monsieur de Peyronnet, being so long in occupation, should be put in actual possession of the whole land, upon condition of his paying the estimated value of one acre, the extent required for a church and burial-ground. This arrangement has been completed, and the money, 40*l.* sterling, paid by the agents of Monsieur de Peyronnet. This sum is intended and is available for church purposes, but, in the mean time, has been given as a loan to the Colonial Hospital.

2. The statement in the Blue Book, page 190, may cause the inference that 40*l.* sterling is the value of 11 acres, whereas one only is estimated at that sum.

Gaols and Prisoners.

1. The common gaol in Kingstown remains the only house of correction in the colony. Under the head of Public Works, I have mentioned improvements made to the gaoler's house, and several small amendments in the gaol itself have been effected, and will continue to be so as they suggest themselves in order, as far as possible, to remedy the effects of a bad situation and vicious original construction.

2. Any attempt at separation, or even proper classification of the prisoners, would be abortive, but every effort is made to maintain the best discipline and regularity, of which the building and the limited funds at the disposal of the establishment will admit. The condition of the gaol, in fact, is very similar to that of a well-conducted small county prison under the old system.

3. A comparison of the years 1848 and 1849, with reference to prisoners and offences, shows a material reduction in favour of the latter, but, as stated in this Report, the functions of the police magistrates were in abeyance during a portion of the year, and it is therefore impossible to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the real condition of crime. My impression is, however, that crime has not at least increased.

4. It appears that while the number of persons in confinement during the year has been 206, there have been only 22 cases of sickness, and no death.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.

ST. LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.

No. 6. (No. 95.) No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
November 28, 1850.
(Received December 23, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Despatch which I have received from the Lieut.-Governor of Saint Lucia, in which he has recurred to the details in his report* which accompanied the Blue Book for 1849, and stated his views regarding the prospects of Saint Lucia and other sugar-growing colonies, in consequence of some remarks which had been published by Mr. Goodman, a member of Council in that island.

Vide Part I. page 30.

I also enclose a copy of my reply to the Lieut.-Governor, in which I have adverted to some points which it has appeared to me important to notice, in reference to their bearing upon the general question which he has considered in his Despatch.

Enclosure 6, No. 493, 27th Nov. 1850.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

SCHEDULE of ENCLOSURES in Governor Sir W. COLEBROOKE's Despatch to Earl GREY, No. 95, dated 28th November 1850.

	Page
No. 1.—Lieut.-Governor to Governor-in-Chief, No. 137, dated 15th October 1850, with four Enclosures, viz:	180
No. 2.—Printed Letter of Mr. John Goodman, addressed to Charles Wells, Esq., 1st September 1850	189
No. 3.—Return showing quantity of Sugar exported from 1829 to 1849, &c. .	191
No. 4.—Statement of Expenses of cultivating Sugar Estates . . .	192
No. 5.—Statement of the Reductions in items of Estate Expenditure, as given in for the Year 1847, &c.	193
No. 6.—Governor-in-Chief to Lieut.-Governor, No. 493, dated 27th November 1850.	193

Encl. 1 in No. 6. (No. 137.) Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

SIR, Saint Lucia, Government House, 15th October 1850.

No. 1, copy enclosed, 1st Sept., 1850.

A LETTER having been published in this colony, bearing the signature of Mr. John Goodman, a member of the Legislative Council, and the proprietor of several sugar estates, impugning the accuracy of the data upon which certain statements in my report, to accompany the Blue Book of the year 1849, were based, I have been led to examine with greater minuteness not only into the correctness of those statements, but also into other details affecting the condition of this colony, and the prospects generally of West Indian agriculture. Conceiving the conclusions to which these investigations have led to be of importance to the island, and perhaps not altogether without interest for those who are in any way connected with the West Indies, I have ventured to embody them in the present Despatch, which I shall be obliged by your Excellency's transmitting to the Secretary of State, as a supplementary report to that which I had the honour of forwarding with the Blue Book for the year 1849, upon the 29th of April last (No. 56).

2. Before entering upon the questions of fact which are raised in the published letter, I would observe that the writer is mistaken in supposing that the object of my original report was "to show the real state of the colony, as affected by the legislative measures of the Home Government, adopted in 1845 and 1846 respectively." My intention was simply to contrast the state of the colony, as shown by the recorded statistical returns of the year 1846, before the influence of the Sugar Duties Act of that year was felt, with what appeared to be its condition, as deduced from similar documents at the close of the year 1849, when that Act had been in operation for a period of three years and a half. With this purpose in view, it is clear that neither reason nor justice required that the Act of 1845 should be noticed. That Act was passed by Parliament on the 24th April 1845, could not have been received in the colony until the end of the month of May in that year, and must, therefore, have had little or no effect upon the crop of 1846, as indeed seems to be distinctly admitted in the following passage of the published letter, namely, "owing to the impetus given to the production of sugar by the

Sugar Bill of 1845, every effort was made by the planters to plant and cultivate as many canes as possible for the crop of 1847, never dreaming that the sugar to be made in 1847 from the canes we were cultivating in 1846, was doomed to competition with slave-grown sugar in the British market." The inconsistency with this view of the case of the writer's subsequent remark, that if to "show the consequences of the Sugar Bills of 1845 and 1846 respectively," were my object (which, however, I have already stated it was not), he was surprised that I did not "take the crops of 1846 and 1847 to show the effect of the first Sugar Bill, and those of 1848 and 1849 to show the effect of the second," is apparent; he had, in fact, previously admitted that the cultivation, and not the crop of 1846, was the result of the "impetus" given by the Sugar Bill of 1845. But the return of land under cultivation in cane, in each of the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, by no means leads to the conclusion that any unusual exertions were induced by that Act. These returns were derived from the planters themselves, and show that the extent of land in cane cultivation was as follows :—

In 1845	3,813 acres.
In 1846	3,937 „
In 1847	3,992 „

I attribute, therefore, the great increase of the crop of 1847 much more to the unusually favourable seasons with which the whole of the West Indian colonies were blessed in that year, than to an excess of not quite 200 acres over the extent of land in cane cultivation in 1845. As cultivated land was at that time subjected to an acreage tax, these figures are, no doubt, somewhat below the fact. The Surveyor-General's return makes the land cultivated in canes in 1847 about 4,400 acres, and the same relative difference may, I conceive, be fairly assumed for the two preceding years.

3. I proceed now to advert to those statements in the Blue Book Report, which are considered by the writer of the published letter to be erroneous. And first, with regard to the exported crops of 1846 and 1849, the former of which is alleged to be under and the latter to be considerably over stated, it might be sufficient to observe that the authority upon which those crops are given at 2,332 tons and 3,515 tons respectively, is a return from the Colonial Custom-house, copy of which I have the honour to enclose, and by which it will be observed, that the objectionable system of averaging the weights was discontinued in the year 1846, and that, from that year inclusive, the weights have been recorded as declared to by the parties clearing the sugar; so that if the return of the Customs on this head is inaccurate, such inaccuracy is attributable to those who shipped and cleared the sugar, who must have resorted (in the year 1849, at least), to the extraordinary, and apparently motiveless proceeding, of falsely declaring that the amount of sugar shipped was very much greater than was consistent with fact. It happens, however, that, having the means of ascertaining the quantity of sugar imported into the United Kingdom from St. Lucia in the year 1849, I am enabled to place the accuracy of the export return for that year almost beyond a doubt. I need not remind your Excellency, that sugar experiences a considerable reduction in weight during the voyage; and I observe that it has been very recently stated by Mr. Drumm, of Barbados, that that reduction may be taken at one-tenth of the quantity shipped. I assume, however, that it would not be more than one-twelfth, The quantity of sugar importrd into the United Kingdom from St. Lucia, in 1849, was 67,405 cwt., deducting from which 2,910 cwt., as shipped, less one-twelfth, equal to 2,668 cwt., the cargo of a ship which sailed late in December 1848, with part of the crop of that year on board, there remains 64,737 cwt., as the crop of 1849 imported into the United Kingdom; while, on the other hand, the exported crop from St. Lucia is stated at 3,515 tons, or 70,311 cwt.; which, reduced by one-twelfth, would give 64,452 cwt., as the quantity imported into the United Kingdom, being a difference only of 285 cwt. With respect to the crop of 1846, I am not able to test the accuracy of the return by a similar reference. An export duty of 4*d.* per 100 lbs. was levied upon sugar during that year, and was payable upon the truss or size of the hogshead, which was assumed to contain a certain weight of sugar in proportion to its size; while, at the same time, it is well known, that the weight of every cask of sugar will vary, according to its quality. I have, however, ascertained from the Custom-House Department that the average size of the casks was much less in 1846 than in 1849, and, by assuming the former at 12 cwt., (the Custom-House does not give quite 10½), the crop of that year would amount to 2,712 tons, showing a difference of 804 tons in favour of the crop of 1849, instead of 1,183 tons, as stated in my Report.

No. 2.

4. With respect to the calculations entered into in the published letter, in order to show that the number of labourers employed on the average, on every working day throughout the year, was excessive, as proved by the enormous cost of production it would indicate, I beg to observe, that, although the number stated for 1846, namely, 5,343, is that given in the Blue Book, as compiled from the magistrates' returns, I have never relied upon the accuracy of the return; and, indeed, made an observation to that effect, in my Report; nor did I employ it for any other purpose, than to show, that even if it were correct, the apparent decrease in the number of labourers between the years 1846 and 1849, had not occasioned a diminution of the quantity of work performed. I must admit, however, that I was in error, in adding the number employed in manufactures to that employed in agriculture, instead of regarding the former as included in the latter, upon which principle, I have since ascertained, the return is drawn up. The error, however, is common to both years, and could not have affected the result, in the calculation for which it was employed by me. The return of population for the year 1846 was on record long before my assumption of this Government, and I naturally concluded that it might be taken as correct. Amending, however, the error, as above stated, and comparing the half-

ST. LUCIA.

yearly reports of the stipendiary magistrates with the Blue Book returns, I have reason to believe that the number for the two years under consideration would be more accurately stated thus :—

In 1846, average number of days' labour given . .	3,800
In 1849	3,900

And as the latter number includes 350 African immigrants, it would show a falling off in the number of Creole labourers of only 250, which must be regarded as very inconsiderable, when the great decrease in the rates of wages, and the irregularity and delay with which they are, in many instances, paid, are borne in mind, in conjunction with the independent position of the labouring population. But whatever may have been the average number of days' labour, I repudiate the idea of forming an estimate approaching to accuracy of that portion of the cost of production which consists of labour wages, by multiplying the average wages of a male adult employed at day labour into the estimated total number of days' labour given throughout the year, including, as that number does, persons of both sexes, adults and non-adults, those working by metairie and by the job or task, and those who, giving imperfect day's work, are not paid their full wages. The question, however, of the present cost of production is that upon which the prosperity of the agriculture of these colonies more than any other depends; and I shall venture to offer a few remarks upon it, when I have dealt with those points in the published letter which still remain unnoticed.

5. It will be observed that "the great decrease in the quantity of sugar produced in 1848, compared with that produced in the preceding year 1847, a decrease of no less than 2,552 hogsheads," is ascribed entirely to the Sugar Duties Act of 1846. The alleged reduced quantity of work "per diem," and "degraded" state of the "labouring population," as compared with what it might have been, are also attributed to the same enactment.

6. With respect to the reduced crop of 1848, as I find that it was reaped from a field o 3,992 acres (the land returned by the planters as under cane cultivation in 1847), while the larger crop of 1847 was reaped from a field of 3,937 acres (the land returned by the planters as under cane cultivation in 1846), I am constrained to the belief that the diminished crop of 1848 is much more attributable to the drier seasons of that year as compared with 1847, and to the well-known fact that an inordinately large crop of sugar is frequently followed by one below the average, than to any other influence. But I admit with regret that some portion of the crop of 1848 was sacrificed during the struggle at the beginning of that year to effect the reduction of wages, although not by any means to the extent of 1,777 tons, the difference between the crops. But even if the diminution could be justly laid to the account of the Sugar Duties Act of 1846, the evil must have been transitory indeed, for the crop of 1849 (3,516 tons), considerably diminished as it was in the northern part of the island by the consequences of the riots in March of that year, presents, as I have already shown, an increase of 600 tons over that of 1848 (2,916 tons); and it is undeniable that, had not the severe drought with which the island was afflicted during the months of March, April, and May last, seriously injured the crop of the present year, it would have exceeded that of 1849; thus showing, for the years 1849 and 1850, the two largest crops the island has produced (save that of 1847) since the year 1831. Even the present crop, reduced as it is, will be found, if the year 1847 be excluded, to exceed the average both of the apprenticeship and of the series of years which has elapsed since its termination. With respect to the allegation of a diminished amount of day-labour, I shall only beg to refer your Excellency to the 38th paragraph of my Report with the Blue Book of 1849, amended as it is by this Despatch; and although I certainly cannot undertake to say what might have been the moral condition of the peasantry had wages remained at their former rate, I think the details given in the 24th paragraph of that Report, and the statements of the stipendiary magistrates generally, sufficiently demonstrate that it has not yet been injuriously affected by the reduction of wages and the irregularity of payment, to which they have patiently submitted.

7. Having thus either explained or rectified the errors which were alleged to exist in my Report with the Blue Book for 1849, I now beg to offer some further observations upon the agricultural condition and prospects of the colony, as the result of the inquiries into which I have been led by the revision of that document.

8. I am quite aware of the difficulty of arriving at any fair conclusion with respect to the probable profits of sugar cultivation, as deduced from the average cost upon estates cultivated under such different circumstances, and the greater part of whose proprietors are so embarrassed in their means as to be unable to take due advantage of the natural resources of their position. The fact, moreover, that the result of a most careful inquiry, iustituted in 1848, was to show that in 1847 the cost of production upon six estates, situated in different quarters of the island, and cultivated upon various systems, some by the proprietors, and others on behalf of absentees, varied from 10*s.* to 22*s.* per cwt., has made me reluctant to pronounce an opinion upon what may be considered the average cost throughout the island. The inquiry, however, is one, upon the favourable solution of which depends the question whether capital is again likely to be employed in the colony, without which it is needless to hope that its great productive powers can ever be fully developed, and entertaining myself the strongest opinion that it may not only be employed with profit, but with unusual profit, I proceed to show the grounds upon which I have before stated, and still adhere to that opinion.

9. The Report of the result of the inquiry to which I have just referred, as instituted in 1848, will be found at page 63, *et seq.*, Return of Sugar-growing Colonies, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 5th September 1848; but I annex, for the sake of easier reference, the copy of an analytical table of expenditure upon six sugar estates, which accompanied that Report. This table was compiled from the estates' books, invoices, account sales, &c., and

No. 3.

ST. LUCIA.

every information was readily given by the parties in charge of the several properties. In the year 1847 it was notorious that the cost of production generally exceeded the average net price of sugar; the object of the inquiry was to ascertain the extent of loss to which the planter was thus subjected; it is not likely, therefore, that the expenses were in any way understated.

10. Of the six estates whose administration was subjected to investigation, two, D and E, were cultivated on the Metairie system. I now propose to show, from the ascertained expenses of the remaining four in 1847, when the rates of wages and expenditure were probably less, but certainly not more, than in 1846; by lowering the cost of labour to its present standard, and making a reduction of what are palpably expenses recurring only at distant intervals; and in such other items (see Enclosure No. 4) as I believe have been, or, at any rate, might generally be carried into effect, the comparative Returns of cultivation for the years 1846 and 1850; and what I conceive are the profits which at the present moment might, with the command of money and good management, be readily realized. For detailed particulars respecting these estates, it is sufficient to refer to the Report of 1848, already alluded to, merely remarking here that, although the seasons of the year 1847 were very favourable, the yield per acre was below that frequently obtained in St. Lucia. The rate of wages in the district in which A and B are situated was returned in 1846 at from 14½*d.* to 20*d.*—average 17½*d.*—and is now reduced to 11*d.* In the district in which C is situated at from 12*d.* to 15*d.* and 17*d.*—average, say 14*d.*—now reduced to from 8*d.* to 12*d.*—average, say 10*d.* And in the district in which F is situated at from 15*d.* to 20*d.*—average, say 17½*d.*; it is now stated to be reduced to 10*d.* The higher rates are generally for persons employed in the manufactory; but I am assured, upon unquestionable authority, that before the year 1847 there were many instances of estates giving considerably larger wages than the maximum above stated, even for field labour. I have, however, assumed the reduction of wages generally to be as 16*d.* to 11*d.* With this assumption, and taking the average price of sugar, duty and charges paid, to have been, in 1846, 26*s.*, and for the present year 19*s.* (which, I think, is somewhat lower than the fact), the following table would present the relative condition of the estates referred to in the years 1846 and 1850, supposing the crops to have been the same in both years:—

No. 4.

Estate.	1846									1850							Remarks.
	Crop in cwts.	Amount Expended for Labour, as per Report.	Cost for Labour per cwt.	Amount of all other Expenses.	Other Expenses per cwt.	Total Cost per cwt.	Average Price of Sugar: Duty and Charges paid.	Gain per cwt.	Loss per cwt.	Amount Expended for Labour in 1846, reduced as 16 to 11.	Cost for Labour per cwt.	Amount of other Expenses reduced from those of 1846, as shown in Enclosure No. 4.	Other Expenses per cwt., as reduced.	Total Cost per cwt.	Average Price of Sugar: Duty and Charges paid.	Gain per cwt.	Loss per cwt.	
		£.	*s.* *d.*	£.	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£.	*s.* *d.*	£.	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.*	*s.* *d.*		
A	1,694	1,216	14 4¼	1,388	16 4½	30 8¾	26	..	4 8¾	836	9 10¼	779	9 2	19 0	19	..	..	4*s.* 8¾*d.* per cwt. better than in 1846. Rum and Molasses to profit.
B	3,280	1,760	10 8¾	2,188	13 4	24 0¾	26	1 11¼	..	1,210	7 4½	886	5 5	12 9½	19	6 2½	..	4*s.* 3½*d.* per cwt. better than in 1846. Rum and Molasses to profit.
C	1,184	544	9 2¼	812	13 8½	22 10¾	26	3 1¼	..	374	6 3¾	524	8 10	15 1¾	19	3 10¼	..	9*d.* per cwt. better than in 1846. Rum and Molasses to profit.
F	2,488	1,039	8 5¾	1,486	12 1½	20 7¼	26	5 4¾	..	714	5 10	608	4 1	9 11	19	9 1	..	3*s.* 8½*d.* per cwt. better than in 1846. Rum and Molasses to profit.

11. It will be perceived that a comparison of the results is in favour of 1850, to the extent of 4*s.* 8¾*d.*, 4*s.* 3½*d.*, 9*d.*, and 3*s.* 8¼*d.* per cwt. in the case of each estate respectively, the value of rum and molasses being excluded in both years.

12. In estimating the net profits for the present year, it may be assumed that 140 gallons of molasses will be obtained for every 50 cwt. of sugar, and that, after deducting upon an average 1,200 gallons per annum for the consumption by live stock, the rest would be converted into rum, which, being sold at a net profit of 1*s.* per gallon, the net proceeds of the sugar and rum would then stand thus:—

Estate.	Crop.	Proceeds of Sugar.	Proceeds of Rum.	Total Profit.
	Cwt.	£.	£.	£.
A	1,694	Nil.	177	177
B	3,280	1,006	399	1,405
C	1,184	228	105	333
F	2,448	1,213	283	1,496

13. But the profits which might be readily obtained from sugar cultivation are by no means fully shown by the foregoing table. A glance at the details of it will at once show that the cost of production in 1846 is beyond all reason, and must have been occasioned by unusual circumstances. The reduction in wages for 1850 being only proportionate cannot then be taken as a fair criterion of present average cost. I believe that the estimated cost on F might

ST. LUCIA.

however, be assumed as such. Now the reduction in wages, instead of being as 16 to 11 in the quarter in which that estate is situated, is reported officially to be as 17 to 10; and, if this be the case, 103*l.* may be added to the net profits on that account; again, the price of sugar is assumed at the average of 19*s.*, whereas the price of good St. Lucia, by the last accounts, ranges from 37*s.* to 39*s.*, say 38*s.*, and fine from 40*s.* to 42*s.* Let the produce be assumed to realize 39*s.*, which, with duty and charges paid, together 18*s.*, would leave a net profit of 21*s.* a cwt., making a still further addition to the profits of 244*l.*, and bringing up the net proceeds of the estate to 1,843*l.*, an amount which leaves ample margin for occasional purchases of new stock, machinery, &c., and for the fluctuating returns from the soil to which all sugar cultivation is exposed, after giving fair interest upon capital, even if 15,000*l.* were paid down for the property. I may observe that this estate, though possessing a good soil, is, from its situation, exposed to a heavy expense on account of drogherage and cartage.

14. Extraordinary as this estimate may seem, when contrasted with the belief expressed by the writer of the published letter, upon the ground of his being a "resident proprietor" and "practical planter," that sugar was cultivated in 1849, when prices were about the same as at present, at an average loss of 8*s.* a cwt. in many instances, much more, and in others much less, but in no case, it would appear, at a profit; I have received within the last few days a strong proof of its general correctness by the assurance of another resident proprietor, and who, if not entitled to the appellation of a "practical planter," yet manages his own estate, and is well aware of every shilling of his expenditure, that an average sugar estate in this island, well found with machinery in order, and a water power, may with ordinary seasons easily be made to produce 100 hhds. of sugar, say 1,400 cwt. each, at a total expenditure, excluding the salary of an attorney, of about 600*l.*

15. Indeed whatever may be the opinion of the writer of the letter referred to as to the crop of 1849, I imagine it must be materially altered with respect to the prospects of the island in the present year, inasmuch as I was informed by himself four or five months ago, that he was then (and probably may be at the present moment) a candidate for the purchase of a sugar estate upon which he resides as attorney and manager, and for which he was prepared to give some 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l*, an offer which was, however, overbid by another competitor, and even the offer of the latter was not, I believe, finally accepted. This gentleman, I must add, is considered a most intelligent and successful planter, and not likely to enter upon a speculation by which he had a prospect of losing 8*s.* per cwt. more or less.

16. It might, I am aware, be objected that these results may be attainable in the case of an estate such as I have instanced, but that the crippled pecuniary circumstances of the larger portion of the proprietary occasions impediments at every step to the realization of similar profits; that canes, for example, are cut before they are ripe; that sugar is shipped half cured; that stock is not purchased when the real necessities of an estate and good farming require that it should be; that labour is imperfectly and desultorily given, because wages cannot be regularly paid, and that improved processes cannot be adopted from the want of means to purchase the requisite machinery. Admitting the existence of these evils, I reply that the only cure for them is capital; and if anything like the results just indicated can be obtained by the cultivation of the cane, even with our present population and existing prices of sugar, and under our comparatively rude and defective system of cultivation and manufacture, what reason can there be why capital should not be again invested in the soil, with the certainty of a liberal return? especially when supported, as there is every reason to believe will be the case, by a judiciously conducted immigration of African labourers, thus enabling the producer to increase his crops, while his standing expenses will remain the same.

17. But it may be inquired, allowing the possibility of obtaining such profits at this moment, what prospect is there that they will be permanent? and may we not justly look with apprehension to the descending scale of protection, and to the day when foreign and colonial sugar will be admitted to consumption at the same rate? Although the future must ever be attended with uncertainty, it cannot be denied that the facts which bear upon this question have hitherto been of an encouraging character. Without entering upon the much vexed question of commercial protection, either upon grounds economical or moral, I would indeed ask in what way have the apprehensions entertained of the progressively injurious effects of the Act of 1846 been realized? I use the word "progressively," because I fully admit that the panic, which the Act at first created among the merchants at home, the consequent withholding of credit in the colony; and the great fall in the value of sugar, before the reduction of wages in 1848 was effected, operated with severity upon the planter; but, assuredly, the injurious effects of the Act have not been shown, either by a decrease in the quantity of colonial or by an increase in the quantity of foreign produce admitted to consumption, for I find that the quantities so admitted in each year stand thus:—

	Colonial.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
In 1846	231,454	30,142*	261,596
,, 1847	240,811	48,777	289,588
,, 1848	246,817	61,293	308,110
,, 1849	271,219	24,883	296,102

* In last four months of the year.

so that the consumption of colonial produce for the year 1849 shows an excess of 39,765 tons over that of 1846, while the quantity of foreign admitted to consumption shows a decrease

from what it rose to in 1847, immediately after the passing of the Act of 1846, of 23,894 tons and upon the quantity consumed in 1848 a still larger decrease of 36,410 tons. It is worth observing that the quantity of foreign sugar in 1846, although introduced during only the last four months of that year exceeds in amount the whole quantity introduced in 1849; and with reference to the consumption of foreign in 1848, I find it stated upon authority which, I believe, may be relied upon, that no less a portion of it than 25,000 tons had been cleared under accidental circumstances in July, 1848, and would afterwards have been exported to the continent at a better price by 2*l.* a ton had the duty not been paid. If this be correct the figures 61,293 would be converted into 36,293, thus showing a regular progressive decrease of foreign sugar admitted to consumption since the year 1846.

18. It is true that up to this period of the present year the figures do not, at first sight, appear so encouraging; the quantities upon which duty was paid up to the 16th September, in the four principal ports of England and in the Clyde, being as follows:—

	Tons.
From British Possessions . .	167,800
Foreign	25,000
Total . .	192,800

Against in 1849:—

From British Possessions . .	168,700
Foreign	12,800
Total . .	181,500

But it will be observed that the quantity from British Possessions being rather less than in 1849, in consequence, no doubt, of the severe drought from which the greater portion of the West Indies suffered during the early part of this year, whilst both the number and the means of the home consumers have increased, it seems to follow that a larger quantity of foreign should be admitted to meet the enlarged demand; but this has been effected without injury to the colonial grower, inasmuch as prices have gradually risen, and at this moment a ton of good St. Lucia sugar is netting 20*l.* in the London market, a price which, I think, most persons conversant with the subject will agree affords a fair profit to the grower, without running the risk of checking the consumption. Until, however, the year is finally closed, I conceive that no sound conclusion can be drawn as to whether its results may be regarded as more or less favourable to the prospects of the British grower than those of 1849.

19. The following table of the quantities of sugar originally imported from foreign slave trading states in 1848 and 1849 (the only years I am able to refer to) seems equally satisfactory, as demonstrating that the imports from our two great rivals, Cuba and Brazil, were less in 1849 than in 1848 (from the latter 4,747 tons), and that the only increase of importance, 3,681 tons, is from Porto Rico, a colony cultivated to a great extent by free labour:—

	1848	1849
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Cuba . . .	734,832	712,126
Porto Rico . .	168,317	241,937
Brazil . . .	653,780	558,832
Total . .	1,556,929	1,512,895

Less imported in 1849, 44,034 cwts. With respect to the present year I have no precise data to rely upon, but I find it stated in a London Trade Report, that the importation up to the 1st August was 120,000 cwt. less than 1849; and, in a similar document from Havannah, so late as the 27th July, it appears that the exports of sugar "to the United States, to the Baltic, to France, and to the south of Italy, had all largely increased; while the other markets of the North Sea, and those of Great Britain, taken collectively, had received much less of our (their) sugar than last year." By a recent return, the quantity of foreign sugar imported into London, Liverpool, Bristol, and the Clyde, collectively, up to the 31st August last, as compared with the same period last year, is stated thus:—

	1850	1849
Havannah . .	83,845 Boxes	127,430 Boxes
Brazil . . .	13,365 Chests	17,555 Chests
	61,645 Barrels	111,930 Barrels
Other Foreign .	22,595 Casks	38,180 Casks
Total . .	181,450	295,095

Showing a decrease of 113,645 packages, or between a half and a third less than the quantity, in 1849.

20. Again the operation of the Act has not been progressively to reduce the price; for

ST. LUCIA.

after the first great fall down to an average Gazette price in 1847 (taking the last six averages of the year, for, in the early part of it, the price had, evidently, not been affected by the change of duties) of about 23*s.*, it has risen to 23*s.* 8*d.* in 1848, to 25*s.* 4*d.* in 1849, and, as to the present year, it appears by a recent Gazette to be about 27*s.* 9*d.* for St. Lucia sugar; so that, in fact, since 1847, the price has been gradually rising, and the quantity of colonial produce entering into consumption has augmented, while that of foreign has diminished; although the scale of differential duties has decreased in its favour, from 7*s.* in the first half-year of 1847, to 5*s.* in the last half-year of 1849, the quantity received into consumption in the latter being about one-half the quantity admitted in the former year. These facts show, I think, almost conclusively, that the great diminution in the quantity of foreign sugar exported to Great Britain for consumption, is owing to some other cause than the differential duty of 5*s.* per cwt. Indeed, I believe that the Cuban grower, in so far as he depends upon the slave trade, cannot long continue to compete with the British colonial grower, at the present price of an able-bodied slave, 100*l.*; and there is no doubt, that for some years past, the value has ranged between that sum and 80*l.* The money employed in the slave trade not uncommonly bears an interest of 20 per cent., and the most superficial calculation will show that, at the acknowledged rate of mortality, no profit the Cuban planter could hope to make will compensate such an expenditure. In considering the question of competition, it should also be borne in mind that the large amount of produce, said to result from the labour of a slave, is, in a very great degree, the consequence of the wonderful fertility of the Cuban soil, and I think it is scarcely a question of doubt, that it would be produced more cheaply by a free labourer than by a slave purchased at anything like the price just mentioned.

21. But let it be assumed for a moment that the importation of foreign sugar will continue to bear about the same proportion to the whole quantity consumed as it did in 1849. What benefit would result to the colonial producer from its entire exclusion? The total quantity of sugar admitted in 1849 was 296,102 tons, the quantity of foreign 24,883 tons. It is, of course, impossible to ascertain the precise effect of this latter quantity upon the net price; but, if it be assumed that it was in a proportion half as great as that which the quantity of foreign bore to the whole quantity imported, namely, one-twelfth, and that the net price was 18*s.* 6*d.*, it would seem that it may have diminished the price by 9*d.* a cwt.; and surely an increase of price to that extent, as the sole result of the total exclusion of foreign slave grown sugar, would never counterbalance the evil of the unceasing agitation that would follow, or the chance of a rise in wages, which, I think, would be attempted wherever the reduction has been effected, as in St. Lucia, upon the distinct ground of the competition to which the colonial producer was subjected.

22. If, by the foregoing observations, I shall have succeeded in showing that there are good grounds for the opinion that sugar cultivation might be profitably carried on at the present cost of production and price of produce; that the favourable conditions necessary to such a result are not likely to be disturbed; and that, consequently, capital may be safely invested in the cultivation of the soil; it may be hoped that the first great difficulty in effecting that change in the situation of the agriculturist, which all who are interested, either personally or officially, in the colony, must desire to see effected would, before long, be removed. The next step, however, is one to which it is painful to advert, but which, I am nevertheless convinced, is absolutely essential to the restoration of general prosperity. It can be of little avail that money may be borrowed at a rate of interest, and charges amounting to from 6 to 8 or 9 per cent. per annum, and hampered, probably, with other conditions by a proprietor, whose annual profits, even allowing them to be at the rate assumed in the previous part of this Despatch, will not meet the interest of his existing debt, much less afford the barest subsistence for his family. The only remedy for such a case is, either a composition with the creditor upon terms of great advantage to the proprietor, or a complete transfer of the property to other hands.

23. A few figures will demonstrate the condition of St. Lucia in this respect. Although, as I have, on a former occasion, stated, its mortgage debt to the monied interests in England is small, as compared with that of many other colonies, yet the total amount of obligations upon the sugar estates of the colony, as recorded in the Mortgage Office, excluding the hurricane loan of 1831, marriage settlements, and transfers, which are known to be mere arrangements of convenience, and not *bonâ fide* purchases, may be stated in round numbers at 200.000*l.* The annual interest of this sum alone will amount to 12,000*l.*, and I am assured that it by no means represents the actual embarrassments of the parties against whose property it is recorded. True it is, that it does not extend over more than about 43 estates, amongst which, however, are the finest in the island, producing at least two-thirds of the crop. If this two-thirds be taken at 2,000 tons, and the whole net profits assumed at the rate of 8*l.* a-ton (a result which could not, however, be realized, except where there is a command of capital), there would be about 16,000*l.* as the total profit, scarcely enough, probably, to pay the interest of the recorded and unrecorded debt, and, if applied even to the liquidation of the former, only leaving 4,000*l*, or, at the average rate of something under 100*l.* each for the support of the proprietors of these estates and their families, without sinking one fraction of the capital, or affording means for extending the crops. For the greater part of this class of estates, looking at the amount of their recorded debts, and the crops they are at present producing, I confess I see no chance, under the best state of things that can reasonably be hoped for, of their becoming profitable to their present proprietors, or even enabling them to discharge their existing liabilities. Of the remaining properties (about 40 in number) I am assured that most of the owners are in embarrassments, although their debts are not recorded. It may fairly be presumed from this fact, however, that those debts are not extensive; and I believe that, with

the command of capital at a reasonable rate, the properties so situated might, in most instances, with a moderate degree of skill and economy, be made to succeed in the hands of their present owners.

24. The state of things which I have thus described amply accounts for the continual outcry against the very moderate direct taxation to which the land is subjected; but, at the same time, satisfactorily shows that the land itself is well capable of bearing an annual burden, which has never exceeded 4*s.* per cultivated acre, and was fixed for last year as low as 2*s.* The indebted state of the actual proprietor of a landed property; the fact that his embarrassments so obstruct his efforts that he cannot realize the profits he would otherwise insure, fails, I conceive, to constitute a sufficient reason for the abolition of a tax required by the public exigencies, and which the actual productiveness of the soil can easily sustain. Again, when it is urged that amount of revenue raised in the island is unduly large, with reference to the total value of its exports, the planters should bear in mind that four-fifths of it, at least, being raised by indirect taxes upon consumption, or by imposts connected therewith, such as spirit licenses, &c., is actually paid out of the wages received by the labourers, and not out of that portion of the whole price which should constitute the planter's profit.

25. Such being the condition of the landed proprietary, as effected by the past, it becomes important to trace the circumstances under which that condition has been brought about, and to inquire upon what grounds hopes may now be reasonably entertained of its amelioration. As respects the first point, I have no hesitation in saying that, if the planting body of St. Lucia were called upon to state the cause of their present distress, nine out of every ten would affirm that it is the consequence of the Act of 1846. Admitting, as I have already done, the temporary injury which that Act produced, the few facts I am about to state will, I think, distinctly show that such a sweeping assertion is wholly unsustainable.

26. An office for the registration of deeds and mortgages was first established in St. Lucia in the year 1829, under a law originating with the late Sir John Jeremie, and a term of 18 months was allowed for the registration of all then existing mortgages, which, if enrolled during the period specified, retained their original priority. Before the expiration of 18 months, no less than 1,918 mortgages were placed upon the rolls, presenting the enormous sum of (1,199,00*0l.*) one million one hundred and ninety-nine thousand pounds sterling as the debts and liabilities of the proprietary body, the sugar crop of that year (1831) being about 38,000 tons. The consequence of this discovery was the enactment of a law to authorize the seizure and sale of immovable property, known in this colony as the "saisie réelle," and being, I believe, very similar in its effect to the Encumbered Estates Law, now in operation in Ireland. This enactment did not come into force until the month of January 1833, when the immediate consequence was the levy and forced sale of estates, which continued year after year, until, at the close of 1843, 69 sugar estates (the total number in the island being 81) had passed, by judicial sale, from the hands of their original proprietors; or perhaps, in some instances, lapsed again into their possession under new titles. At this moment there are only 12 properties, whose title deeds are of a date antecedent to the abolition of slavery. It may be true then, that, during the latter days of slavery, credit was unlimited, money abundant; that trade and professions prospered; and that merchants in England made large profits; but it cannot assuredly be alleged that the landed proprietary of St. Lucia, with the few exceptions already referred to, were in any other state than that of absolute bankruptcy.

27. Passing on to the period of 12 years, which elapsed between the commencement of the apprenticeship and the coming into operation of the Act of 1846, that period, in fact, in which, partly under apprenticeship, and partly under unrestricted freedom, the colonial planter was protected against slave-grown produce, the result is but little more favourable. It is impossible to state the total amount even of registered debt which the new proprietary incurred during that period; but at the present moment the unredeemed portion of it stands at no less than about 124,000*l.*, 21,000*l.* of which would appear to be for unpaid purchase money, the balance being, of course, for debt and obligations incurred. Since August 1846 the mortgage debt has been increased by a sum of about 65,000*l.*, 31,000*l.* of which amount is for the unliquidated purchase money of 10 sugar estates sold during that period, and all, with one exception, being voluntary speculations upon the part of the purchasers: 4,500*l* appears to be on account of family arrangements, and the remaining 29,500*l.* was borrowed by two proprietors for the purpose of carrying on their estates. While, on the one hand, I am not aware whether the embarrassments in these last-mentioned cases were entirely attributable to the pressure of the times in 1847-1848, or may not have originated previously to the former year; on the other, I am assured that debts were incurred to some extent at that period, on account of which it has not been considered necessary to exact the security of a mortgage, and which do not, therefore, appear upon the register.

28. The amount of mortgage debt, of a date prior to the 1st August 1834, stands only at about 11,300*l.*; and it is worthy of remark, that of the 12 proprietors who inherit titles from the time of slavery, the properties of seven appear to be wholly unencumbered, so far, at least, as mortgage debts are concerned.

29. After this sketch of the state of property in St. Lucia, both during the period of slavery and of free labour protected against slave trading countries, it may naturally be inquired how, since both these systems have failed of producing general prosperity, there can be any reasonable hope of success in the contest when protection shall be entirely withdrawn.

30. Having shown the grounds which, as I conceive, fairly lead to the conclusion that foreign competition need not be apprehended so long as the cost of production does not greatly exceed the amount previously indicated, I will beg briefly to advert to such other considerations as are favourable to the opinion in this respect which I have ventured to express. In the first place,

ST. LUCIA.

I believe that the relations of employer and labourer, if there were a command of capital on the part of the former, would be at this moment upon a sounder footing than they were during any of the previous periods referred to. On the period of slavery I need offer no further observation. The brief reference already made to it speaks for itself. But a graphic account of the state of things which existed during its latter years will be found in Mr. H. H. Breen's "History of St. Lucia," page 278, &c. The apprenticeship was a mere intermediate state, during which the crops present the lowest average on record, and the transfer of half the estates in the island took place, as the direct result of the ruin induced during the time of slavery. When unrestricted freedom ensued, it found the planter and the freedman alike ignorant of the real value of money, as applied to the remuneration of labour, the former in too many instances improvident and profuse in his expenditure, and the latter almost always unreasonable and extortionate in his demands. The competition between employers led in some instances, I am assured, to wages being paid at rates which no profits, obtained since what are called the war prices ceased, could justify. Both parties, I believe, are now wiser; one, it is grievous to think, has received severe lessons in the school of difficulty and distress: the other has learnt, at least, that his prosperity does not depend upon himself alone, but is intimately linked with that of his employer. The fall of price, which followed shortly after the passing of the Act of 1846, rendered a reduction of wages imperative, if cultivation was to be continued at all; and, at the same time, made it no easy matter in any, and in some cases impossible, to obtain the further advances requisite to pay with regularity, even at the reduced rate. Employers are now sensible of the necessity of the strictest economy, without which, indeed, no farming in the world can prosper, unless aided by unnatural concomitants, and sensible also, I hope, of the injurious consequences to their interests generally of paying unreasonable wages, in the mere madness of temporary competition. I am confident (and could quote more than one instance in support of the opinion) that, if wages were paid with regularity, weekly or fortnightly, there would be a considerable accession of labour from among the Creoles themselves, and that the rates might in some quarters be even still further reduced. I should much prefer, however, to see the alternative of more work for the same pay adopted, being myself of opinion that wages are, generally, quite as low as is desirable, with a view to the maintenance of the labourer in that stage of civilization to which he has already advanced.

31. I am aware that I have been led to extend my remarks on this occasion to a length which cannot be justified by the relative value of St. Lucia as an exporting colony; but it will, I trust, be admitted as some excuse that the facts I have adduced equally apply to other colonies cultivating at the same or at lower rates of wages, and possessing an equal or greater fertility of soil. Nor will it be forgotten that, even confining the inquiry to St. Lucia, it is not alone the welfare of its small proprietary body, which depends upon the affirmative of the question, whether sugar may be cultivated at a profit when exposed, without fiscal protection, to competition with slave-trading countries. The advancement in industry, civilization, education, and religion, as well of its native working population (about 20,000 in number) as of the additional thousands of the African race, by whom their ranks will, I trust, be gradually recruited, hangs upon the same issue. Believing the return to a system of protection (whatever the merits of the question as applied to the case of the West Indies) to be in the highest degree improbable, I know no mode by which the interests of all classes of the colonists (even those whose properties are now hopelessly encumbered, and must be brought to sale) can be better promoted than by showing, where it can be truly shown, that West Indian agriculture may be made to prosper without it. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that I have felt myself justified in forming the conclusions I now venture to submit, infinitely more favourable as they are, upon the whole, than I conceived it possible fairly to arrive at, until I had collated and considered the details upon which they are founded.

32. I would now beg to sum up these conclusions as follows:—

1st. That in the present state of the landed proprietary of St. Lucia, a free command of capital, generally, is essential to the restoration of agricultural prosperity. That, in many instances, estates cannot possibly be cleared of their existing encumbrances by the reasonable profits of agriculture alone; and that, therefore, in cases where their present owners cannot command other resources for that purpose, the only chance of such estates being successfully cultivated, lies in their transfer to new proprietors or lessees.

2nd. That, at the present average cost of production and market price of produce, sugar may, with the command of money, be cultivated at a profit amply sufficient to encourage the free employment of capital in its production.

3rdly. That there is no just ground for apprehending that the cost of production will increase, or that the market price will fall in consequence of the law under which sugar, the produce of slave-trading countries, will be hereafter admitted to consumption, at an equal rate of duty with British colonial sugar; while, on the contrary, it is scarcely to be doubted that the exertions now making to repress the slave-trade, the natural increase of population in Europe, and the improving resources of the consumer in the home markets, will cause a further rise of price; an opinion supported by the fact, that although the consumption has augmented during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, the average Gazette price has also gradually increased during the same period.

4th. That if wages were regularly paid at short intervals, to ensure which it is indispensable that there be a readier and more general command of money than is at present attainable, a larger portion of the Creole population would habitually employ themselves in the cultivation of the cane; that in some instances the

rate of labour might be lowered, the cost of production still further decreased, and the crops of sugar extended.

5th. That the experiment of African immigration having proved perfectly successful, as well directly in affording additional labour, as indirectly in stimulating the native peasantry to more regular work, the promise of its continuance, at little or no expense to the colonists, assures the possibility of still further increasing the crops, not only from the land hitherto in cultivation, but also from the large tracts of virgin soil, adapted to the growth of the cane, with which the island abounds.

6th. That as there is room in St. Lucia for vast improvements in the mode of cultivating the soil and of manufacturing its produce, the returns of capital, which may even now, without such improvements, be profitably employed in the production of sugar, cannot fail to be largely augmented if it be judiciously applied to those objects.

33. Some of these conclusions will, I am aware, present no novelty, either to the Secretary of State or to your Excellency. I have been principally induced to enter into the subject in such detail by a desire, on the one hand, to afford an opportunity to those who may differ with me in opinion of showing in what respects my views and statements are erroneous; and, on the other, if errors do not exist, by the hope that the conviction I have myself received, that money can be safely and profitably invested in the soil of this and other West Indian islands, may, per chance, be impressed upon the minds, or at least induce inquiry on the part of those capitalists in the mother-country and in the colonies who alone can render the assistance and apply the remedies, without which no well-founded expectation can be entertained of seeing general prosperity restored. With these views, and, as my original report has been published in the island, I intend to lay a copy of this Despatch upon the table of the Legislative Council, in order that it may receive the publicity which is usually given to documents submitted to that body; a deviation from the prescribed course with respect to communications addressed to superior authorities, which I trust will, under the circumstances, be considered excusable.

34. It may be thought that I have ventured upon the discussion of a subject with the details of which it is improbable that any but a practical planter could be sufficiently acquainted to justify the maintenance of opinions so clearly opposed to those generally advanced in the colony. I therefore diverge from the strict line of an official report so far as to state, that having myself been the purchaser of sugar property in Jamaica in the years 1838 and 1839, the cultivation of which, in sugar, although residing in the colony, I was compelled, from inadequate returns, and after having sustained heavy losses, to abandon before the year 1846. I am conversant with the most minute items of expenditure and receipt incident to the production and sale of sugar, and have long been in the habit of anxiously considering the whole question which this Report embraces.

35. Fully admitting, therefore, the fallibility of my judgment, I claim only such credit for acquaintance with the subject matter of discussion as may fairly be accorded to one who has had practical experience of the adverse side of the question, and who, in referring to losses and misfortunes attending past attempts at sugar cultivation by free labour, is fully justified in affirming,—

" —— Quæque ipse miserrima vidi
Et quorum pars magna fui."

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. DARLING, Lieut.-Governor.

Governor Sir W. Colebrooke,
&c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Encl 2 in No. 6.

DEAR SIR, Soufriere, St. Lucia, 1st Sept. 1850.

IN your "Palladium" of the 16th August, I read with astonishment the first part published of the Blue-Book Report made by his Excellency Lieut.-Governor Darling, dated 29th April 1850, and addressed to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. If that Report was intended for the information of the public of St. Lucia, I should take no notice of the many inaccuracies which it evidently contains; but, Sir, we are all aware that Reports for the Blue-Book are intended to show to the British Parliament and people the good or ill effects on the colonies of legislative measures adopted by the mother-country affecting such colonies; and the Report in question bearing nothing on its face to show the false data on which some of the calculations have been made, and coming from so high an authority as the Lieutenant-Governor of a British colony, will, no doubt, be considered in England as correct, and will not fail to be urged as a proof (although a solitary one) of the success of the ruinous Sugar Bill of 1846. I therefore think it incumbent on some resident proprietor and practical planter to expose at least a few of the errors contained in said Report; and, fearing that those more competent than myself may not be inclined to undertake the task, I reluctantly, in defence of myself and other victims of the Sugar Bill of 1846, establishing free-trade in slave-grown sugar, undertake the unpleasant duty, and take the liberty of requesting you to give a place in your valuable "Palladium" to a few remarks on that most extraordinary Blue-Book Report as furnished by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of this unfortunate colony.

His Excellency therein states the quantity of sugar produced in and exported from St. Lucia in the years 1846 and 1849, respectively, to have been, in 1846, 2,332 tons, and in

ST. LUCIA.

1849, 3,515 tons; but, on reference to an authentic document, I find the sugar crop exported in 1846 to have been 4,034 hhds., 266 tierces, 1,862 barrels; which, taking the tierces at 1½ to the hogshead, and the barrel at 6 to the hhds., would be equal to 4,521⅔ hhds.; and that exported in 1849, 4,548 hhds., 213 trs., 2,184½ brls.; which, taking the tierces and barrels as above, give a total in hogsheads of 5,054 and half-a-barrel over. I then say, that if 4,521⅔ hhds were equal in weight to 2,332 tons of sugar in 1846, 5,054 hhds. and half-a-barrel must have been 2,606 tons, 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. in 1849; showing a difference in favour of the latter crop of 274 tons, 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., instead of 1,183 tons as shown by his Excellency's Blue-Book Report!

Having thus disposed of 18,168 cwts. of the difference between the two crops of sugar in question, I will proceed to make a few calculations (based on data furnished by his Excellency's Report) to show the cost of production, for labour alone, of the sugar crop of St. Lucia in the year 1846.

The average number of days' labour employed on every working day throughout the year is stated at 5,343! The number of working days is not stated; but I will take it at 250, making ample allowance for Saturdays, holidays, and festivals. I find 1,335,750 days' labour, at 16*d.* per day, 89,050*l.* Admitting the cost of labour to be two-thirds of the total expense of a sugar estate, the other third would be 44,525*l.*, making the total cost of 2,332 tons of sugar, 133,575*l.*, or, as near as possible, 57*s.* 3¼*d.* per cwt., whilst the Gazette average price of muscovado sugar was 34*s.* 5*d.* per cwt. So that, if the data assumed by his Excellency was correct, the sugar produced in this colony in the year 1846 must have brought the planters in debt to the extent of 53,315*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—a dead loss of 22*s.* 10¼*d.* on each and every cwt. of sugar produced on their estates!! Had such been the case, could it have been possible for us, the planters of St. Lucia, to have found means to cultivate and manufacture as we did the large crop of 1847, viz., 6,241 hhds., 255 trs. 3,415 barrels of sugar? Can any rational man suppose that the British merchants to whom we consign our produce, and to whom we were, in most cases, already in debt, would, under such circumstances, have supplied us with more money to throw away at such a wholesale rate on the production of sugar? Such a supposition were preposterous.

It is true that our sugar crop of 1846, owing to unseasonable weather, was small, but not so small as Lieut.-Governor Darling makes it appear. The expense for labour was high. Owing to the impetus given to the production of sugar by the Sugar Bill of 1845, every effort was made by the planters to plant and cultivate as many canes as possible for the crop of 1847, never dreaming that the sugar to be made in 1847 from the canes we were cultivating in 1846, was doomed to competition with slave-grown sugar in the British market!! But think not, reader, that we have ever had employed on any one day, on all the sugar estates in St. Lucia put together, 5,343 free labourers, much less on "every working day throughout the year!!" Even now, with the addition to the labouring population of three cargoes of African immigrants arrived within the last 18 months, it would be difficult to find 5,343 labourers employed in the cultivation of sugar in this colony on any one day that his Excellency may be pleased to select. If it is thought even possible, let the experiment be tried.

Be this, however, as it may, it does appear strange that in 1849, with the addition of 350 Africans included, the number of labourers employed in the cultivation and manufactory of a larger crop of sugar happens to be stated at 493 less than the number alleged to have been employed in 1846 when we had no Africans. The number stated in the report as being employed in 1849, viz., 4,850, I have reason to think is not much above the mark. I believe 4,500 to have been about the real number. However, in my calculations to ascertain the cost of production in 1849 I must adopt, as I did for 1846, the data furnished by his Excellency's Report: 4,850 per day during 250 working days gives 1,212,500 days, which at 11*d.* per day amounts to 55,572*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Now, presuming that all other expenses attendant on the production of sugar were reduced in the same ratio as the number of labourers and their daily wages (which I, as a practical planter, cannot believe), yet one-half the cost of labour, or one-third of the whole expense, would have been 27,786*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, making the total cost of production, in the year 1849, 83,359*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The crop of that year having been, as already shown, 2,606 tons, 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., it follows that the cost of production must have been within a fraction of 32*s.* per cwt, whilst the average Gazette price of muscovado sugar was 25*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of duty paid or payable thereon, but including freight, insurance, brokerage, commission, and even interest on duty, which amount to 6*s.* 7½*d.* per cwt. as per account sales, reducing the nett proceeds to 18*s.* 10½*d* per cwt., consequently showing a loss to the producer of 13*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt. This, I say, would have been the result of the sugar crop of 1849. If the data assumed by Lieut.-Governor Darling in his Blue Book Report, as regards the weight of the St. Lucia hogshead of sugar, the average number of days' labour employed, and the proportion which the expense of labour bears to the whole expense of a sugar estate, were correct, what would it show as the effect of that slavery-fostering Sugar Bill of 1846? Would it not show that the planters of this colony, in the seasonable year of 1849, when that Bill was in full operation, sustained a loss of 13*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt. on all the sugar produced on their estates? But, from my local knowledge, I firmly believe that the loss sustained by the planters did not average more than 8*s.* per cwt. I know that in many instances it was much more, but in others it was much less. The fact is, the assumed weight of the St. Lucia cask, called hogshead, is too low; 12½ cwt. would be about the average nett weight when sold in England. Thus the crop of 1849 may be estimated at 3,158 tons, 16 cwt., and that of 1846 at 2,851 tons. But how could the result of these two crops, selected as they were, show the consequences of the Sugar Bills of 1845 and 1846 respectively? If to show such was the object of his Excellency in making his Blue Book Report, I am surprised that he did not take the crops

of 1846 and 1847 to show the effect of the first Sugar Bill, and those of 1848 and 1849 to show the effect of the second; the result, as to quantity and cost of production, would have shown that the crops of 1846 and 1847 (the only two cultivated during the operation of the Bill of 1845) produced 10,277 hhds., 521 trs., 5,277 brls., equal to 11,495½ hhds., or 7,164 tons, 3 cwt., 3 qrs.; whilst the first two crops cultivated during the operation of the Sugar Bill of 1846, viz., those of 1848 and 1849, produced 8,637 hhds., 291 trs., 3,911½ brls., equal to 9,483 hhds. nearly, or 5,926 tons, 17 cwt.; the difference in favour of the former two crops over the latter being 1,237 tons, 6 cwt., 3 qrs., which, at the price of sugar in 1846, would have given more than sufficient to cover the difference between the price of labour in 1846 and that paid in 1849; but, unfortunately for both proprietors and labourers, the Bill of 1846 had the effect of reducing the market price of free-labour sugar to a figure considerably below the cost of production, whilst it increased in the same ratio the value of slave-grown sugar, brought the St. Lucia planters in debt, and compelled most of them to reduce the wages of their unfortunate labourers; the immediate effect of that reluctantly adopted measure was a reduced quantity of work per day, and that performed unwillingly and negligently. Hence the great decrease in the quantity of sugar produced in 1848, compared with that produced in the preceding year 1847—a decrease of no less than 2,552 hhds. Hence the inability of the planters to keep up their cultivation, to repair and keep in efficient order their sugar-works, to replace their mules and working cattle as they die off, or to pay even the interest of their debts. And, though last, not least—Hence the degraded state of the labouring population as compared with what it should be and would have been had the Sugar Bill of 1846 never become law.

Much more might be said on the subject of Lieut.-Governor Darling's Blue Book Report, but I trust I have said enough to show that his calculations were made on false data, and that by selecting the years 1846 and 1849, and leaving out the two intervening years, he has evinced no disposition to show the real state of the colony under his government, as affected by the legislative measures of the Home Government adopted in 1845 and 1846 respectively.

I have, &c.,

Charles Wells, Esq., &c.
Castries.

(Signed) JOHN GOODMAN.

Enclosure 3 in No. 6.

Encl. 3 in No. 6.

PORT OF CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA.

A RETURN showing the Quantity of Sugar Exported from this Colony from the Year 1829 to the Year 1849, inclusive, together with that already Shipped, and the probable Quantity remaining to be Shipped, to close the Crop of the Year 1850.

Year.	——	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Weight. Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1829	The Hogshead of Sugar averaged at 12½ cwt.	6,388	950½	1,074	89,687	2	0
1830	,, ,, ,,	6,074	1,387	1,435	90,037	2	0
1831	,, ,, ,,	5,263	1,083	1,229	77,000	0	0
1832	,, ,, ,,	3,741	656	1,568	55,025	0	0
1833	,, ,, ,,	2,979	862	1,530	47,150	0	0
1834	,, ,, ,,	4,162	1,114	1,523	64,012	2	0
1835	,, ,, ,,	3,668	945	1,198	55,862	2	0
1836	,, ,, ,,	2,688	454	844	38,887	2	0
1837	,, ,, ,,	3,407	728	1,167	50,737	2	0
1838	,, ,, ,,	3,974	904	1,011	59,012	2	0
1839	,, ,, ,,	2,343	415	1,068	34,650	0	0
1840	,, ,, ,,	2,589	216	759	35,512	2	0
1841	,, ,, ,,	3,356	410	1,073	47,287	2	0
1842	,, ,, ,,	4,970	451	1,905	69,275	0	0
1843	,, ,, ,,	3,797	309	1,963	53,550	0	0
1844	,, ,, ,,	4,990	299	1,734	67,962	2	0
1845	,, ,, ,,	5,038	281	1,956	68,812	2	0
1846	Weight, as given by parties clearing the Sugar	4,034	266	1,862	46,650	0	7
1847	,, ,, ,,	6,241	255	3,415	93,860	3	18
1848	,, ,, ,,	4,089	78	1,727	58,339	1	23
1849	,, ,, ,,	4,548	213	2,184½	70,311	1	0
1850	Quantity cleared to date	3,111	147	1,723	48,778	2	0
	Probable Quantity remaining to be cleared	589	27	235	8,012	2	0
	Total of 1850 . .	3,700	174	1,958	56,791	0	0

	Cwt.
Average Crop of the last Six Years of Slavery, 1830-31-32-33-34 . .	70,486
,, Four Years of Apprenticeship, 1835-36-37-38 . .	51,125
,, Twelve Years of Freedom, 1839-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50	58,583

Custom House, St. Lucia,
August 19, 1850.

(Signed) ALEXANDER T. SPEER,
Acting Comptroller.

True Copy,
J. C. DRYSDALE, Principal Colonial Secretary.

ST. LUCIA.

Encl. 4 in No. 6.

Enclosure 4 in No. 6.

STATEMENT of Expenses of Cultivating a Sugar Estate, in the Island of St. Lucia, for One Year calculated for the Year 1847.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
1. Amount paid for Wages, including all Labourers employed and requisite for the Cultivation, Manufacture, and Attendance on Stock	1,216 14 9	1,760 2 7	544 0 4	463 0 11	707 8 5	1,039 6
2. To Coopers and Carpenters for the customary routine of such Estate's work	18 3 0	30 15 0	8 14 0	17 6 5	23 10 0	23 1
3. For Staves, Puncheons, &c., requisite for containing the Produce	184 10 6	181 1 0	89 1 0	21 10 0	27 8 0	130 10
4. For White and Pitch Pine Lumber	92 3 3	49 8 0	50 13 10	21 9 2	43 16 0	11 8
5. For Purchase of Stock	. .	333 5 10	. .	. .	. .	265 16
6. For Drogherage or Cartage of Produce or Supplies	63 17 3	276 5 8	38 13 11	37 8 0	137 3 3	115 10
7. For Colonial Taxes and Import Duties	59 3 3	113 15 6	69 15 0	29 1 0	58 17 3	87 18
8. For Oats, Oil-Cake, &c., for Stock	45 18 10	72 4 3	49 14 0	. .	. .	51 13
9. Nails, Iron Hoops, Wood Hoops, Hoes, and Bills	9 0 2	74 17 2	11 4 0	9 2 11	14 11 7	14 8
10. Paint and Paint-Oil	13 8 0	4 18 0	. .	. .	. .	. .
11. Boiling-House Utensils	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 14
12. Truss-Hoops, Mill Grease and Oil	3 17 8	15 3 0	3 6 6	1 11 3	3 14 0	3 11
13. Coals, Bricks, Timber, and Building-Lime	201 19 7	26 13 0	18 13 6	4 16 0	8 0 0	158 7
14. Saddlery	. .	5 9 3	. .	0 8 0	. .	16 16
15. Medicines	4 0 0	6 2 3	. .	. .	. .	. .
16. For Blacksmiths and Coppersmiths' Work	23 14 6	121 12 0	16 2 11	10 0 0	. .	3 14
17. Carpenters' Work, and extra Expenses, Repairs, and Machinery	325 19 9	152 8 0	83 14 8	19 11 0	62 18 0	57 12
18. Salaries of Attorney, Manager, and Overseer	190 0 0	490 0 0	270 7 8	72 0 0	44 0 0	375 6
19. Book-keeper and Agency Expenses	30 0 0	80 0 0	15 0 0	. .	. .	25 0
20. Medical Attendance on Labourers	6 0 0	40 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .
21. Expenses of Immigrants	13 8 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
22. Manures	. .	. .	5 10 9	. .	6 2 0	36 17
23. Carts and Cart-Wheels	. .	33 6 8	. .	. .	4 0 0	. .
24. Sundry Expenses, not specified above	102 15 3	81 10 5	82 1 10	1 10 10	9 18 5	108 0
£	2,604 13 9	3,948 17 7	1,356 13 11	708 15 6	1,151 6 11	2,526 13
Less, Proceeds of Rum and Molasses	401 2 6	517 15 7	69 7 6	110 11 3	208 3 5	131 10
Total £	2,203 11 3	3,431 2 0	1,287 6 5	598 4 3	943 3 6	2,395 3

True Copy,
J. C. DRYSDALE, Principal Colonial Secretary.

REMARKS and OBSERVATIONS with reference to the above Statement of Estate's Expenses, and relating to the Sugar Estates therein mentioned.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Number of Acres of Land cultivated in Canes	90	130	60	40	60	115
Number of Hogsheads of Sugar made	121	205	74	66	125	204
Average Weight of each Hogshead	14 cwt.	16 cwt.	16 cwt.	12 cwt.	14 cwt.	12 cw
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Gross Proceeds of Sugar made	2,946 4 0	5,704 3 7	2,059 1 4	1,559 17 6	3,263 11 10	4,257 5
Net Proceeds of Sugar made	1,357 16 3	2,627 0 11	949 0 4	682 10 2	1,425 9 3	1,961 13
Proceeds of Rum	401 2 6	517 15 0	69 7 6	60 11 3	158 3 5	90 5
Proceeds of Molasses sold	. .	. .	. .	50 0 0	50 0 0	41 5
Average Price of Sugar per cwt., according to Net Proceeds	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 17 3	0 16 3½	0 16
Average Price of Rum per gallon	0 1 3	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1
Average Price of Molasses per gallon	. .	. .	. .	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0
Cost of 1 cwt. of Sugar, with all charges, save Interest on Capital	1 6 0	1 0 11	1 1 8¾	0 15 1	0 10 9½	0 19
Cost of 1 cwt. of Sugar, deducting extra charges incurred for new Buildings, Repairs, Purchase of Stock, Immigration, and Machinery	1 2 0	0 17 11½	1 0 0¾	0 13 6	0 10 0½	0 16 1
Proportion of Cost of 1 cwt. of Sugar paid for Labourers' Wages	0 14 4	0 10 11	0 9 4	0 12 1½	0 8 4	0 8
Proportion of Cost of 1 cwt. of Sugar remaining for General and Incidental Expenses	0 11 8	0 10 0	0 12 4¾	0 2 11½	0 2 5	0 11
Loss on the Sugar Crop of 1847	845 15 0	804 1 1	338 6 1	. .	. .	433 9
Profit on the Proceed of the Sugar Crop of 1847	. .	. .	. .	84 5 11	482 5 9	. .

ST. LUCIA.

Encl. 5 in No. 6.

Enclosure 5 in No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Reductions in Items of Estate Expenditure, as given in for the Year 1847, assumed to be effected in 1850.

Number of Items, as headed in Returns for 1847.	A. £.	A. s.	A. d.	B. £.	B. s.	B. d.	C. £.	C. s.	C. d.	F. £.	F. s.	F. d.	Why Reduced.
3. Staves, Puncheons, &c.	60	0	0	..			..			..			Much in excess for the Crop.
4. White and Pitch Pine Lumber	42	0	0	19	8	0	15	0	0	..			Reduced in price.
5. Purchase of Stock	..			333	5	10	..			265	16	8	Not an annual charge.
6. Drogherage, &c.	..			107	0	0	..			44	0	0	Charges reduced.
7. Taxes and Duties	35	0	0	70	0	0	25	0	0	47	0	0	Export Duty of 4*d.* per 100 lbs. discontinued, and Import Duties lowered.
8. Oats, Oilcake, &c., for Stock	46	0	0	72	4	3	49	14	0	51	13	7	The practice discontinued.
9. Nails, Iron Hoops, Wood Hoops, &c.	..			50	0	0	..			..			Evidently an overcharge for the year. Hoes, &c., unnecessary.
13. Building-Lime, Coals, Bricks, Timber, &c.	160	0	0	..			..			133	7	0	Evidently for new buildings.
14. Saddlery	..			..			..			8	16	0	Charged too high.
16. Blacksmiths' & Coppersmiths' Work	..			90	0	0	..			..			Evidently for extra work.
17. Carpenters' Work	200	0	0	100	0	0	40	0	0	37	12	0	Evidently for new buildings.
18. Salaries, &c.	50	0	0	420	0	0	150	0	0	250	0	0	In all cases reduced about 1 quarter and in some cases exorbitant.
20. Medical Attendance on Labourers	..			40	0	0	..			..			Not usual.
24. Sundry Expenses	40	0	0	..			20	0	0	28	0	0	. . .
Total	633	0	0	1301	18	1	299	14	0	866	5	3	
Less, for Saddlery	12	0	0	..			6	0	0	..			
,, Cartwheels	12	0	0	..			6	0	0	12	0	0	
	24	0	0	..			12	0	0				
£	609	0	0	1301	18	1	287	14	0	878	5	3	

Encl. 6 in No. 6.

Enclosure 6 in No. 6.

Windward Islands, Barbadoes,
November 27, 1850.

SIR,

1. I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 137, of the 15th October, and which I have perused with the attention which its subject merits.

2. Appreciating as I do the importance of combating any arguments against the conclusions which you had drawn as to the condition and prospects of the colony in your charge, I should not have thought it necessary to have entered into a consideration of the details you have brought forward, but from the more extended application of your remarks to the prospects of the sugar cultivators in the British colonies in general.

3. You appear to have formed an opinion that at the present cost of production, and the market price of produce, the cultivation of sugar holds out a prospect of profitable investment for capital, and that where property may not be incumbered, our colonies may enter into successful competition with slave-trading countries, or those in which slaves may be purchased at the ordinary prices, varying from 80*l.* to 100*l.* per head. On the latter question I am not in possession of such information in regard to the internal management of those countries as could enable me to estimate the full effects of such competition, that our colonies are able effectually to compete with slave labour, when the waste of life is not repaired by the slave trade, may, I believe, be confidently affirmed; but that the industry of the free labourer can be as profitably applied as the labour exacted from the slave who is worked out in a few years, and replaced by another, is at variance with the conclusions which have been drawn from the experience of our own colonies, while the slave trade was carried on in them without restriction. It may be hoped, however, that the success of the measures taken to effect its final abolition may soon place our colonies in a position to realize all the advantages to be legitimately expected from their freedom, and the profitable investment of capital in the cultivation of sugar may therefore be estimated without reference to slave trading countries.

4. In the present state of property in the West Indies, and the system of management which obtains, I apprehend, the employment of banking capital to any extent is not to be expected, and that the merchant who can await the slow returns on his investment, and to whom the consignments of produce are usually made, is the capitalist to whom the planter must ordinarily look for the advances required by him. That a profit may be derived at the current price of sugar, after defraying the charges, I believe, is generally admitted, and also that much saving has already been effected by the economical management of estates, but it will be apparent to you that in order to arrive at a result which would give confidence to the capitalist in extending his advances, it would be necessary to compare the average rate of expenses, not with the unusually large crop in the season of 1847, but with the average returns in successive years. The present prices have doubtless their origin in the increasing demand for sugar, controlled by the amount of the aggregate supply; and I hope that circumstances may tend to favour the augmentation of that supply from the British colonies, by means of the increased application of capital and labour, on which any improved management or extended cultivation must essentially depend.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Lucia, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(A true copy.)

W. F. CONNELL, Private Secretary.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No. 7.

(No. 46.)

No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh to Earl Grey.

Antigua, Government House, June 8, 1850

(Received July 3, 1850.)

My Lord,

3rd June 1850.

I have the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1849, together with a copy of a Report thereon, which I have received from the President administering the Government.

2. I regret the delay which has taken place in making these returns, to which I have directed the President's attention.

3. There can be no doubt that the scheme to which Mr. Hay refers of amalgamating the two Customs establishments, as has been done in almost all the other dependencies in these seas, would have results of unmixed benefit. In the present uneasy state of the relations of the President with the House of Assembly, which is under your Lordship's notice, I forbear, for the present, from urging that officer to originate any specific measure on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH,
Lieut.-Governor administering general Government

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 7.

(No. 23.)

Enclosure in No. 7.

Virgin Islands, Tortola, June 3, 1850.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1849, placed in my hands at the last moment by the Colonial Secretary, whose explanation of the delay in the preparation of the Returns is herewith enclosed.*

A report on the state of affairs in this Colony, as shown by these tables, must turn principally on the point of finance. I confine myself, therefore, to the observations which appear to me to be called for on that subject.

Very slight variation from the condition exhibited in 1848 is shown by the present returns; the change where it occurs, however, having a retrograde tendency,

The revenue equals, on the whole, that of 1848; the difference of the receipts from the tax on produce, occasioned by the diminution in the quantity and value of the staple, having been made good by the increased amount of Customs duties derived from a casualty in the shape of a shipwreck on the coast of Anegada, and the importation of the cargo.

The annexed return of taxes and duties raised in the Virgin Islands is copied from the Blue Book:—

	Amount collected in 1849, in Sterling. £.	s.	d.
Duties under 8 and 9 Vict., c. 93	272	17	10
Ditto, Colonial Import Duty Act	353	19	11
Houses, at 5 per cent. on annual value	126	0	3
Income, ditto, ditto	147	5	6
Sugar, Rum, and Molasses, at 5 per cent. ditto	177	1	6
Male Servants, at 5*s.* per annum	2	10	0
Dogs, at 5*s.* per annum	23	10	0
Pasture Horses at 4*s.* 1½*d.* each, and Cattle at 1*s.* each, per annum	177	18	4½
Export Duty on Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Asses	92	14	3
Registered Vessels at 2*s.* per ton, Canoes 1*s.*, and Row Boats at 6*d.* per foot of keel	107	7	0
Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licenses	9	9	9
Auctioneers' Licenses and Returns	26	14	0½
Liquor Licenses and Returns	54	1	3½
Incidental Receipts	104	8	8½
Total	£1,675	18	5

---

* Not sent to the Colonial Office.

The principal source of revenue is that of the duties on imports under the Imperial and Colonial laws, giving, on an average of the last five years, about 700*l.* sterling per annum—varying from $\frac{6}{18}$ths to $\frac{7}{17}$ths of the gross yearly revenue of the colony; the sum raised from all other sources in the present year amounting only to about 1,000*l.*, giving a total of 1,675*l.*

The income of the Virgin Islands, it will be seen, bears no proportion to the variety and apparent importance of the objects taxed.

The amount raised by internal taxation, calculating the population at 7,000 persons in all, which may be said to be considerably under the mark, would give a rate of 2*s.* 10*d.* per head, and the annual sum raised from duties on imports would give 2*s.* per head, making in all 4*s.* 10*d.* per head as the total rate of taxation under every denomination.

This cannot be considered oppressive taxation in any country, yet the cry is raised, and, as demonstrated in my correspondence, has been used as an excuse for withholding wholesome legislation, and with a view to infuse into the general population of the country a spirit of dissatisfaction.

An increase of the revenue, desirable as it may be, is not to be obtained through additional taxation; for though the amount of imports in the aggregate in this colony is proportionally smaller with reference to the population than in almost any other, new burdens could scarcely be imposed without undue pressure on already decaying interests. But something may be achieved through modification of a part of the fiscal system.

In this colony, where the habits of evasion of the revenue laws have so much impeded the collection of duties on imports, it is most important that every measure calculated to facilitate lawful traffic and to diminish the inducements to fraud should be adopted. The simplification of forms, the modification of duties, and easy access to traders from all quarters should be secured, and with this view the Imperial duties should be repealed and the tariff remodelled.

The Act of the Imperial Parliament, 9th and 10th Victoria, chap. 94, gives power to the colonies to repeal the duties of customs. The cumulative system created by the existence of two distinct custom-houses, the Imperial and colonial, at both of which departments similar forms of proceeding are required, the observance of which is peculiarly vexatious to those engaged in the small traffic of these islands, should be done away with, and the entire revenue would then be more easily and efficiently collected by the Colonial Treasurer alone.

Ten per cent. of the duties on imports and the tonnage duty hitherto paid into Her Majesty's customs, would thus accrue to the colonial revenue. The loss from this source alone, owing to the omission by the colony to assume the entire collection of the revenue, being estimated to be equal to 4 per cent. of the total public income.

Much of the inconvenience complained of by traders would be obviated by the proposed arrangement, and it would be in the power of the Colonial Legislature to make further provisions for facilitating the import trade amongst these small islands to an extent that would at once increase the returns of revenue, while it would impose no additional burthens, but, on the contrary, relieve the people from the expense and inconvenience attending the observance of unnecessary forms.

It was calculated some years ago that the duties on imports alone, if correctly paid, would furnish a sufficient income entirely to support the public service. Such a calculation could perhaps scarcely be made at present; but even the decreased traffic now subsisting would, on a general estimate, afford a return of revenue at least double that which has lately been received.

The port of entry being far to windward of many places of resort on the coast, the temptations to defraud the revenue are very strong. These temptations, were the collection of the whole revenue placed in the hands of one officer, would not be so obvious, and greater facilities to lawful traders would be afforded. The forms of proceedings referred to would be necessarily simplified; and were proper authority granted by law to declare from time to time (as might be necessary or convenient for the purposes of trade) certain points on the coasts of these islands to be legal places of entry, conformity to the law would be still easier, and a considerable increase of revenue would be likely to accrue.

That the import duties fall unevenly there is no doubt—the importers who are conscientious paying the duties, those who evade them making the evasion of the law a source of income, the price of merchandize which pays duty being the standard in the market, and the smuggler receiving the revenue which ought to go into the public chest. This objection, however, must everywhere exist to

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

duties on imports. But excessive as it is in practice here, owing to geographical position and formation, and the inveterate habits of the population, it would be especially desirable to substitute, if possible, some other mode of taxation not open to similar objections; yet, as has been shown, there are no means of replacing the important amount of income supplied from this source. The duties thus imposed with a view simply to the maintenance of the necessary revenue, must, when compared with those in force in neighbouring islands, be deemed moderate; still, in consolidating the Imperial and local tariffs under one law, it would perhaps be found that some modification might be feasible, so as to carry out the principle of affording fewer inducements to evasion of the law by rendering the observance of it less irksome.

In these, or similar terms, have recommendation for the improvement of the financial condition of these islands been from time to time conveyed to the legislature. The peculiar difficulties, however, opposed in this colony to measures for regulating the public finances have been frequently dilated on. It has been shown that the attempts made to introduce a better order of things, though successful as far as the administrative power could extend, have not been attended with equal results in the legislative department, the cause of the failure in this respect being significantly indicated in previous reports accompanying the annual returns, and in other correspondence on the condition of the colony.

In the expenditure there has been no very perceptible alteration, the apparent small increase being explained by the alterations pointed out by the Treasurer as made in the preparation of the returns.

The current debt of the colony which commenced in 1844, was reduced the following year to 375*l.*; in 1847, to 351*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; in 1848 was increased to 559*l.* 5*s.* 10¼, and, as is shown by these returns, now amounts by a small increment during the past year to 632*l.* 19*s.* 8¼*d.*

To meet the deficiency it was proposed, in the absence of means of raising a revenue from any new source, owing to the impoverished state of the colony, to retrench the fixed expenditure; and, pending the difficulty found in legislating on the subject, the public servants voluntarily made a reduction of 25 per cent. in their claims against the public treasury, and should the revenue continue at its present rate, it was calculated that the current debt would be cancelled in two years.*

Little progress towards material improvement can be made under the present circumstances. The means which should call forth the energies of the people are wanting. None of those influences are at work, such as the inducements to, and the variety of, industrial occupation which belong and conduce to an advancing state of social development. Apathy towards the public welfare pervades all classes of the community, and though quite alive to the individual interests of the moment, the intelligence of the people is not awakened to the direct relation between the prosperity of the country at large and the well-doing of its separate component members.

Education alone can remove this obstruction to the general advancement; but, unhappily, unless the more prominent members of society possess some amount of education and a knowledge of its value, they are not likely to take means to supply to the body of the people that of which they themselves have no conception.

Lamentable as is the gross deficiency in this respect throughout the whole community, it is gratifying to know that the rural population have not been infected with the licentiousness prevalent amongst the inhabitants of the town, and which it has been the seeming object of those who, by self-laudation and flattery of the rabble have obtained leading positions, to disseminate. Local experience indeed enables me to state confidently, that, notwithstanding the defective moral condition to which I have alluded, the introduction of even a small amount of capital and agricultural enterprise would be sufficient to give the energies of the labouring population a wholesome direction, and greatly to advance their progress in civilization.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
Administering the general Government,
&c. &c. Antigua.

---

* The expiry of the Local Act imposing a duty on imports without any compensating legislation, has left the colony with a prospect of a heavily increased debt at the termination of the present year, 1850.

BRITISH GUIANA.

(No. 92.) No. 8.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Barkly to Earl Grey.

Government House, June 10, 1850.

My Lord, (Received 19th July 1850.)

I regret the delay which has again occurred in forwarding the Annual Blue Book of this colony; but the labours of the Financial Accountant have been so much increased by the financial business of three years having been, from circumstances to which I need not now refer, crowded into the space of a few months, that he has only just been able to complete the abstracts of revenue and expenditure for 1848 and 1849, the former of which I was unable to transmit with the Blue Book of that year. Enclosure A. Enclosure B.

Your Lordship, having, in a circular dated 24th July 1849, invited suggestions respecting the forms now in use for these books, and the arrangements under which they are filled up, it may be proper for me, on the present occasion, to point out that any imperfections which may exist in the past annual returns from this colony are attributable rather to the difficulty of obtaining authentic statistical information in so extensive and unsettled a country than from any want of attention on the part of the officers on whom the duty of furnishing them has devolved. This remark, indeed, is not strictly applicable to the financial returns, which seem to me susceptible of great improvements; and I have already succeeded so far as to simplify very materially the form of the annual estimates laid before the Combined Court, by introducing a clearer classification of the different items; and I trust next year, when the accounts come to be presented in a corresponding shape, they will prove more easily intelligible than they hitherto have been.

Even then, however, our accounts may require modification to adapt them to the printed forms sent out for the Blue Book; but I should hesitate to suggest to your Lordship on that account alterations which might suit the system of this colony alone, deeming adherence to established forms the least inconvenient course, so long as the opportunity is left, as now, to each Governor of supplying such additional information as he may consider likely to elucidate the statistics of the colony over which he presides.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The statements now sent extending over two years admit a wider range of comparison as to the finances of the colony than is ordinarily afforded. The reduction in the actual expenditure at the commencement and end of the period to which they refer is most striking. In 1847 it was 284,250*l.*; in 1849, 131,700*l.*, or less than half: but unfortunately, from the stoppage of taxation during seven months of the latter year, the reduction of revenue was in a similar ratio, the receipts being only 103,000*l.* against 213,000*l.* in 1847.

Even in this comparison, however, there is room for congratulation; for it will be seen that, whilst the expenditure of 1847 was upwards of 70,000*l.* beyond the income, that of 1849, notwithstanding the revenue lost, was only 28,000*l.* in excess, the whole of which has since been made up from the ordinary resources of the colony without fresh taxes or loans, whereas in 1849 a very serious debt was incurred on account of immigration.

More than half this reduction of expenditure was indeed occasioned by the cessation of that immigration, and so far may be considered but a negative benefit. Even making this deduction, however, the positive saving of outlay is still very considerable; and the bulk will be seen, on comparing the recapitulation of the establishment in each year, to have been effected neither in the civil, the judicial, nor the ecclesiastical, but, as I maintained would be found possible, in the miscellaneous expenditure of the colony. I doubt not that, by judicious economy, the expenditure in several departments may be curtailed still further, without detriment to the public service; and I feel confident that the measures

BRITISH GUIANA.

already adopted by the Court of Policy for the better collection of the import duties, the rum duties, and the various kinds of licences, will materially improve the revenue.

Military Expenditure.

I am glad to observe that the military expenditure incurred by Great Britain on account of the colony was not so high as in the preceding year, and from steps which I believe are now in progress for reducing the garrison at Berbice it is likely in future to be much smaller. I may, perhaps, be excused for remarking, at a time when all parties in the Mother Country seem agreed that this is a burden which ought eventually to be borne by the colonists themselves, that the transfer of such a charge, which even on its reduced footing greatly exceeds the whole amount of the much-contested Civil List, to the inhabitants of this colony, would be impolitic, if not impossible.

To the principle that they are themselves bound to defend their own lives and property, the colonists could offer no valid objection, though they might, and no doubt would, complain that such a change of policy argued a diminution of regard on the part of the mother country, but to call on them to keep up, out of their impaired resources, the expensive establishment suited to a first-rate military power, would be regarded by them as the height of tyranny. Moreover, they entertain, erroneously in my opinion, little confidence in the black troops, now forming the strength of the garrison, in the event of any internal dissension, which alone they fear; for foreign enemies they, in their colonial capacity, know not; and a feeling is very generally expressed that the colonial militia, disbanded by the Order in Council of 29th November, 1838, ought to be reconstituted as speedily as possible.

I trust your Lordship will excuse this apparent digression, but the subject is one of much importance, and this explanation of the feelings of the colonists may avert misunderstanding, should it chance to come under discussion in Parliament.

Legislation.

The list of Ordinances passed shows little reduction in the labours of the Legislature, compared with previous years, notwithstanding the political disputes which agitated the Court of Policy as well as the Combined Court.

Three out of the twenty are important enough to justify an allusion in passing; they are—

No. 8. An Ordinance to establish a body of Rural Constables.
No. 15. An Ordinance to extend the exercise of the Elective Franchise.
No. 18. An Ordinance to provide for and regulate the collection of Colonial Import Duties.

Simple as seems the object of the first law, I almost question whether it be not destined to exercise a greater influence over our social system than even the Franchise Bill itself.

It constituted the first legislative attempt made in the colony since emancipation to distinguish the good from the bad,—those who could be trusted in the different relations of society from the idle and dissolute.

It came, too, just when the more intelligent of the labourers had themselves discovered the necessity for some decided distinction of this sort.

Separated for the most part from the Whites, and located in villages founded on the estates which they had purchased in community, all went on smoothly enough while labour was extravagantly paid and money plentiful; but no sooner did the struggle of 1847 and 1848 for the reduction of wages commence, than the wealthy and industrious villagers discovered at once that their property was far more exposed than even that of the planters, to the depredations of those who, having struck work, subsisted by pilfering the provision-grounds of their neighbours.

Contrary therefore to general anticipation, founded in some degree on the experience of other colonies, those who were selected at the sessions as rural constables eagerly accepted the duties of the office; and, I am bound to add, have discharged them as faithfully, impartially, and intelligently as any similar body of men could have done. Instances may possibly have occurred in which the zeal of some of these men may have outrun their discretion, more

particularly among the more religious of them, who have been occasionally accused of preventing dancing and drinking in their villages, or interfering to check immoralities not cognizable by law; but a caution from a magistrate has never been disregarded, and so few cases of serious misconduct or of neglect of duty have occurred, that, as your Lordship will perceive from the accompanying return, out of 1629 constables originally sworn in, only 10 have been dismissed by competent authority in the course of the year. Enclosure C.

The influence which this tenfold addition to the police force has had in repressing crime, I will refer to more particularly when I come to that head of the subject. I will only add that I hope ere long, as confidence in the institution extends, the number of rural constables will be doubled.

As regards the measure for the extension of the elective franchise, I need say little, as it could only just be brought hurriedly into operation by the close of 1849, and even yet has not had sufficient time to develope its full effects, which I sincerely believe will realize the anticipations I have so frequently expressed to your Lordship by investing with the franchise the industrious and well-disposed freeholders of whom I have above spoken.

The third and last Bill I have mentioned, came into operation likewise so late as the 17th December 1849, but it has since worked admirably, the import duties having largely increased; indeed the amalgamation of the two staffs hitherto employed in the collection of the Imperial and Colonial Customs, has proved so successful that the additional expense thereby thrown on the colony will be cheerfully borne. This falls, however, rather under the next head, that of

Civil Establishments.

At page 41 of which will be found the old Customs' establishment of Crown officers, whose salaries amounted to upwards of 4,000*l.* a-year, whilst at page 42 are shown the Crown officers still retained under the British Possessions Act at a cost of 1,000*l.*, since reduced on a death vacancy. The additional expense to the colony may be estimated, from pages 43 and 44, at about 1,500*l.* per annum; thus showing the economical nature of the new arrangements.

The only other establishment in which it has fallen to my lot to make any appointments of consequence, is that of the Penal Settlement, page 39, where I felt it my duty to substitute Lieutenant Bott, one of the stipendiary magistrates transferred from Norfolk Island to this colony, in place of the former superintendent; and to nominate the head of the adjacent Indian Mission, the Rev. J. H. Bernau, to be chaplain, and Mr. James Moore to be catechist and schoolmaster, in virtue of a provision which I got the Combined Court for the first time to make for these important objects. Minor changes in the public service having been from time to time reported to your Lordship, I need not now repeat.

Salaries dependent on annual vote, which were much reduced in 1848, have most of them been again brought up towards the old standard, which was seldom too high, where the officer was really requisite, and the duties properly performed.

As far as possible I have had stated, in the remarks at the foot of each page, the deductions for clerks' salaries, &c., to which the gross emoluments of many offices are subjected, according to the system in vogue here, and which has given rise to so much misrepresentation. The Combined Court of the present year has, I am glad to say, abolished that system to a great extent.

Population

Would seem from the returns furnished by the Commissary to have decreased in the year 1849; but it will be found on examination that the statements of the two years have been made up, in the absence of authentic data, on different principles both equally arbitrary, and neither, I am afraid, very near the truth. The births actually returned in 1848 were 3,304; in 1849, 3,073: the deaths in 1848, 2,874, against 2,325 in 1849: the marriages in 1848, 554; in 1849, 453. This would show an increase of 748 souls in the Creole population; but it is perhaps better not to attempt to found any inference one way or the other upon returns which are obviously very insufficient and imperfect. Next year, in accordance with the suggestions transmitted through your Lordship by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for taking a

BRITISH GUIANA.

Decennial Census of the British Empire, it will be my duty, with the aid of the Court of Policy, to secure as correct an enumeration of the population of this colony as possible; and as I purpose previously amending the present very defective Registration Ordinance, I trust that hereafter the same difficulties will not be experienced in estimating the progress of that population from year to year, closely enough for all practical purposes. Whatever may have been the increase last year from natural causes, I fear that emigration, for the first time perhaps in the history of the colony, exceeded the extent of immigration; which latter consisted solely of 86 Portuguese from Madeira, and 111 African children sent in from Rio Janeiro, whilst the former, owing to the reduction of wages and other causes, went on to a considerable extent at the beginning of the year, both from among the Portuguese, tempted by the bounty of 100 francs offered for such immigrants in Cayenne, and from the Barbadians and other islanders, many of whom returned home dissatisfied at the change in their condition.

Education

follows next in order, but, as I stated last year, the Returns are limited to the schools receiving State support, and even these are very imperfect. So far as they go they show, I am sorry to say, a great further diminution in the number of scholars, accounted for too easily by the fact of the withdrawal of all salary from the teachers during the stoppage of the supplies, and the uncertainty as to whether any grant at all would be made by the Combined Court for Educational Purposes.

The falling off from the number of scholars recorded in such schools in the last Blue Book, which was 3,026, to only 1,686, as recorded in the present, is indeed no matter of surprise; for in the rural districts, but for the pecuniary responsibilities incurred by a few of the Clergy, the parochial schools would have been broken up altogether.

No estimate is this year attempted of the number of children receiving education in schools other than those conducted by the State-paid churches. From the half-yearly Returns of the Stipendiary Magistrates it would, however, appear to have diminished but little; though I am afraid, from the published reports of most of the Religious Societies, and from what I have observed at six or eight very fine school-rooms of the London Missionary Society, which I have entered in my different visits through the country, that it has been a good deal affected by the altered position of the labourers. In the case of the next most considerable body, the Wesleyans, it appears, from a Return of their different rural schools, copy of which I enclose, that 686 children were on their rolls in 1849, as compared with 836, stated in the Society's Report for 1848 to have been educated by them in that year.

Enclosure D.

This is exclusive, however, of their school in Georgetown, which is second to none in the colony, as I can confidently assert, from having witnessed the annual examination of some 200 children in it a few months ago, and well deserving of the annual grant of 500 dollars it has long received; and as in addition to their share of the *per capita* allowance for their rural schools they have obtained an extra grant of 2,500 dollars from the Combined Court this year, to pay off the debt upon their chapels and school-houses, I hope that this valuable Society will be encouraged to extend their operations here.

In thus extolling the Wesleyan Georgetown School, I by no means wish to disparage the very admirable one attached to our own parish church of St. George's, which affords education to 300 children, or the other Church schools in the suburbs of this city, which, together, accommodate nearly 400 more; I only wish, indeed, that the means of education throughout the colony were as abundant as they are in the capital, where, besides the schools I have mentioned, there exist an excellent girls' school, kept by the nuns of the Ursuline Convent,—a Presbyterian Free School,—an Infant School,—several Missionary Schools,—and, lastly, the newly-established Cooly School, which now supports upwards of 60 inmates,—affording altogether, it may safely be estimated, education to at least 1,500 children. At this rate the rest of the colony should have schools for 6,000 more, which, I much fear, exceeds threefold the actual provision made by all religious denominations together at the present moment; showing an absolute necessity for the immediate introduction of effective measures on the subject. I should, indeed, have been

prepared to act long since, were it not that when on the termination of the dispute about the Civil List, towards the close of last year, the Combined Court agreed to continue the salaries of the parish schoolmasters till an improved system could be adopted, and likewise made provision for the usual *per capita* allowance of 2 dollars per scholar in those cases where rural schools had been maintained, I was requested, instead of proceeding to nominate a new Inspector of Schools, to appoint a Commission of laymen to mature a plan of public instruction suited to the requirements of the colony. With this request I felt it my duty to comply, and I accordingly constituted a Board of Education, consisting of nine gentlemen, representing, as nearly as I could contrive, the opinions of the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Dissenters. Six months have since elapsed and I am afraid little progress has yet been made; but a good deal of consideration has been bestowed upon the subject by the Commissioners, and I hope that their Report, when it does come, will contain many valuable suggestions.

In the meantime my own views have become definite and confirmed, in proportion as I have gained experience on the subject. I consider that an Educational Fund should be raised by the vestry of each parish, by an assessment on every house; that such fund should be applied to the support of all existing schools kept by licensed teachers to whatever religious denomination they may belong, in proportion to the number of their scholars and the style of education afforded; and that wherever a deficiency in the means of education exists it should be brought to the notice of the vestry by an Inspector of schools, whose duty it should be to see that it is supplied, and generally to examine and report to the Central Board as to all schools and schoolmasters throughout the colony.

These views, I believe, do not differ materially from the principles laid down by your Lordship in your Despatches of 1st June and 29th September, 1849; for I presume that, in proposing as a model for imitation "the system "adopted from the earliest period of their colonization by the New England "States," it was not designed to exclude the modern improvements which it has been found necessary to introduce into it within the last 20 years.

The common school system of New England forms undoubtedly an admirable model for the adoption of an infant colony; but it must be remembered that, not many years ago, it had lost almost every trace of vitality, and was only revived by constituting Central Boards and Inspectorships to look after the parochial bodies; thus proving, in my humble opinion, that local authority and central responsibility should be concomitant in education, as in all other matters.

Vide The School and the Schoolmaster, by Dr. Potter and George Emerson, Boston, 1843.

Gaols and Prisons.

The connection between the extension of education and the cure of crime being universally acknowledged, I shall so far vary the arrangements in the Blue Book as to place the above heading next, postponing the consideration of those which intervene.

It was my painful task last year to confirm the repeated accounts given by my predecessors, Governor Light and Lieutenant-Governor Walker, of the rapid extension of crime of every description among the emancipated peasantry. I am happy now to be able to state, that considerable improvement has latterly taken place; and though, in the Returns for 1849, that improvement is not so marked as I trust it may hereafter be, it is a source of most sincere congratulation to my mind that I am able to forward, on the present occasion, statements, showing at any rate that, for the first time since 1845, a stop has been put to the progressive increase in the number of offences. In further elucidation of this fact, I enclose a continuation of the extra Returns which I forwarded with last year's Blue Book, showing respectively:—

Enclosure E.

1st. The number of cases (exclusive of those under the Petty Debt Ordinance) disposed of by the stipendiary magistrates in each month of the years 1847, 1848, and 1849.

2nd. A similar Return of the number of cases disposed of by the police magistrate of Georgetown.

3rd. The number of prisoners in the several gaols of the colony at the end of each quarter of the same years.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The first Return shows that, though still rather in excess of 1847, the number of cases disposed of by the stipendiary magistrates in the rural districts was reduced from 6,213, in 1848, to 4,975, in 1849.

The second gives like information as respects the colonial metropolis, showing that there were 2,701 charges in 1847; 3,818, in 1848; and 3,465, in 1849.

The third is so far less satisfactory than the other two, that it exhibits the largest quarterly aggregate of prisoners in the last year of the series; but it proves, nevertheless, on the other hand, a remarkable and progressive decline in the number in confinement at the end of each successive quarter of 1849, the numbers having been:—

On 31st March . . .	303
30th June . . .	281
30th September . .	265
31st December . .	212

Whereas, in both the preceding years, the numbers remained nearly stationary; and on the 31st December, 1848, there were 244 prisoners, or 32 in excess of the number at the end of the past year.

This improved state of things still continues, and I would fain hope that it may betoken a progressive amendment; but, to secure this end, a firm attitude must be assumed towards those who break the laws, and the punishment for crime must be rendered in every case alike certain and efficacious.

The severe sentences passed by the Supreme Court last spring—the infliction in two instances of capital punishment—the permission to work convicts on the roads—have arrested the spread of mischief for the moment; but the sudden and alarming increase of murders, rapes, highway robberies, and brutal outrages of every kind, during the autumn and winter of 1848, shows how rife are the elements of barbarism among the Creole population of this colony, and irresistibly proves that those in authority should be prepared to pursue a vigorous policy whenever the occasion arrives. I shall watch with anxiety the effect of the stringent laws which I perceive the Legislature of Jamaica has found it necessary to pass for the safety of society in that island, although I sincerely hope the unpleasant duty may not devolve upon me of asking your Lordship's sanction for any measures of a similar nature.

12 and 13 Vict. cap. 36 and 37.

I expect much indeed from the reformatory discipline which is now being brought into operation at the penal settlement, and I think that, with some further slight improvements in the regulations of the gaols, the calendar will be thinned without increasing the severity of the law. No Returns are called for in the Blue Book with respect to the former important establishment, but I enclose a memorandum of the number of prisoners confined there on the 1st of January in each year, and also a very interesting statement of the progress of the school during the first quarter since its establishment.

Enclosure F.

Enclosure G.

Enclosure H.

I also forward Reports on the state of the gaols in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, which I required from the Inspectors of Prisons appointed under the new law. I have only to add, that the various recommendations contained in these Reports are under consideration.

Imports and Exports.

The estimated value of the articles imported into the colony in 1849 was 658,140*l.*, or about 12½ per cent. less than in the preceding year; but the falling off was by no means in the trade with Great Britain, being entirely confined to that with the United States, which reverted to about the same figures as in 1847, having probably been overdone on the first suspension of customs' duties.

The value of the produce exported continues, unhappily, to show a great and progressive decrease, being stated only at 674,942*l.* against 818,242*l.* in 1848, and 972,797*l.* in 1847; but this decrease arises in the present instance, not from the decline in prices, which had previously proved so disastrous to the planters, but from the unfortunate failure of the sugar crop, which scarcely exceeded four-fifths of that of the two previous years.

This failure, as I have previously stated to your Lordship, is to be ascribed in a great degree to the unusually heavy rains which fell throughout the year, the total fall in 1849 having exceeded, as will be perceived from the enclosed

Enclosure J.

Return from the Georgetown Observatory, 132 inches, or 11 feet of water. This is the largest annual quantity of rain on record in the colony, and its effects would at any time have been very disastrous. Even in the adjoining colony of Surinam, which enjoys greater natural advantages in respect to drainage, and where that drainage is much better attended to than it can possibly be here, from the want of hands, the planters have suffered most severely, and have almost been as loud in their complaints, as if the emancipation, which they so much dread, had actually occurred.

Agriculture.

The last and most important Return of the series is, as usual, blank for want of proper statistical information, excepting that page which relates to the prices of produce, and the wages of labour, which differ little from those of the previous year.

Did the materials exist for constructing such a return, as is called for, of the crops in each parish, it would indeed throw a most important light on the position of the various districts, and reconcile many of the discrepancies of statement, which now so frequently puzzle those who are desirous of obtaining correct information as to the state of the colony.

It is not uncommon, for instance to hear assertions, such as that proprietors are getting a fair revenue, that labour is not scarce, &c., authenticated by reference to some particular estate, while the enquirer is astonished shortly afterwards by meeting with an equally positive assurance to the contrary, founded on a quotation of results on another plantation a hundred miles off.

The truth is, that though the cultivation of all parts of the colony has suffered since the era of emancipation, and though all are still more or less in want of labour, nothing can be more various than the extent to which different districts have been affected.

In the vicinity of the towns a concentration of inhabitants from all quarters have settled; in the remoter parts indentured immigrants have alone prevented the country from relapsing into a thorough wilderness.

The consequence is, that whilst the east coast of Demerara, which lying immediately adjacent to Georgetown, has, like it, almost trebled its population, only declined in production from 21,000,000 lbs. of sugar on an average of the three years immediately preceding emancipation, to 18,000,000 lbs. in the three last years; the Arabian Coast of Essequebo, which is the extreme cultivated district on the westward, and contains no town whatever, has fallen from 21,000,000 lbs. to barely 10,000,000 lbs. The decline in the one case is 14, in the other, 52 per cent.!

The islands in the Essequebo River have, on the same showing, (that of the Annual Returns on oath for the purpose of taxation) suffered even to a greater extent than the coast of that county. Leguan especially, almost entirely deserted by the Creoles, owing to its isolated position and other disadvantages, having fallen off no less than 65 per cent. in its crops! These facts, whilst they account for contradictory reports, and explain why the cry of distress was by no means hushed, even when the exports from the colony as a whole seemed on the point of recovering their former level by the aid of immigration, demonstrate likewise most forcibly the necessity for that immigration being further continued on a more extensive scale than ever, as the only means of upholding the cultivation of many fine properties, and of averting the entire sacrifice of the immense capital invested in roads, canals, buildings, and machinery in these once flourishing districts.

During the past year the progress of decay has been, perhaps, less rapid than at many antecedent periods, for the planters have been, in some degree, compensated by the higher range of prices prevalent in the home market for the shortness of their crops; a circumstance which, on the other hand, by lessening to a certain extent the demand for labour, generally most intense during the height of the sugar-making season, prevented that rise in wages which would otherwise have inevitably followed a rise in the value of sugar, originating in any other cause.

Whilst, therefore, the return on the capital invested was, even in the most favourable instances, exceedingly small, the cases in which actual loss was incurred by carrying on plantations were, according to the best information I can obtain, fewer than in almost any year since emancipation.

BRITISH GUIANA.

I have, nevertheless, little improvement to report in the value of property, nor is such indeed to be expected as long as forced sales continue so numerous in the market, where the means of purchasers are so circumscribed, and their prospects of support from the capitalists of the mother country so utterly nugatory as they are at present.

Still, managers and others who come forward, evince more disposition to compete to such extent as their limited means allow; and indifferent estates have latterly brought larger sums than were given a short time back for those offering far superior advantages.

Enclosures K. and L.

In elucidation of these remarks, I enclose returns from the Registrar and Provost-Marshal, showing that 19 estates were put under sequestration in the year 1849, preparatory to being brought to execution sale, and stating the amount of purchase money obtained for 22 other estates actually sold within that period.

That the depression in the value of property in this colony is unnatural, and attributable in a great degree to the effects of the commercial panic of 1847 and 1848, is clear; and I can hardly give a stronger proof of it than is afforded by the last estate in the above list of execution sales. "Plantation Maryville," which went for only 6,750 dollars, or 1,400*l.*, although during the year it had been in the Administrator-General's hands, it had actually produced a net revenue of 3,500 dollars. This would make landed property here worth less than two years' purchase. The claims filed against this estate, exceeding in amount 100,000 dollars, afford some index to its former value. Whether the new class of resident proprietors who are thus springing up will do better than those whom they succeed, is a question which the course of future events can alone determine. As experienced practical planters. they will no doubt conduct their operations as economically as circumstances will permit; and if wages can be kept at the present point, and the price of sugar should not materially fall, they may succeed in obtaining such incomes as will constitute a handsome return upon investments made at so ruinous a depreciation.

If, however, immigration be not carried on on a scale sufficient to preserve the existing relation between the prices of labour and of produce, or if failing the possibility of that, some steps be not taken, on the other hand, to arrest the increasing intensity of the competition in those respects with countries in which slavery prevails. I much fear that, having in most instances sunk their little all in these purchases, and having no prospect of re-establishing such a system of credit as that on which their predecessors for a time existed, the new class will be swept away with far greater rapidity than the old; and with it will disappear the last chance of upholding industry and civilization in many portions of this vast country.

In making these remarks, I am far from wishing to express despondency. I am merely anxious to state, without exaggeration, the views I conscientiously entertain with regard to the prospects of the colony. Its present position is, in my eyes, more hopeful than it was a year ago; but it would be vain to deny that its future is still gloomy and obscure. Until it be shown satisfactorily that a further reduction of wages is practicable,—until it be proved to demonstration that tropical products can be grown as cheaply by free labour here, as they can in Cuba or Brazil by the labour of slaves,—capital will not flow freely towards these shores; property will not regain its due value; misery and distress will, as now, prevail among a great portion of the planters. These points cannot be decided before 1854. It is a good deal, however, for the colony to have survived such a shock, both political and financial, as it was exposed to last year; it is something even to have approached a twelvemonth nearer to that dreaded epoch at which the differential duty on foreign sugar is to be abolished. The danger certainly is not yet over; but, as with diseases which afflict the human frame, there is hope when the first crisis has passed off, even though no positive symptoms of amendment be manifest, that the strength of the patient's constitution may carry him through the attack;—so there is, I trust, ground to augur that this magnificent colony after struggling through difficulties apparently so overwhelming, may possess within itself resources capable, under judicious treatment, of effecting its gradual restoration to sound and lasting prosperity.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Enclosure C. in No. 8.

Encl. C. in No. 8.

RETURN of Rural Constables at the undermentioned Dates, and of the Number dismissed since the taking effect of Ordinance, No. 8, 1849.

County.	Date.	Number Serving.	Number Dismissed.
	1850.		
Demerara . . .	April 5 .	662	1
Essequebo . . .	April 15 .	517	5*
Berbice	April 9 .	450	5
Total . .	..	1,629	11

* Of whom 1 left the country.

His Excellency sent out the annexed Return on the 5th instant, and with it an order to bring up to date.

April 19, 1850. W. B. W.

Enclosure D. in No. 8.

Encl. D. in No. 8.

RURAL WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOLS in British Guiana for 1849.

PLACES.	Number on the Roll Book.			Average Attendance.	Employment.						REMARKS.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Reading Scriptures.	Minor Classes.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Scripture Catechism.	Grammar and Elements of Geography.	
Hustelling . .	73	37	110	52	10	100	10	6	all	a few	Commenced in August.
Nismes . . .	18	13	31	27	14	17	6	8	,,	,,	Commenced in May.
Supply . . .	28	18	46	33	20	26	17	10	,,	,,	
Mocha . . .	31	25	56	37	27	29	29	11	,,	,,	
Wesley Chapel .	22	13	35	25	14	21	5	5	,,	,,	
Zorg	38	28	66	51	34	32	31	31	,,	,,	
Queen's Town .	32	18	50	27	16	34	17	11	,,	,,	
Mahaicony . .	52	27	79	60	36	43	20	12	,,	,,	
Mahaica . . .	22	12	34	19	16	18	8	5	,,	,,	
Victoria . . .	54	33	87	65	45	42	40	40	,,	,,	
Friendship . .	37	28	65	52	30	35	35	35	,,	,,	
Golden Grove . .	16	11	27	23	12	15	15	15	,,	,,	Commenced in October.
Total .	423	263	686	471	274	112	233	189	686	..	

P. S.—The numbers above will not agree with those returned to the Government, not being regulated by the ages therein specified.

RETURN of the Number of Cases disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates, exclusive of Petty Debt Cases, in the Years 1847, 1848 and 1849.

	1847.	1848.	1849.
January . . .	272	413	556
February . . .	281	464	458
March	400	524	560
April	460	438	348
May	384	447	405
June	477	586	420
July	381	537	329
August . . .	348	545	407
September . . .	345	477	303
October . . .	387	604	467
November . . .	408	601	393
December . . .	452	577	329
Total . .	4,595	6,213	4,975

February 20, 1850.

W. B. WOLSELEY,
Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate.

BRITISH GUIANA.

RETURN of the Number of Cases disposed of by the Police Magistrate of the City of George Town, during the Years 1847, 1848 and 1849.

	1847.	1848.	1849.
January . . .	228	235	322
February . . .	257	314	255
March	274	296	318
April	231	305	261
May	224	389	309
June	243	331	324
July	224	353	293
August . . .	202	330	263
September . . .	221	294	267
October . . .	213	358	338
November . , .	172	333	269
December . . .	212	280	246
Total . .	2,701	3,818	3,465

May 11, 1850.

P. H. GOODMAN,
Acting Police Magistrate.

Encl. E. in No. 8.

Enclosure E. in No. 8.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the several Gaols of the Colony, at the end of each Quarter in the Years 1847, 1848 and 1849.

	1847.				1848.				1849.			
	Demerara.	Essequebo.	Berbice.	Total.	Demerara.	Essequebo.	Berbice.	Total.	Demerara.	Essequebo.	Berbice.	Total.
March Quarter .	117	17	19	153	166	26	35	227	241	47	15	303
June ,, .	131	26	34	191	150	29	36	215	191	47	43	281
September ,, .	129	13	33	175	150	22	23	195	161	38	66	265
December ,, .	88	24	25	137	189	29	26	244	132	39	41	212
Total . .	465	80	111	656	655	106	120	881	725	171	165	1,061

Encl. F. in No. 8.

Enclosure F. in No. 8.

MEMORANDUM of Number of Prisoners at the Penal Settlement.

January 1, 1847	159
January 1, 1848	151
January 1, 1849	150
January 1, 1850	186

Extracted from the Returns,

April 2, 1849.

W. WALKER.

Encl. G. in No. 8.

Enclosure G. in No. 8.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Convicts attending the School at Her Majesty's Penal Settlement, British Guiana, during the Quarter ending 31st March 1850.

Number of Convicts at the Establishment on the 1st January 1850.		Of whom can			Of whom have Learned since Arrival.			Number who have Learned during the last Six Months.		Number Learning on the 31st March 1850.			Number who can repeat the Lord's Prayer.	Average Number attending the School the last three Months. 151
		Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Write.	Read.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.		
Creoles . .	130	35	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	60	20	20	100	121
Immigrants .	62	11	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	30	10	10	40	70
Total .	192	46	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	90	30	30	March 31, 1850,	191

(Signed) JOHN MOORE, Catechist.

GEORGE BOLT, Superintendant.
April 2, 1850.

Enclosure H. in No. 8.

To His Excellency HENRY BARKLY, Esq., Governor.

The Report of J. VAN WATERSCHOODT, Inspector of Prisons, on the State and Condition of the Georgetown Gaol.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT your reporter, in obedience to your Excellency's command, visited the Georgetown Gaol, on the 2nd and 7th May instant.

That your reporter found the state of the buildings in general requiring some alterations for the better discipline of prisoners.

That solitary cells should be constructed, cow mouths put up in front and back of the grates, and the cells on the upper story made more secure, but as a plan for the improvements of the gaol has already been laid before your Excellency by the Colonial Architect, your reporter shall not enlarge on this subject.

That your reporter was particularly pleased with the cleanliness of every part of the gaol, and the good order which prevails in the establishment.

That he paid particular attention to the healthy appearance of the prisoners, male and female, and the general sanitary condition of the gaol.

That your reporter is the more competent to give an opinion on that point, that all the prisoners pass through the hands of the police previously to their being confined, and he was struck with their healthy appearance, and specially with that of several of them, who, when committed to gaol, were, to your reporter's knowledge, emaciated and filthy from their habits of vagabondage and vice.

That your reporter has also minutely examined the provisions furnished for the use of the gaol, and found them of the best quality.

That on inquiry he found that each prisoner receives when going to work in the morning a large biscuit, 1 lb. boiled plantains for breakfast, 1 lb. of rice for dinner, which, when boiled, weighs about 3 lbs., and 8 ozs. salt-fish.

That the military prisoners are allowed meat twice a-week, Thursdays and Sundays.

That your reporter carefully visited the hospital, and there found the same order and cleanliness which is to be seen in every other part of that establishment.

That there were on the 2nd May, 10 prisoners only in hospital, that no death had occurred to the 30th April last. Your reporter observed, that the sick list was swollen by a number of old offenders, who, careless of their persons, have bad ulcers, and are consequently kept in hospital.

That in conclusion, your reporter has no hesitation in stating that the sanitary condition of the Georgetown Gaol is very satisfactory, and any one who visit it must admit of it; last year upon a number of 2,000 prisoners who were confined, five deaths only occurred, four of which were diseased subjects when admitted, and the fifth, a sailor, who died of bilious fever.

All which is most respectfully submitted for your Excellency's consideration by

May 8, 1850. (Signed) J. VAN WATERSCHOODT, Inspector of Prisons.

COUNTY OF BERBICE.

(District R.)

SIR, New Amsterdam, February 25, 1850.

REFERRING to the Circular Minute to the Inspectors of Prison, dated January 1849, in which I was required among other duties to make an annual report to you for the Governor's information, of the condition generally of the prison and prisoners in the county gaol during the year, I beg respectfully now to do so.

Your instructions reached me in the first week of February, and between that time and the 31st December, I made ten visits to the establishment, which are duly recorded in the Minute Book at the gaol, namely, on February 11, March 31, May 21, June 30, July 2, July 25, September 15, October 7, November 30, December 30. After six of these visits, I considered it my duty to address special reports to you, namely, on the 12th February, 31st March, 21st May, 2nd July, 15th September, and 1st December.

Between the 1st January and 31st December 1849, I find the total number of persons committed to have been 407; 375 being males, and 32 being females. The smallest number found by me at any one time in prison was on the 31st March, when there were only 14 men and one woman.

The largest number I met with was on the 15th September, at which time there were 67 men and 4 women; on this occasion the cells were all full, and the wards much crowded.

There were no very serious cases of sickness during the year, and the general health of the prisoners was good.

The total number of admissions into hospital was 103.

Only one death happened in the prison between 1st January and 31st December, namely, on the 16th March, when a coolie, named Veria, died "of water in the pericardium."

Divine service was regularly performed every Sunday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, with two exceptions.

As there are two paid chaplains to the establishment, I think it desirable that service should be performed every Sunday afternoon as well as every Sunday morning, if his Excellency would be pleased to order it, and it could be conveniently done.

BRITISH GUIANA.

On the 2nd July, I expressed an opinion that the gaol library might be enlarged with advantage, and at no great cost, I beg respectfully to add that I still adhere to that opinion.

The food supplied to the prisoners throughout the year was good in quality, and ample in quantity.

The wards and cells were well whitewashed and kept clean.

The servants of the establishment were civil, orderly, and attentive to their duties.

There were only two complaints made to me by inmates of the prison during the year, and neither of these was well founded.

The gaol regulations, as sanctioned and ordered by Ordinance, were carried into effect, as well as the nature and size of the buildings would permit, but the rules prescribed in Section 1 of the Regulations, and numbered respectively 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, were not strictly complied with, nor indeed can they be until some alteration and enlargement of the premises be made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. STRUTT, J.P., Stipendiary Magistrate,
Inspector of the Gaol in New Amsterdam.

The Hon. William Walker, Government Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

[Encl. J. in No. 8.

Enclosure J. in No. 8.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.—TABLE OF RAIN, 1849.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.
1	0·010	0·518	0·040	..	0·145	0·295	3·070	2·052	0·023	..	..	0·702
2	0·267	..	..	..	0·345	0·930	0·620	0·192	..	..	..	..
3	0·235	0·335	0·077	..	..	0·290	0·123	..	0·305	0·040	..	0·143
4	..	2 410	0·885	0·045	0·145	1·500	0·173	1·785	0·070	0·310	..	1·390
5	0·645	0·265	0·195	..	..	2·345	0·020	1·323	0·187	0·015	..	..
6	..	0·520	2·445	0·095	3·720	0·865	1·447	0·290	0·206	0·610	..	0·395
7	..	0·528	0·120	1·240	0·050	..	0·130	0·574	..	..	0·077	0·010
8	0·023	0·020	0·040	..	0·083	0·153	0·345	0·050	..	..	0·020	0·040
9	0·105	..	0·610	1·552	0·659	0·363	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	0·181	..	0·035	..	0·378	2·470	1·700	0·190	..	0·507	1·633	0·055
11	0·170	0·005	0·450	..	1·197	1·475	1·037	0·040	..	..	2·670	0·010
12	0·015	..	0·160	0·780	0·255	0·665	0·010	..	..	..	..	0·480
13	..	..	0·040	0·430	..	0·553	..	..	..	..	{0·292} {0·766}	0·433
14	..	..	0·070	..	..	0·305	..	0·655	..	0·200	1·528	3·583
15	0·360	0·060	0·015	0·183	0·045	..	1·430	0·110	..	..	..	..
16	..	0·196	..	0·025	0·113	1·048	0·850	..	..	..	..	..
17	0·375	0·310	4·170	0·040	0·070	0·513	0·595	0·180	..	..	..	5·510
18	0·073	0·088	0·855	0·005	0·290	0·060	0·283	0·125	..	..	0·073	..
19	..	..	0·725	0·053	0·040	0·362	0·168	1·180	..	..	0·646	0·322
20	..	0·340	0·055	..	..	..	0·615	1·080	..	..	0·220	0·140
21	..	0·100	..	0·040	2·305	..	0·015	0·700	..	..	0·535	0·144
22	..	..	..	0·010	0·460	1·390	0·715	..	..	..	0·270	0·230
23	0·178	..	..	0·785	0·260	0·105	0·230	..	0·373	..	..	0·015
24	..	0·030	..	..	0·530	2·005	1·970	0·015	..	..	0·837	0·248
25	..	1·135	..	..	3·730	0·030	1·323	0·060	..	0·005	..	0·173
26	..	0·541	..	0·957	0·090	0·230	0·430	..	..	0·080	..	0·130
27	0·130	0·040	0·287	1·196	..	0·650	0·730	..	..	0·093	..	..
28	0·178	..	1·005	0·100	1·605	0·033	0·643	0·200	..	0·090	0·798	0·115
29	0·106	..	0·290	0·012	0·908	0·050	0·540	..	..	0·240	..	..
30	2·460	..	0·020	..	0·510	1·755	0·240	..	..	1·360	..	0·133
31	0·090	..	..	..	0·010	..	0·930	..	..	..	..	..
	5·601	7·441	12·589	7·548	17·943	20·440	20·382	10·801	1·164	3·550	10·359	14·401

	In. dec.
Amount of rain for the year 1849	132·219

PATRICK SANDEMAN.

Enclosure K in No. 8.

LIST of PLANTATIONS situate in the Counties of Demerara and Essequebo, placed under Sequestration, from 23rd January 1849 to 23rd January 1850.

No.	Name of Plantation.	Cultivation.	Date of Appointment of Sequestrators.	Names of Sequestrators.
1	Meer Zorg	Sugar	25 Jan. 1849	Colin Simson and the Representative of the First Mortgagee.
2	Maria Johanna'	,,	3 Feb. 1849	W. O. Canzius and Samuel Bean.
3	Undivided Two-thirds Batseba's Lust	,,	20 Feb. 1849	The Agent of the First Mortgagee and Robert Ridley.
4	St. Christopher	,,	2 Mar. 1849	W. O. Canzius and James Stuart.
5	Hoop-en-Vrees	,,	24 Feb. 1849	John Mackenzie and Thomas Clarke.
6	Vilvoorden*	,,	27 Mar. 1849	W. O. Canzius and Edward Bishop.
7	Success	,,	31 Mar. 1849	James Stuart and the Representative of the First Mortgagee.
8	Richmond	,,	,,	Donald M'Intosh and the Representative of the First Mortgagee.
9	Mainstay	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
10	Sophienburg	,,	19 April 1849	Colin Simson and the Agent or Representative of the First Mortgagee.
11	Lowlands	,,	24 April 1849	James Stuart and Thomas Porter.
			14 May 1849	Archibald Schrœder, appointed in the room of Thomas Porter.
12	Dochfour	,,	24 April 1849	James Stuart and Thomas Porter.
			14 May 1849	Archibald Schrœder, appointed in the room of Thomas Porter.
13	Vreedestein	,,	24 April 1849	Representative of the First Mortgagee and James Stuart.
14	Farm and Vreede Rust	,,	8 May 1849	R. M. Jones and W. O. Canzius.
15	Hibernia	,,	,,	Alexander Duff and Charles Seward.
16	Walton Hall	,,	12 June 1849	William Davison and J. W. Thompson.
17	Friendship	,,	13 July 1849	A. E. Luthers and Richard Henderson.
18	Schoon-Ord and Meer Zorg	,,	14 Dec. 1849	Holder of the First Mortgagee and A. E. Luthers.
19	One Undivided Fourth of Meten Meer Zorg	,,	11 Jan. 1850	Holder of the First Mortgagee and Adam Vythuis.

* The expenses during sequestration were 317 dollars 43 cents, no produce having been made. Sold at execution sale, on the 17th July 1849, the sum of 1,650 dollars, the claims filed against this estate amounted to the sum of 4,666 dollars 89 cents.

A. SCHRACK, Registrar.

Enclosure L in No. 8.

LIST of SUGAR ESTATES Sold at Execution Sale during the Years 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, situate in the Counties of Demerara and Essequibo.

No.	Name of Plantation.	Date when Sold.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Total Amount of Claims Filed.			Remarks.
			Dollars.	Dolls. Cents.	£. s. d.		
1	Walton Hall	5 May, 1845	8,200	14,010 82	8,625 10 4		
2	Non Pareil	8 May, 1845	55,500	25,091 46	25,009 1 6		
3	Good Hope	9 May, 1845	18,100	3,114 02	60,951 13 2		
4	Fellowship	15 Dec., 1845	5,750	16,663 48			
5	Kitty	9 June, 1846	14,100	18,428 28	16,441 12 9		
6	Nismes	31 Aug., 1846	25,000	285,203 35			
7	Vryheid's Lust and Sheet Anchor.	21 Dec., 1846	32,500	167,128 31			
							None sold during the year 1847.
8	La Bonne Intention	26 Jan., 1848	30,200	112,001 36			
9	Cuming's Lodge	1 Aug., 1848	16,100	30,990 88			
10	Great Diamond	4 Oct., 1848	9,050	67,773 42			
11	Montrose	12 Feb., 1849	9,300	708 65	7,550 12 1		These two amounts have also been filed against Plantation Felicity.
					50,000 0 0		Amount of mortgage on Plantation Montrose.
12	Felicity'	,,	5,000	708 65	7,550 12 1		These two amounts have also been filed against Plantation Montrose.
					50,000 0 0		Amount of mortgage on Plantation Felicity.
13	Amersfoort	9 Mar., 1849	9,000	636 21	5,496 8 6		
14	One undivided half of Plantation Vive la Force.	20 Mar., 1849	1,500	515 73	5,641 2 6		These two amounts have also been filed against the other undivided half.
				929 92	..		This amount filed against this undivided half.
15	One undivided half of Plantation Vive la Force.	,,	1,500	515 73	5,641 2 6		These two amounts have also been filed against the other undivided half.
				750 0	..		This amount filed against this undivided half.
16	One undivided half of Plantation Henry.	30 Apr., 1849	1,710	920,804 72	..		Whereof the sum of 892,368 dollars 54 cents is filed against the other undivided half.
17	One undivided half of Plantation Henry.	,,	1,700	893,868 54	..		Whereof the sum of 892,368 dollars 54 cents is filed against the other undivided half.
18	Profit	,,	10,220	455,001 60			
19	Eccles	,,	12,750	1,001,807 28			
20	Greenfield	4 May, 1849	6,000	605,429 83			
21	Golden Grove	22 May, 1849	2,500	10,531 92			
22	Chantilly	4 June, 1849	1,415	98,288 87			
23	Richmond Hill and Cheltenham.	6 June, 1849	4,600	257,951 32			
24	Vilvoorden	17 July, 1849	1,650	4,666 89			
25	Windsor Forest	31 July, 1849	9,900	130,040 17			
26	La Grange	2 Aug., 1849	9,500	96,153 52			
27	Good Intent and Sisters	3 Aug., 1849	800	3,963 52			
28	Clonbrook	4 Sept., 1849	10,235	18,897 03	1,345 6 0		
29	Garden of Eden	1 Oct., 1849	5,000	34,621 88	264 15 7		
30	One undivided third of Batseba's Lust.	3 Oct., 1849	1,500	7,849 36			
31	Aberdeen	4 Oct., 1849	2,500	40,062 07			
32	Better Success	5 Oct., 1849	1,501	14,872 88			
33	Maryville	30 Oct., 1849	6,750	94,728 70	1,600 0 0		

A. SCHRACK, Registrar.
W. H. HOLMES, Provost Marshal, British Guiana.

TRINIDAD.

TRINIDAD.

No. 9.

(No. 13. No. 9.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord Harris to Earl Grey.

Trinidad, 20th February 1850.

(Received 28th March 1850.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1849.

It gives me great satisfaction to be enabled to state that the financial account, made up to the end of the year, shows an excess of revenue over expenditure of 14,865*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The former amounting to 85,384*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; the latter to 70,518*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

The revenue shows an increase over that of last year of 25,100*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*: the full amount of each year being,—

1848	£60,284	1	6
1849	85,384	11	8

This increase was produced by the rum duty, from which 14,581*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* was collected, and by a larger importation of goods, and has been effected notwithstanding a loss to the general revenue of 3,000*l.* raised from spirit licences, and transferred to the wards.

On the other hand, the expenditure for the year was less than the estimate by 4,005*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; the two sums being 74,523*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* and 70,518*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; the principal saving being under the heads of Establishments, Hospitals, and Works and Buildings.

The exports show in quantity a very good return. They amount to 49,000,000 lbs.; being 9,000,000 lbs. above the average for the nine years previous, and only inferior to one of those years, viz. 1847; but there is a considerable diminution in point of money value, the average being 470,000*l.*; that for 1849, 381,093*l.*

There is, however, an improvement over last year of nearly 100,000*l.*

In imports, again, there is a very large increase over the year 1848, amounting to above 170,000*l.*, the total nearly attaining the average of the previous nine years, which was 500,000*l.*: that for 1849, 481,562*l.*

From the surplus at present in hand the sum of 2,308*l.* 5*s.* has been applied to the commencement of a sinking fund to provide for the liquidation of the debt of the colony.

This statement affords ground for hope that this island is able to struggle against the difficulties with which it has to contend, and that it may eventually overcome them.

I have lately addressed your Lordship at such length on most of the subjects of interest in this colony, and shall have to do so at an early period on others, such as education, post-office, relief for the destitute, &c.; that in lengthening my despatch I should only repeat what has already been written respecting the former, and should enter upon the latter before the intentions of the local Government have been fully matured.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HARRIS.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

MALTA.

(No. 133.) No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. R. MORE O'FERRALL to Earl GREY.

Malta, December 5, 1850.
(Received December 26, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book for 1849, accompanied by the following Report on the second year of my government in these islands.

Establishments.

2. The gross amount of the schedule of establishments on the 1st January, 1850, including the salaries of offices temporarily vacant, allowances and office contingencies, is 53,708*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, composed as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries—			
Fixed Establishments, 44,731*l.* 8*s.* . . } Provisional and temporary, 6,300*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* }	51,031	12	11
Allowances	1,345	8	9
Office contingencies	1,331	4	0
	£53,708	5	8

3. Compared with the schedule formed for the year 1849, there is a net increase of 41*l.* 4*s.*; the result of various differences acting both ways.

4. The principal item of increase is one of 479*l.* in the expense of the police and prisons, in consequence of the large augmentation and reconstruction of the establishment of the police force, sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government; an increase which (as above shown) is nearly compensated by reductions made in the expenses of other establishments.

Revenue and Expenditure.

5. The general estimates prepared in 1848, for the year 1849, offered in prospect a revenue of 113,974*l.*, and an expenditure of 112,500*l.* 10*l.* 11*d.* The sum of 7,817*l.* 19*s.* 5¼*d.* remained appropriated, but unexpended, from the provision of previous years; and subsequently 18,654*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* was appropriated within the year to meet supplementary estimates charged on surplus revenue. These, with the estimated expenditure, make a total provision of 138,973*l.* 9*s.* 8¼*d.* for expenditure from the 1st of January, 1849.

6. The actual receipts of 1849 amounted to 126,298*l.* 5*s.* 5¼*d.*; being 12,324*l.* 5*s.* 5¼*d.* above the estimate, and 9,089*l.* 18*s.* 6¼*d.* above the receipts of the previous year, which, however, did not include certain funds separately accounted for until the 1st January, 1849. Deducting from this difference the amount of receipts under those heads in 1848, 7,7720*l.* 12*s.* 4¼*d.*, the revenue of 1849 appears to have exceeded that of 1848 by 1,369*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* This excess, however, is due in fact to the sum of 2,138*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* paid into the Goverment Treasury in 1849, for surplus funds and arrears accrued on those previously separated branches. Deducting this sum also as is required for a fair comparison, the receipts of 1849 will be found 769*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* less than those of 1848; a difference which will be further extended if 949*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, derived in 1849 from the sale of houses and other buildings be thrown out of comparison.

7. The articles of decrease are 755*l.* in the tonnage dues; 713*l.* in the quarantine dues; 68*l.* in licences; and 797*l.* in fines, forfeitures and fees of Court, besides others of inferior amount.

8. The decrease in the tonnage dues is probably owing to some diminution of the unexampled amount of traffic caused in 1847 and 1848 by the general scarcity of corn.

9. The decrease in the quarantine dues is caused by a shortening of the terms of quarantine. The falling off in the licences is owing to its having been deemed expedient to reduce the number of wine and liquor shops.

10 For the other differences no particular cause can be assigned.

11. On the other hand, the increases are, 321*l.* in import duties; 139*l.* in store-rent of bonded goods; 172*l.* in rents of houses and other buildings; 82*l.*

MALTA.

in rents of pious foundations; and 71*l.* in interest of money lent by the Monte di Pieta on pledges, besides other items of minor difference.

12. The increase in the rents is due to the commencement of the system of reform in the letting of Government houses, with which I have already acquainted your Lordship, and which will show itself more completely in next year's comparison.

13. The expenditure actually defrayed within the year amounted to 109,762*l.* 13*s.* 7¾*d.*, being 6,676*l.* 9*s.* 8¼*d.* more than the amount issued from the Treasury during the year 1848; but if to this amount be added the payments made in that year out of separate funds since incorporated with the general expenditure, amounting to 6,899*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, the total for 1848 will be found increased to 109,985*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.* Thus the actual payments within the respective years appear nearly equal. In consequence, however, of the new instructions from Her Majesty's Treasury, it so happened that only eleven months of expense have fallen within the year 1849, which left over for January, 1850, the settlement of payments due in December, amounting to 9,713*l.* 10*s.* 10¼*d.* Taking this sum into account, an excess of 9,490*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d* will appear in the expenditure of 1849 over that of 1848.

14. Comparing the expenditure of the year with the provision made on the annual estimate with its supplement, and with the balances remaining unexpended from the estimates of previous years, the following results will appear:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Expended within the year 1849 . . .	109,762	13	7¾
Remaining over for future disbursement .	24,372	13	7¼
Saved or unavailed of	4,838	2	5¼
Amount of the total provisions (as already specified)	£138,973	9	8¼

15. The main items of the above saving are 940*l.* in salaries and allowances, partly from temporary vacancies and partly from reductions; 966*l.* in charitable allowances; 252*l.* in office contingencies; 223*l.* in administration of justice; 1550*l.* in the expenses of hospitals; and 414*l.* for works discontinued as inexpedient, and for surplus on others completed within the estimate.

16. Besides the expenditure incurred within the year, a sum of 525*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* (derived from the sale of real property) has been written off in adjustment of the account for an exchange of landed property, originating several years ago between the Civil Government on the one part, and the Naval and Ordnance Departments on the other, which will increase to 110,288*l.* 10*s.* 0¾*d.*; the expenditure to be charged on the year.

17. The result of the finances of the year may be thus satisfactorily summed up. At the commencement of the year there was in the treasury an available unappropriated surplus of 13,355*l* In addition to the ordinary estimates for the year, supplementary estimates to the amount of 18,654*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, mostly for public works were voted within it. Nevertheless, the unappropriated surplus at the end of the year amounted to not less than 12,810*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, as will appear from the following statement:—

Financial Statement.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Surplus funds remained 31st December, 1848 .	21,172	19	7¾
Revenue, 1849	126,298	5	5¼
Expenditure	110,288	10	0
Amount accrued in 1849	16,009	15	4½
Surplus funds remaining 31st Dec. 1849 .	£ 37,182	15	0¼

18. The above sum is composed as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Cash	60,632	11	10¾			
Advances	3,605	12	0			
				64,238	3	10¾
Deposits				27,055	8	10½
Net Capital . . .				£37,182	15	0¼

19. Deducting from the above sum 24,372*l.* 13*s.* 7¼*d.*, already stated to have been left over for subsequent disbursement, out of the provision made in 1849 and anterior years, there remained for the 1st January, 1850, an available surplus of 12,810*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

Public Works.

20. The ordinary maintenance and repair of the Government buildings and lands, and of the aqueducts, roads, streets, and sewers, were provided for as usual on the annual estimates.

21. On the special works enumerated in last year's Report, the expenditure has been continued as follows:—

£.	*s.*	*d.*	
1,754	9	8½	towards completing the new prison.
1,644	12	6¾	towards converting the House of Industry into a male and female hospital for 400 patients.
473	11	7	alteration of ground-floor under public offices, and construction of six shops.
1,621	11	5¾	towards improvement of mercantile harbour, by constructing a new mole and increasing accommodation for the building and repair of ships and boats.
214	12	2¾	converting a stone quarry at the Lazaretto into a tank.
143	14	0¾	restoring the monuments of St. John's Church.
60	8	8½	restoring certain public cisterns in the country.
15	18	10¾	extending the breakwater at Gozo.

22. The prosperous state of the finances, as before stated, encouraged the passing of various supplemental estimates charged on surplus revenue, for works of various kinds; some calculated to give facilities to commerce and improve the revenue; others required by necessity and humanity.

23. Of the estimates so passed, the following works were commenced, and sums expended within the year 1849:—

£.	*s.*	*d.*	
855	16	9½	excavating 75 corn fosses at Floriana.
454	5	3	constructing 67 oil vats on the Marina of Valletta.
253	0	0	constructing a record-room in the Chief Secretary's Office.
467	1	7½	building a poor-house at Gozo.
233	3	10	fitting up three grain stores in the Lazaretto.
49	3	7¾	adapting for bonding stores the late Naval Bakery.
717	9	4¾	extending the accommodation of the new Central Hospital.
68	7	3	improving the Lunatic Asylum at Floriana.
863	8	7½	repairing damages to moles and roads by the storm of December, 1848.

24. The following works were commenced and completed within the year on like supplemental estimates:—

£.	*s.*	*d.*	
82	2	11¾	fitting up public dispensaries in the country.
152	10	2¾	repairing house No. 88, Strada Mercanti; for the object of an improved rental.
65	8	4	cost of padlocks for the bonding service of the Customs.

25. In addition to the above works completed or commenced within the year 1849, the supplemental provision voted in that year from surplus revenue covered the following five works. These not having been actually commenced within the year, will more properly come to notice in the report for 1850.

Constructing new law courts and offices (estimate 4,570*l.*)

Constructing four stores for bonding grain at the Corradino (estimate 3,493*l.*).

Additions to the hospital of Santo Spirito at Notabile (estimate 1,282*l.*).

Constructing a new staircase in the Albergo d'Italia leading to the new Record room of notarial acts (estimate 75*l.*).

Widening the road (or mole) on the Marina of Valletta (estimate 1,126*l.*).

MALTA.

Military.

26. The expenditure incurred by Great Britain in 1849 for the military protection of Malta amounted to 112,490*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, including a contribution of 6,200*l.* from the Malta Treasury.

27. The amount of the military expenditure is 8,104*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* more than in 1848. The amount of bills drawn by the Commissariat on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the military and naval service is 144,191*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, being 35,929*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* less than the amount so drawn during the preceding year.

Judicial.

28. Under this head I have little to state, except in continuation of the report of last year. The project of criminal laws, though since 1848 published and open to observation, was not brought before the Council of Government as it existed up to August, 1849. In that month the old Council ceased to exist by the election of the representative portion of the present Council, for whose consideration the project was, with your Lordships' consent, reserved. The result will belong to the report of the year 1850.

29. The Commissioners on Civil Procedure continued and completed their labours, which will, I trust, be the means of introducing substantial and much needed improvement into the practice of the Courts and the administration of the laws.

30. The Commission appointed to improve the commercial code continues its labours, with the prospect of an early report.

Crime.

31. Sixty-four indictments were preferred during the year 1849 in Her Majestys' Criminal Court and Court of Special Commission against 73 persons, viz.:—

Against 24 persons for theft, of whom—

4 acquitted.
17 hard labour.
3 simple imprisonment.

24

„ 2 persons for homicide, condemned to hard labour.

„ 12 persons for wounding, of whom—

6 acquitted.
4 hard labour.
2 simple imprisonment.

12

„ 6 persons for rioting, of whom—

5 acquitted.
1 hard labour.

6

Against 3 persons for assault, condemned to simple imprisonment.

„ 1 person for beating his mother, who was acquitted on the ground of being a monomaniac.

„ 3 persons for rape, of whom—

2 acquitted.
1 simple imprisonment.

3

„ 1 person for aiding in the commission of rape, who was acquitted.

„ 5 persons for breach of the "Precetto di Notte," of whom—

4 hard labour.
1 simple imprisonment.

5

Against 1 person for selling silver articles inferior in fineness to the standard corresponding to the stamp affixed on them, who was acquitted.
„ 1 person, for stellionate, condemned to hard labour.
„ 1 person, for theft, condemned to hard labour.
„ 1 person, for carrying without licence prohibited weapons, who was acquitted.
„ 1 person, for entering by stealth a private dwelling-place for illicit purposes, condemned to simple imprisonment.
„ 2 persons for landing clandestinely without being admitted to pratique, condemned to pay a fine.
„ 3 persons, for practising medicine and surgery without license, condemned to pay a fine.
„ 1 person, for keeping warehoused a larger quantity of olive-stones than was permitted by law, who was acquitted.
„ 1 person, for exposing an infant, condemned to simple imprisonment.
„ 1 person, for publishing a libellous printed writing, who was acquitted.
„ 2 persons, for slave dealing at Bengazi, who were acquitted.
„ 1 person, for aiding a soldier in his attempt to desert, who was acquitted,

Total . . 73, of whom 43 were convicted and 30 acquitted.

Ecclesiastical—Education.

32. Steps were taken in the course of the year 1849 on this subject, which will, I trust, be productive of highly useful results. The defective state of the primary schools of these islands has long been universally admitted; and as no means could be so effective for their improvement as to place them under a competent person, who had had some opportunity of studying a better system. The Rev. Dr. P. Pullicino was selected for this object. In the month of May, with your Lordship's sanction, he was sent to England to study the organization and management of primary schools there and in Ireland. I have every reason to believe that Dr. Pullicino used his time well; the results of his mission will appear in the account of the year 1850.

33. Some changes were in the course of the year introduced into the management of the University, with the general tendency of exacting from the students a higher standard of acquisition, and presenting them with more motives to exertion. The result is described, both by the rector and the professors of the various branches, as being satisfactory; and I look forward to an improvement in the working of this institution.

Commerce and Manufactures.

34. The value of imports subject to import duty exceeded in 1849 those of the previous year by 130,120*l.*; the excess being principally on the articles of wheat, Indian-corn, inferior wine, and olive-oil; the imports of the latter article being nearly double those of 1848. The exports are also 94,311*l.* more than in the previous year; the excess being on the articles of cotton, wool, cotton-cloths, wheat, Indian-corn, olive-oil, and inferior wine.

35. In 1849, seven vessels were built at Malta, measuring 2,126 tons; five of which, measuring 741 tons, were registered.

Agriculture and Grants of Land.

36. The crop of wheat and barley in 1849 was better than an average one.

37. The crop of cotton was not abundant, a lesser extent of land than usual having been devoted to this produce, the prices of the article not being encouraging.

38. There was a good crop of other articles, such as potatoes, cumin-seed, anise-seed, and sulla, and the prices were rather favourable.

39. More patches of waste land, principally building sites, were granted this

MALTA.

year than in the preceding one. They were 17 in number, and their sale amounted to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*

40. Applications for building sites in the village of Melleha were under consideration at the close of the year. The sites will be granted early in the year 1850, at a nominal price, with a view to encourage the extension of that new village, whose inhabitants are generally labourers and poor.

Population.

41. The population has increased since the returns of last year by 8,522; of this increase, 4,694 are foreigners, and 2,309 on the number of the native population.

Quarantine.

42. Under this head my report of last year acquainted your Lordship with a very considerable reduction in the year 1848 of the ordinary lengths of quarantine, so far as regarded Constantinople, Egypt, and Syria. That against Egypt and Syria being reduced from 15 days to 5; that against Constantinople and the Ottoman Ports, from 12 to 3. No prejudicial effects followed that reduction in the year 1849; and the alteration was acquiesced in with general satisfaction.

43. During the autumn, however, the Board of Health was strongly and repeatedly urged to establish a quarantine against France and other countries, where the cholera was at the time prevalent. These applications were resisted. The communication between this island and Marseilles was never interrupted, even during the utmost virulence of the disease at that port; and the fact that no evil effect followed, will, I trust, have its effect upon the public mind, in tending to prove to the uselessness of quarantine as a preservative against cholera. The opinions, however, which so long prevailed in Malta on this subject are two deeply rooted to be capable of complete and early removal.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. MORE O'FERRALL.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

No. 11.

(No. 92.) No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir H. G. WARD, G.C. M.G., Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and for the United States of the Ionian Islands, to Earl GREY.

Corfu, 4th September 1850.
(Received 23rd September 1850.)

MY LORD,

1. THE changes in the constitutional charter of these States, the elections in consequence of those changes, the formation of the new Government, the session of the Parliament, and the death of the treasurer-general, which took place soon after the prorogation, have so tended to retard business as to make it impossible for me to transmit to your Lordship at an earlier period the annual financial statement, commonly called the Blue Book, and I send it without that report by which in former years it has been usually accompanied, simply remarking that as the olive crop in Corfu was less abundant, while the price of currants, the staple produce of Cephalonia, Zante, and Ithaca, was lower in the year 1849 than in 1848, the revenues arising from exports, imports, stamp duties, transit, indeed from every other source, have naturally suffered a diminution.

2. I have decided upon withholding the report, partly on account of the unavoidable lateness of the period at which I transmit the statement, but principally because the influence which the increased power accorded to the Legislative Assembly must have upon the financial condition of these islands has not yet been ascertained; consequently any report which I might draw up would be little more than a transcript of the marginal observations on the different parts of the statement, and to them I refer your Lordship as the readiest means of obtaining any detailed information which may be required.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) H. G. WARD.
&c. &c. &c.

GAMBIA.

(No. 48.) No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONNELL to Earl GREY.

Government House, Bathurst,
July 29, 1850.

MY LORD, (Received 23rd September 1850.)

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1849, and as the report made by me, when transmitting the Blue Book for 1848, contained full information on most subjects adverted to in that volume, I shall endeavour in my present Report to confine my observations chiefly to topics not previously dwelt on.

No. 41, June 16, 1849.

2. The following heads will sufficiently embrace the points which most require explanations.

1. Revenue.
2. Expenditure.
3. Public Works.
4. Legislation.
5. Climate.
6. Education.
7. Colonial Steamer.

Revenue.

3. Under this head I am sorry to report that the apprehensions which I expressed relative to the injurious effects of the unsettled state of France on Gambia commerce have in a great measure been too well founded. On the other hand, my anticipations of the period to which that depreciated state of trade would extend have fortunately not been equally borne out during the current year, and I look forward with every hope to seeing the commerce of these settlements safely and widely extending itself.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 41, 1849, pars. 58 and 59, *vide* Annual Blue Book Reports laid before Parliament, 1849, pages 321, 322.

4. The entire amount of the local fixed and incidental revenue for 1849 was only 5,638*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, being 921*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* less than the revenue of the preceding year. The decrease in those branches of revenue collected by the Customs Department was no less than 1,324*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the general decrease on the year 1849 would have been greater were it not that several items which ought to have been paid in 1848 were not paid till the following year.

5. On the other hand, we may infer that the depression of commerce here during 1848 and 1849 is now passing away, for the amount collected by the Customs Department during the first six months of the current year exceeds that for the corresponding period last year by no less than 1,151*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* The gross amount from the Customs from January 1st to June 30th, in 1849, was 3,015*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, whereas up to June 30th in the present year it has risen to 4,167*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Enclosure No. 1.

6. My attention at present is engaged in making certain other minor branches of the revenue more productive. By an Ordinance now before the Legislative Council I expect that the quit rents will be rendered more productive, and their collection be greatly facilitated. The same will soon be the case also with the market dues, and by attention to a few other minor sources of revenue a sensible addition will eventually be made to the income of the colony.

Expenditure.

7. The expenditure of 1849 requires no particular remark, having been necessarily limited to carrying on the fixed establishments of the settlements with the exception of incidental expenses of the most urgent nature. In consequence of the declining revenue, it required the exercise of a very rigid economy to enable me to meet those expenses with the sums at my disposal. Whatever balance remained was remitted to the Agent-general in part liquidation of the large debt due by the colony.

GAMBIA.

No. 41, June 16, 1849, par. 21.

8. In my report last year I represented the amount of that debt in July last as 1,553*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; I find, however, that even then it exceeded that sum. It therefore affords me much pleasure to state now, that since writing my report last year all the liabilities of the colony then existing or since found to have been existing at that period, have been discharged; and that at this present time the Agent-general has in his hands a balance in favour of the colony.

Public Works.

Blue Book, pp. 52 and 53.

9. The amount expended from colonial funds on Public Works during the past year little exceeded 120*l.* of which 93*l.* were expended to repair damages inflicted by a very high tide on the principal embankment, and injuries occasioned by a most severe tornado to Government House. The entire expenditure in 1849 on Public Works may therefore be considered as having been strictly limited to trivial matters, but of absolute necessity; and I only trust that the severe economy which at that period was so essential, may not lead to further ultimate outlay through repairs of other buildings having been too lond deferred.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 64, Sept. 21, 1849.

10. The fuel depôt in course of construction and now nearly completed from savings out of the Parliamentary grant for maintenance of the colonial steamer, has been the only public work of any importance of late carried on in these settlements. As it is not yet quite finished, and the returns of the expenditure cannot, therefore, be forwarded at present, I shall not enter into the subject now. I may, however, state that it has been constructed in the most solid and durable manner, and that as it is probable that the Admiralty will avail themselves of it for the use of Her Majesty's steamers on this coast, great and permanent benefits therefrom may be expected to result to the colony. A great saving likewise will probably be effected in fuel and stores, the property of Her Majesty's Government, to the waste and loss of which, as managed in past years, I have already drawn your Lordship's attention.

Earl Grey to Governor, No. 132, April, 1850.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 1, Jan. 1849.

11. In the mean time, till the debt due by the colony had been liquidated, there was no possibility of projecting or carrying on any public work however important or necessary. I have consequently been obliged to withhold my assent to various measures of evident utility; but I trust that in the course of next year, there may be means of accomplishing something towards the construction of a market, and the enlargement of the present gaol.

12. Of all the public wants here, there is none more generally felt than that of a commodious market, and there is more than a tolerable prospect of the receipts from it yielding a very large per centage on the outlay. Considering how impossible it is on this island to find any agricultural employment for the humble classes, the attention of Government ought fairly to be directed to fostering and encouraging their industry in such other pursuits as may be most practicable.

13. The love of trade and barter seems inherent in the African; but here whilst our police regulations drive him from the streets he has no place to expose his wares, save a sandy piece of ground on which no convenience whatever has been erected, and where, with the exception of temporary huts constructed by himself, he has no shelter from sun or rain.

14. Such has been the state of matters here since the fall of the market in 1839, and from the great willingness expressed by all parties to pay reasonable sums for the use of stalls, I am in hopes that whilst consulting the convenience and interests of the community and shipping, a respectable addition may be made to the narrow revenue of the colony.

15. Fortunately a sufficient and convenient spot, already walled in, is in possession of the colony; and when I can more accurately state the probable outlay and future return from such an undertaking, I shall not fail to bring the matter fully before your Lordship.

Legislation.

16. As yet there has been no correct collection printed of the various local Ordinances in force here. Such a collection is much wanted, especially as various Acts of the Council at Sierra Leone in former years are binding here. I question whether any magistrate, or whether even the chief judge, has a complete collection of the laws which he is nevertheless bound to administer.

17. I have, therefore, been most anxious to cause such a compilation to be made, but hitherto have not succeeded. Mr. Mantell, the chief justice, undertook the task sixteen months back, but not having received from him the expected report, it is my intention myself to collate and arrange the various Ordinances, accompanying them with a report containing all necessary information. The Council can then take the needful steps to ensure a complete collection being published next year.

18. In reference to the Ordinances enacted last year they are few in number, but two or three are of considerable practical importance. The Ordinance establishing a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal having, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, required some amendment, is now engaging the attention of the Council, and I shall duly report to your Lordship the result of their deliberations.

Blue Book, p. 56.

19. The Ordinance for improving the regulations and discipline of the gaol has been attended with excellent practical results. I hope, also, that eventually not merely these settlements, but many neighbouring countries, may receive incalculable benefits from another recent Ordinance, namely, that rendering vaccination compulsory. Those to whom I first proposed such an Ordinance, and who considered that its enactment would have been tyrannical, whilst its consequence would have been to drive from us many of the natives, have now seen that such fears were entirely without foundation. Not a single instance has occurred where it was necessary to summon before the magistrates any person for refusing to allow vaccination under the Ordinance. On the contrary, the natives have shown every disposition to facilitate its working.

20. I have already transmittted to your Lordship an account of the spirited exertions of Staff-Surgeon Kehoe, to introduce vaccination successfully into the surrounding districts, and amongst tribes high up the river. The meritorious zeal of that officer has been rewarded by seeing the natural prejudices of the ignorant gradually disappear; and I can now state, that in several Mandingo towns the natives have practised vaccination to a considerable extent. When I receive from England a sufficient supply of lancets for distribution amongst the chiefs, and when some fresh vaccine lymph shall have been procured, it is the intention of Dr. Kehoe, after the present rainy season, to revisit many native towns and districts both in the lower and upper river. I shall afford him again all the support and assistance in my power, as I believe the experiment was never previously so widely or successfully attempted on this coast.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 41, July 15, 1850.

Climate.

21. As this subject is one which must never be left out of consideration by Her Majesty's Government, in all measures adopted or intended to be adopted on this coast, it may justly merit some notice here. The establishment of a Registry of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in Bathurst, at my suggestion, some years ago, has furnished more certain date from whence to draw inferences than previously existed; and Staff-Surgeon Kehoe, the principal military medical officer on the station, has obliged me with a report on the subject of considerable value, not merely from the previous experience of that officer on the coast, but from the great pains which I am aware he has bestowed in making it accurate. I shall, therefore, insert copious extracts from it here, feeling that they cannot but be read with interest.

22. Dr. Kehoe commences by observing, very properly, that, "in forming "any opinion of the climate of the Gambia, the distinction between Bathurst "and MacCarthy's Island must be kept in mind. Bathurst is situated at the "mouth of the river; the land and sea breezes blow regularly over it for a "considerable part of the year; the soil is sand, with a very small intermixture "of loam; the thermometer does not rise above 90 in the shade. MacCarthy's "Island is situated 180 miles up the river; enjoys comparatively little of the "influence of the land and sea breezes; is of rich alluvial soil; the thermo-"meter frequently rises to 106, or even 108, in the shade.

23. "They resemble each other in being barely raised above the level of "the water, and in being, in great measure, covered with water during the "rainy season. The rains commence about a month earlier at MacCarthy's "Island than at Bathurst.

24. "Though the fever is of the same character at both, tropical remittent,

GAMBIA.

" it appears to be of a more intense type at MacCarthy's Island, and the " proportionate mortality is much greater. A great deal of the evil celebrity " of the Gambia is owing to it.

25. " The total number of European deaths at Bathurst (not including the " military) during the five years ending December 1849 was 23. Of these, " 12 occurred amongst sailors casually trading to the coast, leaving 11 as the " total number of deaths amongst the resident European population. The " European residents amount on an average to 50 persons. The ratio of deaths, " therefore, during this period has been 4·40 per cent. But on analyzing " these deaths it appears, that one was death from extreme old age; one was " upwards of 60 years of age, and had been 40 years in the colony; one was " accidental death, found drowned; one accidental death, taking an over dose " of colchicum; one small-pox, and one an infant; leaving but five deaths " which can be at all attributed to climatorial influence. Of these, three were " cases of fever, all occurring in the first year of residence in persons who had " not previously been in any tropical country. The number of persons arriving " yearly at the Gambia to reside there, not including the military, may be " averaged at six persons.

26. " The average strength of European officers of all departments, and " non-commissioned officers, has been 14. The regimental officers are relieved " yearly. Ten deaths, 14·28 per cent., occurred during the five years. All " these deaths may be more or less attributed to climatorial influence. Five " of the number occurred at MacCarthy's Island, though the average number of " officers there has been only three. The deaths, therefore, amongst the " military there have risen to 33·33 per cent. Deducting these, the deaths " amongst the military at Bathurst have been five, or 11·11 per cent.

27. " The total number of officers and non-commissioned officers, who have " been at the Gambia during the five years has been 89. As already stated, " 10 deaths occurred amongst them (11·23 per cent.), and 24 (or 26·96 per " cent.) were invalided home. Of the five deaths at MacCarthy's Island, three " were of persons in the first year of residence who had not previously been in " any tropical country.

28. " It is to be regretted that an accurate register of the deaths among " European civilians has not been kept at MacCarthy's Island. The ratio of " mortality has unquestionably been very great. Of seven Europeans who " remained on the island during the rainy season of 1848 six died, including " the two medical officers.

29. " The military records show that the Gambia has been extremely fatal " to infant life among Europeans, comparatively few escaping.

30. " The ratio of mortality, though large, gives, I consider, a very inadequate " idea of the injurious influence of the climate on Europeans. Few can reside " for any length of time at the Gambia without their constitution being " impaired for life; a considerable number return to Europe when they find " their health to be seriously affected. Even the great number of persons " invalided home scarcely gives a full idea of the impairment of health. " Forty-six cases of illness occurred last year among 18 officers at Bathurst; " and during the rainy season scarcely an officer was left fit for more than the " slightest routine of duty.

31. " It would appear that at the Gambia the mortality is greatest among " persons who have not previously been in any tropical country; that it is " greatest among persons in their first year of residence; and that it is much " less amongst the constant residents than amongst those who, like the military, " come only for a single year.

32. " The military records also show that the black troops on their first " coming to the Gambia are very subject to inflammatory diseases, and that " the mortality is much greater than during their subsequent service there.

33. " It would be interesting, and perhaps important, if any general rule " could be established, as to the comparative mortality in years in which there " is a larger or smaller fall of rain, or a higher or lower range of the thermo- " meter. But the same uncertainty prevails with respect to these points on " the coast of Africa as in most other parts of the globe.

" 34. It would appear from observations which have been made on some " other parts of the coast, that years in which there was a large fall of rain " were healthy, and those in which there was a comparatively small fall of

" rain were unhealthy years. The contrary would appear to be the case at the " Gambia. The quantity of rain which has fallen during 1849 has been com- " paratively small. No death has occurred during the year at MacCarthy's " Island. During 1848, on the contrary, a very large quantity of rain fell. " Seven Europeans remained on the island during the rainy season, of this " number six died, including the two medical officers.

35. "At Bathurst two military officers died during each year, but eleven " civilians, six of whom, however, were sailors, died in 1848, and only three " (one an accidental death) in 1849.

36. "Dr. Robertson who has resided 16 years as colonial surgeon at the " Gambia, states, he has observed years in which there was a large fall of rain " to be unhealthy, and those in which there was a comparatively small fall of " rain to be healthy. The years 1837 and 1838, for instance, were fearfully " unhealthy, and the fall of rain was particularly large. As the most contrary " results, therefore, are observed at different places on the coast, it would seem " that no fixed rule can be laid down. It appears to be universally acknow- " ledged that the thermometric range affords no criterion of the unhealthiness " of different years.

37. "It is very generally supposed, that a peculiarly fatal form of fever is " generated by the exhalations, often very fetid, arising from the Mangrove " swamps and mud. Observation at Bathurst does not favour this idea. " Bathurst is in the immediate neighbourhood of the mangroves; is, in fact, " surrounded by them. MacCarthy's Island is 100 miles above them, yet the " fever at MacCarthy's Island appears to be of a more severe type, and the " comparative mortality is much greater than at Bathurst. Persons residing " in the immediate neighbourhood of the mangroves, or frequently passing " through the midst of them, do not appear to be particularly subject to fever, " nor their fever to be of a particularly severe type; and Europeans sometimes " remain 'squatted' amongst the mangroves, during the rainy season, without " suffering from fever. The mortality amongst sailors in vessels trading to the " coast is unquestionably very great, but in their case almost every influence " which can induce or aggravate disease is at work.

38. "It would appear, therefore, that no certain conclusion can be arrived " at, as to whether the coast or inland parts of the country are the healthier, " beyond the generally ascertained fact of the unhealthiness of marshy " localities.

39. "It has been generally stated that the beginning and close of the rainy " season are the most unhealthy periods in tropical countries. The reason " assigned has been, that vegetable matter has then just that quantity of water " which is most favourable to its entering into decomposition, and that, conse- " quently, a greater quantity of miasma, or whatever be the paludal poison " which generates or predisposes to disease is given out. The fact is certainly " so in most tropical countries; but at Bathurst and MacCarthy's Island the " greatest amount of sickness occurs during those months in which the fall of " rain is greatest."

40. The above extracts give in some respects a very discouraging picture of this climate; but on the other hand it is obvious that a climate where out of a population of 50 resident Europeans only 5 deaths in 5 years from climatorial influence have occurred, cannot be considered as very fatal. I would also remark, that till the last few years I conceive very little attention was paid by the European population to rendering their abodes dry and comfortable during the unhealthy season. There are now many houses not merely commodiously, but luxuriously appointed.

41. The frequent changing also of the military officers here is attended with a greater aggregate amount of illness amongst them; and Dr. Kehoe's observations, if leading to any practical inference, seem to point out the establishment of a local corps, as that best adapted to perform the military duties of the colony.

42. It is also necessary to keep in mind that although the actual number of European residents at Bathurst is extremely limited, yet that the number of European and American foreigners and sailors visiting Bathurst every year is little short of 1,200. There are often between 100 and 200 in the port during part of the rainy season. Amongst these "casual visitors" the mortality was only 12 during five years; and when one bears in mind the recklessness of

Suprà, par. 25.

GAMBIA.

sailors, and the fool hardiness with which in general they expose themselves to every possible risk from climate, I consider that the number of deaths from climate amongst that class is extremely limited. It must, however, be admitted, that there is some question as to the accuracy of the registrar's entries of seamen's deaths; also that he professes to give a return for the port of Bathurst only.

43. So far as individual comfort is concerned, the climate here seems to me, from all I can learn, and also from a brief personal experience of it, to be superior to that of Sierra Leone. For several months in the year the thermometer in the morning varies from 58 to 64; and for the greater portion of the year refreshing land and sea breezes blow over the town, and persons landing here for the first time during February, March, or April, have often declared that the climate appeared delightful.

44. On the whole, I believe the climate of Bathurst to be superior to, or at least as good as that of most places in the West Indies during the greater portion of the year; and notwithstanding that hitherto its effects have during three or four months each year been most prejudicial to health, and frequently destructive of life, I am convinced that attention to drainage, improved medical treatment of the fever, and improved house accommodation, can very greatly diminish the average mortality here.

45. So long, however, as the climate in the upper river continues what it is, these settlements can never be the resort of many European residents. The latter, though few in number, manage large mercantile transactions, employing several hundred agents in the countries bordering on the river, and the influence of this Government is felt and acknowledged over more than a million of the native inhabitants of the soil, though the European portion of the population is, through local circumstances, so limited.

46. When the census shall have been taken next year, more accurate information will test the validity of Dr. Kehoe's conclusions. His statement as to the mangroves along the coast having no influence on the fever, is, in my opinion, important and well founded. The contrary supposition has only spread by reason of the coast being that portion of Africa to which Europeans most frequently have access.

Education.

47. I am much gratified at being enabled to make a favourable report this year, in reference to this interesting and important topic. I have formerly represented how deeply indebted these settlements are to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for their persevering and zealous efforts to diffuse the light of knowledge and the truths of Christianity amongst the natives in the Gambia.

48. At no former period was more practical good effected by the Wesleyan Society than at present. The school at MacCarthy's Island, under the superintendence of Mr. May, one of the native missionaries trained at Sierra Leone, and partly educated in England, numbers now 121 male and female scholars amongst its attendants. Last February I had an opportunity of inspecting the school, and was much struck by the progress made by the children as compared with that which they had evinced when I had previously visited them. Till twelve months ago no marked improvement was exhibited; and when first visiting as governor MacCarthy's Island in 1848, I found the attendance at the school and the progress made very unsatisfactory. Boys of 12 and 14 years of age, who had been two or three years at the school, were not sufficiently advanced to read the simplest English; whilst I found only one possessing a moderate knowledge of the meaning of the words "Christian" and "Christianity."

49. I am now enabled to state that the scholars are improving; and what is likewise gratifying, that many adults and even elderly persons have evinced a most praiseworthy desire for instruction. A class for such persons has been formed, and if it be kept up, its advantage to the community must at no distant period be sensibly felt. As a general rule, the instruction given by the Wesleyan missionaries has in these settlements produced an increased spirit of order, cleanliness, and subordination amongst the natives, even where it has done little to promote knowledge.

50. The Wesleyan Establishment at MacCarthy's Island has always appeared to me one of the most interesting on the west coast of Africa, and one which

deserves the most special attention from Her Majesty's Government and all true friends of the natives. Situated in the interior of Africa, at a distance of 180 miles from the sea, with immense facilities for extending its relations further into the interior, it is placed in a spot well chosen for inviting that constant intercourse between the civilized and the uncivilized—the educated and the uneducated—which must confer obvious advantages on the latter. I regret, therefore, that as yet so little should have been effected.

51. The deaths of several zealous missionaries, and the want of sufficient means to continue uninterrupted one uniform system, have hitherto greatly contributed to mar the prospect of more widely diffused benefits, which might have been hoped from the Wesleyan Institution at MacCarthy's Island. Nevertheless I confess that I regard all these causes as secondary in importance to the ill directed channel in which the benevolence of many individuals in England was suffered to flow. Much zeal and much money was expended, not merely by the Wesleyan Society and by private individuals, but also by Her Majesty's Government, in efforts to locate liberated Africans and others on farms established at MacCarthy's Island on an unproductive soil, which in the dry season is a mass of hard baked clay, and in the rains is in a great measure a swamp. The Deer Islands, below MacCarthy's Island, were actually leased for that purpose, though in the rainy season they are covered with water. Model farm-houses for natives were built on MacCarthy's Island. Three villages were laid out for liberated Africans on the sands of the island of St. Mary, and a Wesleyan chapel built near them. These settlements were all established for agricultural pursuits, where those pursuits were impossible, and resulted in an utter waste of large sums of money without any benefit to the natives.

52. The liberated Africans, who formed the class chiefly designed to be benefited by these expensive theories, were a class so entirely inferior in appearance and civilization to many of the surrounding natives, and so little was achieved in bettering their appearance and condition, that I am not surprised at so few converts either to our religion or our farming being made from the more civilized natives. It is quite certain that the Mandingo Mahometan, in his clothing, his farming, his residence, and his education (for no Mandingo village is without its school), is a being infinitely superior to the naked liberated African treading bad mud-bricks for the British Government at Laming, or idling over unprofitable tasks either at MacCarthy's Island or St. Mary's. I believe that the large sums expended at that period in the Gambia, both by the British Government and the Wesleyan Society, benefited few but the officers who had salaries for the distribution of the stores and funds.

Governor to Colonial Office, Nos. 6 and 9, 1839.

53. Much discouragement was therefore felt; but had the same outlay been incurred in giving the natives a practical knowledge of useful mechanical arts, in enlarging the schools already established, and giving increased efficiency to them, valuable results would have been obtained. Her Majesty's Government possesses no fertile ground in the Gambia, and model farms or agricultural settlements under British protection are not possible. There is however a population here willing to be instructed, though till lately there were few opportunities of obtaining instruction; and I am convinced that increased school accommodation, and an increased number of well-informed and judicious teachers, would in a few years cause a marked and most desirable improvement in the generation now rising up.

54. The enclosed report from the Rev. Mr. Badger, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission here, contains some interesting information. The enclosed return of the attendance at and number of schools seems also worthy of attention. It was compiled by Mr. Badger at my request.

Enclosure No. 2, June, 1850.

Enclosure No. 3, June 1850.

55. From it your Lordship perceives that at the three Wesleyan schools in these settlements there are no less than 501 pupils more or less regular in their attendance, and that the average daily attendance amounts to 333; an amount which, from *personal* examination of the books kept, I am enabled to state is most accurately ascertained. At the same time, 386 of the whole number are no further advanced than the "alphabet and easy reading," whilst only 57 are commencing geography, and 32 elementary grammar.

56. As the Wesleyan schools were never previously so numerously attended, and as long as I have known them were never so judiciously conducted, the

GAMBIA.

small progress made by the scholars is open to observation; I attribute it chiefly to the want of teachers acquainted with native languages. There is no sufficient medium of communication between the scholar and the teacher. 2ndly. There is not a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers. 3rdly. The attendance of the children is irregular: and, 4thly. There is no doubt a marked inferiority in the intellectual capacity of the natives, especially those who are found amongst the liberated Africans, as compared with the other races of the human family.

57. The result is that mercantile men find it extremely difficult to obtain any natives sufficiently instructed to keep the simplest accounts; and the Executive is much embarrassed to find persons competent to fill minor appointments, the holders of which should make any written reports, or possess the simplest knowledge of accounts.

58. Nevertheless I believe that recently there has been an increased stimulus given to education; and if all that could be desired has not been effected, enough has been done to show that there is no reason to despair of accomplishing far more.

59. The Roman Catholic Church has also, after long neglect of the Gambia, made a strong effort to obtain an ascendancy here. A new chapel, capable of accommodating 600 persons, is nearly completed. A French Bishop has frequently visited Bathurst, and four Sisters of Charity have this year been established here, who already number nearly 50 female pupils attending their school.

60. Three Roman Catholic priests have settled at Bathurst, and two are stationed at Albreda. At Bathurst the priests have opened a school, and from the attractive character of the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Church, I have little doubt that efforts, which appear ably directed and backed by sufficient funds, will eventually win over a great number of the inhabitants.

61. I cannot however but view with feelings of satisfaction the establishment amongst us recently of an institution so admirable in many respects, and so much needed here, as that of the Sisters of Charity. Moreover, great inconvenience had been long felt by foreigners and others, through want of some Roman Catholic place of worship. There is ample room for all labourers in the cause of religion and education, and I shall consider it my duty to give to all a liberal support.

62. I nevertheless regret much that, whilst dwelling on the efforts of the Wesleyans and the Roman Catholics, I have nothing satisfactory to report of the labours of the Church of England here. So far from any anxiety having been manifested by her members to promote the cause of religion or any other cause in the Gambia, I observe that the Secretary of State has frequently been obliged to express his regret that he could not find any minister of the Church of England willing to venture here. I would adduce the following language held by the Secretary of State in proof of that lukewarmness to which I have alluded. When writing, in 1839, to the Lieutenant-Governor here, the Secretary of State having remarked on "the necessity for the diffusion throughout "the colony of religious and general information," is forced to add that he had "been engaged in an attempt to obtain the services of a chaplain, but, "unfortunately, none of the Societies connected with the Church of England "to which application had been made had been able to recommend a clergy-"man able and willing to undertake that employment."

Colonial Office to Lieut.-Governor, No. 10, July 26, 1839.

63. When one reflects on the number of ministers of the English Church, both in England and Ireland, who are either altogether unemployed, or who obtain but scanty means of livelihood at home, and when it is also considered that the chaplaincy here is worth altogether 491*l.* per annum, it is matter of regret that so little zeal should have been exhibited by the English Church to second the efforts which have been made here for the diffusion of knowledge and religion. The consequence has been, that the chaplaincy during the last 20 years has been more frequently vacant than filled.

64. On the other hand, I find that, in the last 10 years, no fewer than 64. Wesleyan missionaries have been sent to these settlements, seven of them accompanied by their wives, who always lend a willing assistance in the cause of education. Two European schoolmasters have also been sent out by the same Society during that period. No vacancy amongst the servants of that

Society has occurred which has not been promptly filled up, although three missionaries, one schoolmaster, and four wives of missionaries have fallen victims to the climate during that period.

65. As, however, your Lordship has recently been enabled to send out a chaplain, I hope that, in my next report, I may be able to represent the Church of England as taking her share in the general labour. At present there is no school except the barrack school, superintended by the chaplain. That school has existed many years, and is attended by from 12 to 20 children and a few adults, most of them entirely ignorant, and all taught by a schoolmaster who is himself but little more advanced in knowledge.

66. As I attribute much of the apathy exhibited by the Church of England towards the welfare of these settlements to ignorance of their importance, if regarded as the best road into Africa except the Niger, I trust that further acquaintance with our resources and our wants may lead to some aid being afforded to the Protestant's cause before the Roman Catholics have entirely engrossed the sympathies of the population.

67. I cannot conclude the subject of education without stating that the want of a commodious Protestant place of worship has long been seriously felt, and I sincerely trust that the efforts which are now being made to secure funds for the erection of such a building may be crowned with success. The only place at present in my power to assign to the chaplain is a small building fitted as a church by my predecessor Governor Fitzgerald in the old liberated African yard, very much dilapidated, and in which the accommodation is too limited to allow the military to attend. Its vicinity to the public slaughter-house renders the atmosphere at times most offensive, and, in this climate, extremely hurtful.

68. Nevertheless, I feel that an enlightened attention appears at last to have been roused on the important subjects of religion and education. Till those who are immediately under the protection of Her Majesty's Government have been sufficiently instructed to understand the relationship in which they are placed to the authorities here, and till means shall have been supplied in these settlements to educate individuals sufficiently to qualify them for holding minor appointments in merchants' offices, in the militia, constabulary, and elsewhere under Government, I conceive that attempts, always expensive and generally fruitless, to extend missionary and mere proselyting efforts in the interior are at least premature.

69. This place is so isolated that it must look to efforts made on the spot for effecting the necessary progress in educating the mass of the people. The climate and other causes must render hopeless any scheme for importing into these settlements qualified persons to take their share creditably in those different avocations of life which demand, even in the humblest sphere, a certain amount of civilized knowledge. When that practical foundation has been laid, it will be quite time enough to entertain projects of a higher and more general character.

Colonial Steamer.

70. Few subjects are fraught with more importance than steam navigation to the present and future prospects of these settlements. As the Gambia presents a fair water-road for nearly 400 miles into the interior, Her Majesty's Government might reasonably expect the establishment of a steamer there to be attended with great commercial and political advantages. Recent experience has shown that those expectations have not been disappointed.

71. The benefit to be derived from a steamer, if lent to this colony, had been frequently represented to Her Majesty's Government previous to 1843; and in that year the "Wilberforce" was sent to the Gambia. That vessel, having unfortunately been wrecked in 1845, was replaced in 1846 by the "Albert," a vessel equally ill-suited for the general purposes to which she was destined. She had been several times condemned, and, like the "Wilberforce," had not sufficient power to move against the current of the Gambia, and her boilers and machinery were entirely out of repair.

72. I find that from 1843 to November 1848, the date of the arrival of the "Dover," no less than 7,200*l.* was expended of the Parliamentary grant (2,000*l.* per annum) allotted for the support of a colonial steamer, nor were any proportionate results obtained for this large expenditure. Very few trips

GAMBIA.

were made either by the "Albert" or "Wilberforce," and no steps appear to have been taken to render them available for establishing regular communications between the different stations on the Gambia.

73. On the arrival of the "Dover" in November 1848, I endeavoured to employ her as much as possible in assisting the mercantile community, by allowing her to take freight and passengers at fixed rates. I called a meeting of the principal merchants, and afterwards received from them certain suggestions in writing, to almost all of which I acceded. I informed them, at the same time, that the continuance of a Parliamentary grant to support a steamer on these waters would mainly depend on the practical advantages which such expenditure might appear to confer. My duty was chiefly confined to affording facilities for employment of the steamer; theirs extended to availing themselves of that advantage, and proving that they could do so to such an extent as might justify a reasonable presumption that the earnings of the steamer would eventually maintain it.

74. At the same time I was aware that the merchants here had built, and were then supporting at great expense, a numerous fleet of river craft, and that, whilst any uncertainty existed as to the continuance of the steamer, it would not suit them to dispense with vessels already purchased or built at great cost; they would naturally continue their trade with the machinery which they already possessed.

Enclosure No. 4, June 19, 1850.

75. I am, therefore, not discouraged by finding from the enclosed return that only 352*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* was received as the amount earned for freight and passages by the "Dover" from December 1st 1848 to the close of 1849. That sum, however, does not represent in any way the amount of benefit conferred on the merchants by the increased regularity and speed of their communications with various trading stations, and the facility for business afforded by such ready means of visiting personally, or by their agent, their several traders and factories. These are benefits of the greatest importance, though scarcely capable of being represented by any pecuniary value.

76. Nevertheless, if I could only adduce the receipt of 352*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* to prove the value of the "Dover's" services during 1849, I would feel disappointed. Though the advantages of steam applied to commerce may require time for their full development, it does not appear that much time is needed to establish the fact that a steamer like the "Dover" is a vast accession to the moral and military strength of this Government. I have frequently pointed out to your Lordship the peculiar and complicated relations which subsist between this Government and the numerious chiefs whose countries line the Gambia at each bank to a distance of 400 miles. At various intervals, along both banks, factories and trading stations are established, and may hereafter be more numerously extended. In all those stations valuable property is necessarily exposed to the cupidity of the natives; and although I am happy to say that better motives than mere fear of this Government in general lead the natives themselves to protect property so situated, the knowledge that the Executive here possesses the means of speedily reaching and punishing aggressors must materially assist in preventing outrage and robbery.

77. The military force stationed at the Gambia is necessarily small; but the facility now afforded by steam for concentrating it on any given point in a few hours gives it, as it were, a ubiquity and a practical usefulness which a larger outlay and a more numerous force without the steamer could not effect. More than once, on hearing of some threatened outrage, I have dispatched to the neighbourhood a small military force in the steamer, and its sudden appearance, completely equipt, has not failed to effect the objects desired. Thus on one occasion, when a chief in the neighbourhood of MacCarthy's Island last year closed a road in his territory much frequented by traders visiting the island from the interior, and insisted on considerable presents being sent to him to induce him to allow the trade to resume its wonted channel, I suddenly, by means of the steamer, doubled the garrison at MacCarthy's Island, and the result was, without any further negociation, that the road was opened, an apology made, and the trade to this day continues quite unfettered.

78. All these movements of troops, as also all freights on the part of Government, and passages up and down the river of officers on duty, &c., are effected without any further expense than that occasioned by the annual grant for the steamer. The enclosed Return shows, at the present reduced tariff for freight

Enclosure No. 4, June 19, 1850.

and passages, the amount of service rendered by the steamer to Her Majesty's Government during 1849. That amount is 424*l.* 5*s.* In reality, however, the sum saved to Government was double that exhibited in the enclosed Return, the rates charged being even less than half those which the Government would have had to pay to the merchants here if the "Dover" were removed from the station. In other words, 848*l.* 10*s.* may be taken to represent the amount saved during 1849 by means of the "Dover," making, with 352*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* actually earned from other parties, 1,201*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

79. The events of last year, however independent of the above, have in a yet more decisive manner proved the great service at a critical period which a steamer can render the colony. When I found it necessary, in consequence of the flagrant robbery of a merchant's store at Tenderbar, and a most outrageous and murderous assault on myself, to order a military expedition against the king of Keenung in May of last year, the troops, artillery, horses, ammunition, and stores were embarked on board the "Dover" and the old hull of the "Albert." The "Albert" was then towed by the "Dover" to Tenderbar, a port in Keenung, 70 miles distant from Bathurst, in less than 20 hours; and and the expedition, after inflicting every necessary punishment on the offending parties, was enabled to disembark again at Bathurst on the seventh day from that on which it had started. Without dwelling on the greatly increased comfort to the troops derived from such expeditious transport, or on the facility and efficiency thereby given to the necessary operations, there was a considerable pecuniary saving effected; and I enclose a Return from the Commissariat officer in charge here, by which it appears that a clear saving to the amount of 669*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* by means of the "Dover" was effected in the cost of that expedition, making, with the previous sum of 1,201*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, a total amount of 1,870*l.* 6*s.*, either earned in cash or saved to Her Majesty's Government by the colonial steamer; and I consider that there is no real difference between cash paid to and cash saved to the Government. The one diminishes the amount expended by the British Treasury quite as much as the other.

Enclosure No. 5.

80. While the services of the "Dover" during the year 1849 were so important, both in a political and financial view, I am happy to be enabled to add that her cost during that period amounted only, as the enclosed Return proves, to 1,706*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, or 163*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* less than the sum which she actually earned for or saved to Her Majesty's Government during the same period.

Enclosure No. 6, June 19, 1850.

81. Nevertheless, I would convey a very erroneous impression to your Lordship if I were supposed to imply that a similar result is to be expected each succeeding year. During last year there were more frequent movements of the military than are likely to recur again; and in consequence of some Ordnance works then going on at MacCarthy's Island, there were many more demands for freight of materials and passages of workmen than may be required for many years to come.

82. The "Dover" is at present under the command of Mr. Deeley, her chief engineer, and the colony is much indebted to him for the zealous manner in which he has discharged duties the most laborious which can be conceived. It is through his zealous exertions that the "Dover" has never been unable to prosecute her voyages; and your Lordship must admit that all on board were severely worked, seeing that the "Dover" made no less than the following number of voyages in the year, as appears from her log-book:—

	No. of Trips.
To near Barraconda, highest point reached	1
Fattatenda and Yabbatenda	2
MacCarthy's Island	20
Cape de Verde Islands	1
Goree	1
Shorter and separate voyages	6
	31

As nearly as I can calculate it, the number of miles run by the "Dover" in the course of those voyages exceeded 9,500.

83. This sketch of the value of the "Dover's" services would, however, be very imperfect if I omitted to state the vast utility of being enabled to keep open a regular and speedy communication with MacCarthy's Island during the

GAMBIA.

rainy season. Many valuable lives have been lost there owing to the impossibility of escaping from the place or obtaining some change, however brief. Sailing vessels have been as long as 30 days in reaching MacCarthy's Island from Bathurst against the stream in the rainy season. The "Dover" arrives there in 36 hours.

84. The result is that the commandant is enabled to relieve his officers and men as often as there is the least occasion. No officer of Her Majesty need apprehend now that he will be abandoned to perish 180 miles up an African river. He is now, in case of necessity, permitted to return in the "Dover" to Bathurst, without previous leave, and if it be expedient, is at once relieved.

85. As a striking though melancholy proof of the great advantage resulting from the present open communication at all seasons between MacCarthy's Island and Bathurst, I may mention that in 1848 six out of seven Europeans at the former station died. In that number were included two staff medical officers, who, having been quite worn out by protracted and severe illness, had requested leave to return for a short period to Bathurst. The first vessel by which a reply could be sent was 20 days in reaching the island, and both the officers had in the mean time fallen victims to the climate and the despondency which naturally resulted from their isolated situation.

86. In 1849, after the arrival of the "Dover," there was no loss of life at MacCarthy's Island; and, as a contrast to what occurred in 1848, I am enabled to mention that, on intelligence reaching Bathurst of an officer being so reduced that, unless immediately removed, his recovery was considered hopeless. I was enabled to place the "Dover" at his disposal at MacCarthy's Island, with an officer on board to relieve him within 48 hours after the intelligence had been received at Bathurst.

87. For my own part I lay more stress on services of that nature rendered by the steamer than on any mere pecuniary earnings or savings which might be effected with her, and I am much mistaken if Her Majesty's Government does not share my feeling. A great change, and vastly for the better, has resulted both in all military and many mercantile arrangements in these settlements from the possession of a steamer; and I trust that this Report contains sufficient proof of the practical advantage to the community and the Government already resulting from, and likely to result from, the continuance here of the steamer.

88. As I am aware that many persons have always regarded with much interest the establishment of a steamer regularly plying on an African river, I have felt myself justified in entering thus fully into the above details of my experience here, as it is the only place where the experiment has had a fair trial.

Conclusion.

89. On the whole, when I consider that the colony has in the last 12 months paid off a large debt, and when I regard the different and more firm position in which this Government is now placed towards the many native chiefs with whom it is essential to maintain relations of amity, and looking to the more cheering commercial prospects which are opening, I think I am not over sanguine in expressing a conviction that the progress of late made, and the prospect for the future, are alike satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 12.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

A RETURN of the Total Amount of Revenue collected at this Port between the 1st January and 30th June 1849, and the 1st January and 30th June 1850.

YEAR.	Gross Amount of Revenue Collected.	YEAR.	Gross Amount of Revenue Collected.
1849	£. s. d.	1850	£. s. d.
1st January to 30th June . .	3,015 16 9	1st January to 30th June .	4,167 2 10

Custom House, Bathurst,
3rd August 1850.

(Signed) T. W. RICHARDS, Collector.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

REPORT of the WESLEYAN MISSION EDUCATIONAL OPERATIONS in the GAMBIA.

AMIDST all our difficulties we have the happiness of knowing that our educational operations do succeed, and are productive of beneficial results, both amongst the children and the adults of this colony. From the commencement of this year the average attendance of children in the day-school at Bathurst has been 213. To secure correctness in these numbers, the children have been carefully counted every day, and the average taken from the figures thus supplied. It will be seen, however, that there is much carelessness on the part of many of the parents, with respect to the regular attendance of their children, from the fact, that while the average attendance is 213, we have on the books upwards of 300. This of course retards the success of our operations materially. There are, however, a class of children whose attendance is pretty regular; and these are chiefly the descendants of liberated Africans. In addition to reading, spelling, and writing, we have a considerable number of youth who are learning arithmetic and geography; and in these branches of useful knowledge their progress has been considerable.

It will be interesting to your Excellency to know, that considerable pains have been taken to improve the education of the girls, and to make them equal to the male sex; a matter essential to the well-being of society everywhere, but especially necessary to the improvement of the African race, amongst whom woman has been treated as an inferior being. Besides reading, writing, &c., the girls are taught useful and plain needlework, and also to work in Berlin wool and fancy needlework.

We endeavour to instil into the minds of all our school children a sense of propriety and good behaviour. And, to sanctify all, we labour to teach them their duty to God, their Creator and Redeemer; and to man, their fellow creature. We think that education without religion would be a curse, and not a blessing.

We are indeed thankful that our effords are not in vain; one fact, as a proof of this, I may mention, *i. e.* that on Sunday mornings we have in general 260 children at Divine worship, clean and neatly clad, the greater part of whom engage in and lead the responses of our beautiful Liturgy, part of which is chaunted, and also sing in parts; and they do it with seriousness and decorum.

And as I know Her Majesty's Government is interested in, and have used means to promote, the teaching of the science of music and the art of singing, it may not be amiss for me to observe, that about 40 of our boys are regularly taught to sing in three parts (two of them have learnt to play the flute), and recently they have been taught to sing, in four parts, Handell's Hallelujah Chorus; which they now do with, to me, a surprising correctness.

I believe I may say your Excellency is a witness, in part, to the correctness of the foregoing remarks, as you have frequently honoured us with visits; and I may add, that on the Commodore's visiting this station a few months ago, he expressed himself as being highly gratified with what he witnessed in our day-school.

We have a day-school also on the other side of the river, at Berwick Town, which numbers 18 boys and 13 girls, whose attendance is pretty regular. They are taught to read, write, and cipher; and the girls are instructed in plain and useful needlework. There is also a Sunday-school at Berwick Town.

In connexion with our mission at St. Mary's we have two Sunday-schools; one at Newtown, and the other at Bathurst. The latter is open twice every Lord's-day for children and adults. The whole of the day-school children attend in the morning from half-past nine till eleven, and then, with the adults, about 79 in number, go to Divine worship in the chapel. In the afternoon, at half-past two, not so many children attend, as we discourage their coming, in order to have more time to devote to the instruction of the adults. About 45 of these read the Holy Scriptures, and it is pleasing to see the eagerness with which they endeavour to acquire a knowledge of the same; the rest are learning to read. We trust that our efforts to improve the rising generation and the adult population of this island will be productive of much good.

We have an evening school on Tuesdays and Saturdays for adults; 45 attend, who have engaged to pay to the schoolmaster 1*s.* per month for their instruction, books, and to meet the expense of lighting: 19 of these read the Holy Scriptures, write, cipher; some of them as far as the Rule of Three. The rest are learning to read. The reason why they meet only twice a-week is, because the school-room is occupied every night besides the above two in holding public services and religious classes; and the schoolmaster himself is engaged. The school was commenced a few weeks ago, and is going on very well at present.

I have recently formed a class for young men, to meet once a week, to whom I give instruction in arithmetic, geography, and the elements of astronomy; and shall enlarge in subjects of natural science as they advance. This instruction is given gratis. I have just received from England a phantasmagoria, for the purpose of illustrating the science of astronomy. The instrument is an expensive one, but I believe it is good, and will answer the end contemplated.

At MacCarthy's Island our native brethren are exerting themselves to advance the education of the children and adults. They have a day-school for children; a Sunday-school for children and adults; and a night-school for adults only. All these institutions are in successful operation. Twenty boys and ten girls in the day-school read the Holy Scriptures, and about the same number are ciphering as far as multiplication of money; 36 girls are being taught needlework.

Your Excellency will observe, that into all our schools we introduce the Holy Scriptures. It is, indeed, a class-book with us. And we think it our duty to give it this prominence; not

GAMBIA.

by any means to the exclusion of other books, but because we know it is the revelation which the Almighty has given to man of Himself;—of his will concerning man; and a revelation of man's duty to his Creator, and to his fellow creatures.

And thus we think we are obeying that Divine command in Deut. vi. 6, "And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children."

We have been much encouraged by the countenance and support which your Excellency has at all times given to our mission and educational operations; and our gratitude constrains us to embrace this opportunity of expressing the same.

We pray that your Excellency's health may be continued, and that you may be blest in the administration of the government of this colony.

The accompanying Schedule will give further statistical information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY BADGER,
Wesleyan Missionary.

To His Excellency Richard Graves MacDonnell,
Governor of the Gambia, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. 3 in No. 12.

Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

WESLEYAN SCHOOL RETURN for the British Settlements, Gambia.

SCHOOLS.	Plain Needlework.	Fancy Needlework.	Learning the Alphabet.	Easy Reading.	Reading the Holy Scriptures.	Writing on Slate.	Writing in Copy Books.	Arithmetic.	Select Reading.	Grammar.	Geography.	Average of Daily Attendance.	Liberated African Children of different Tribes.	Mandingo.	Jalloff.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Day Schools for Children.																		
St. Mary's . . .	62	8	125	170	55	134	48	63	19	23	43	213	286	10	54	232	118	350
MacCarthy's . . .	36	..	26	65	30	61	18	15	..	9	14	100	..	..	..	70	51	121
Berwick Town, Barra Point	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	19	11	30
Totals for Day Schools . .	104	..	151	235	85	195	66	78	19	32	57	333	..	..	..	321	180	501
Sunday Schools.																		
Bathurst, St. Mary's*	..	..	12	22	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	34	79
MacCarthy's† . .	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	131	280
Totals for Sunday Schools . .	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	165	359
Evening School at St. Mary's	..	..	4	10	31	6	13	19	..	10	..	..	29	..	16	35	10	45

* All the children of the day-school attend the Sunday-school at Bathurst, the numbers put are adults only.
† The numbers attending the Sunday-schools at New Town and Berwick Town are not known at present.

Encl. 4 in No. 12.

Enclosure 4 in No. 12.

RETURN showing the Earnings of Her Majesty's Ship "Dover," during the period from 1st December 1848 to 31st December 1849.

Service.				Amount.		
				£.	*s.*	*d.*
Cash received from sundry Persons for Freight and Passages				352	11	3
Military, Commissariat, and Ordnance Transport, viz.—						
21 Cabin Passengers, at 3*l.* each	£63	0	0			
342 Deck Passengers, at 16*s.* each	273	12	0			
47½ tons Stores, &c., at 12*s.* per ton	28	10	0			
6 tons during the strong flood, at 18*s.* per ton . .	5	8	0			
3 Officers' Horses, at 1*l.* 5*s.* each	3	15	0			
2 Special Trips to MacCarthy's Island for Water for the service of the Transport "Barretto Junior," at 25*l.* per trip	50	0	0			
				424	5	0
			£	776	16	3

The rates charged for Freight and Passengers are certified by Assistant Commissary-General Le Mesurier to be only half the rates charged by the Merchants.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Bathurst,
19th June 1850.

D. ROBERTSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 5 in No. 12.

Enclosure 5 in No. 12.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Amount Expended from the Commissariat Chest on account of the Colonial Steam Vessels "Albert" and "Dover," placed by His Excellency the Governor at the disposal of the Officer Commanding the Troops at the Gambia, for the purposes of Transport in the recent Expedition to Keenung, and the probable Amount which it might have been necessary to Expend if Transport had been hired.

Particulars.				Amount.		
				£.	s.	d.
Material used in Repairing and Fitting-up the "Albert" for the accommodation of the Troops				23	17	4
Superintendent, Tailors, Carpenters, and Labourers for the above stated purpose				45	0	0
Boats and Canoes conveying Labourers, &c., to and from their work, and clearing out the "Albert"				13	4	4
Repairing small Boats				3	5	7
Warp for towing the "Albert"				35	17	6
Total Expended on account of the "Albert" and "Dover"			£	121	4	9
Probable Expense for Hired Transport—						
5 Vessels, equal to 800 tons, for 18 days, at 40 dollars each per diem (including the use of their Boats) 3,600 dollars	£750	0	0			
Additional Casks for stowing 20 tons of Water, 80 at 10s. each	40	0	0			
				790	0	0
Probable Saving to the Public			£	669	4	9

Commissariat, Gambia, Bathurst, 27th June 1849.

(Signed) WM. LE MESURIER, Acting Assistant Commissary General.

(Copy)
D. ROBERTSON.

Encl. 6 in No. 12.

Enclosure 6 in No. 12.

RETURN of Expenditure for the Maintenance of Her Majesty's Colonial Ship "Dover" during the Year 1849.

Particulars.	Amount.		
	£.	s.	d.
Salaries of Officers and Crew	908	8	2
Allowances	93	13	10
Provisions	240	10	9
Fuel	306	2	1
Repairs	29	19	10
Sundries	128	0	1
Total	1,706	14	9

Colonial Secretary's Office, Bathurst, 19th June 1850.

D. ROBERTSON, Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

(No. 116.) No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. A. FITZROY to Earl GREY.

Government House, Sydney, June 20, 1850.

(Received January 4, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the year ended on 31st December 1849, and in compliance with the instructions contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 101, of 5th May 1842, I proceed to offer such remarks as may be interesting to your Lordship.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

For Return of Revenue and Expenditure, Vide pp. 267, 268.

2. The total revenue derived from the duties on spirits imported as well as made in the colony, was—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1849	112,482	12	11
1848	101,128	6	2
Showing an increase of	£11,354	6	9

which is attributed to the increase of population.

3. The *ad valorem* duties produced in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1848	26,041	6	3
1849	25,754	11	2

The decrease in the Sydney district is caused by the large diminution in the original and declared value of foreign goods, more especially tea and sugar.

4. The duties on tobacco produced in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1848	52,937	3	4
1849	59,537	1	9

This increase is caused by the increase of population.

5. The wharfage and harbour duties amounted in 1849 to 7,854*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Post Office.

6. The revenue produced by the Post Office, and the expenditure, stand thus:—

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In 1848 . .	20,603	14	11	21,269	5	3
1849 . .	22,392	4	4	22,707	19	3

7. The assessment on stock beyond the settled districts, under the Act of Council, 11 Vict., No. 18, produced during the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1848	24,507	3	4
1849	27,221	4	11

8. The fees on licenses to occupy Crown lands and to cut timber, which are part of the Crown revenue, produced—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1848	47,727	19	11
1849	52,952	17	2

Fees of Office.

9. The revenue derived from the fees of office was—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1848	12,882	0	4
1849	13,501	10	9

The fees taken in all the Courts of justice, including Courts of Petty Session, in 1849, amounted to 11,575*l.* 5*s.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

10. The accounts of the colony are made up in accordance with the principle laid down in the Constitution Act, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 76.

11. The ordinary revenue, that is to say, the revenue derived from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts, was—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1848	298,566	1	3
1849	337,190	7	6

Therefore the revenue of 1849 exceeded that of the previous year by 38,624*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Crown Revenue.

12. The following is a statement of Crown revenue for 1849:—

TERRITORIAL.

	£.	s.	d.
Land sold	78,661	9	3
Quit-rent	3,466	14	6
Redemption of ditto . . .	562	13	11
Depasturing licenses . . .	51,927	17	2
Timber ditto	1,025	0	0
Collections by the agent for church and school estates . . .	5,663	6	8
All other	268	9	6
	£141,575	11	0
To which is added—			
Incidental . . £531 13 9			
Receipts in aid of revenue on account of land and emigration . . 96,394 12 6			
	96,926	6	3
Total territorial revenue . .	£238,501	17	3

13. The charges on the same revenue, in 1849, were as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Survey, sale, and management .	41,769	5	8
Immigration	142,669	6	7
Quarantine	1,194	5	0
Aborigines	4,348	12	1
Miscellaneous	5,448	13	10
Revenue returned	378	17	10
	£195,809	1	0
Arrears of previous years . .	1,820	17	5
Total expenditure charged on territorial revenue . .	£197,629	18	5

Convict Expenditure from Military Chest.

14. The expenditure under this head continues to decrease. It was—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1848	14,651	14	3
1849	11,434	2	7

The expenses paid from the Colonial Treasury for the superintendence, lodging, and maintenance of convicts during 1849, at the establishments at Cockatoo, Blackheath, and Newcastle, amounted to 3,582*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

The number of convicts in the colony, according to the Blue Book for 1849,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

on 31st December of that year, was 3,517, being a decrease on the present year of 498.

Local Revenues.

15. The local revenues of the city of Sydney amounted, in 1849, to 13,803*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; those of the city of Melbourne to 6,964*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

16. The district councils are in the same state of abeyance and inaction as in my last Report.

Military Expenditure.

17. No expense has been incurred by the colony on account of its military defence during the year 1849, and the only military expenditure is that of the mounted police, amounting to 6,292*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

18. A nominal return of the mounted police in the colony, on 31st December 1849, will be found in the Blue Book.

19. By resolutions of the Committee of the Legislative Council on Finance, in the session of 1849, it was determined to reduce the mounted police in the Sydney district to one-third its previous strength, with the understanding that the office of commandant, and the establishment at head-quarters, be abolished at the close of 1849, and that the entire force be abolished at the close of the year 1850. I have been enabled to provide for the non-commissioned officers and troopers of the corps by appointments as chief constable, or in the constabulary, on their obtaining their discharge from the service.

Legislation.

20. The reports on the Acts passed by the Legislative Council in 1849, were forwarded to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 246, dated 16th December 1849.

Councils and Assemblies.

21. No observation under this head appears necessary.

Civil Establishment.

22. This head appears to require no report.

Security for Discharge of Duties.

23. This head appears to require no report.

Pensions.

24. The pension list shows a trifling increase in 1849. The pensions payable in the colony were—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In 1848	593	16	0
1849	691	3	9

Recapitulation of the Establishment.

25. No observation seems necessary.

Foreign Consuls.

26. There are only two Consuls in the colony, French and American.

Population.

27. The last Census was taken on 2nd March 1846, and the general summary, which was appended to the Blue Books of 1846, 1847, and 1848, is again included in the Blue Book for 1849. The population was shown at that date to be 189,609, exclusive of Port Essington. The total population, including Port Phillip, on 31st December 1849, was supposed to be 246,299. The increase is owing to immigration and natural causes.

Vide page 237.

Ecclesiastical Returns.

28. The amount secured for public worship, under schedule C of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 76, is distributed under the arrangement sanctioned by the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 19, of 17th February 1846.

Education.

29. In consequence of the difficulty which has been experienced by the Irish National Board, in procuring a schoolmaster and schoolmistress for the National School in Sydney, that institution still remains inoperative.

30. The number of schools is 558. The number of scholars attending the Denominational Schools appears to be less in 1849 than in 1848, which decrease is to be accounted for by the schoolmasters having returned the average number, and not the actual attendance, as formerly. No. 8, page 242.

Exchanges, Moneys, &c. No. 1, page 237.

31. The coin in the colony was—

In 1848 . £633,803 19 8 | In 1849 . £643,458 9 11

The paper money in circulation was—

In 1848 . £205,803 | In 1849 . £246,095

The exchange varied from par to 3 per cent. premium.

Imports and Exports. No. 30, page 256.

32. The imports (Port Phillip included) were—

In 1848 . £1,556,550 | In 1849 . £1,793,420

The exports (Port Phillip included) were— No. 31, page 256.

In 1848 . £1,830,368 | In 1849 . £1,891,270

The export of wool from the whole colony was— No. 43, page 260.

In 1848 . £1,240,144 | In 1849 . £1,238,559

The quantity exported— No. 43, page 260.

In 1848 . 22,969,711 lbs. | In 1849 . 27,963,530 lbs.

The value of tallow exported— No. 44, page 261.

In 1848 . £140,579 | In 1849 . £249,932

The quantity exported— No. 44, page 261.

In 1848 . 98,213 cwt. | In 1849 . 154,103 cwt. 1 qr.

Agriculture.

33. The returns of produce will be found at page 244; but it is doubtful whether they can be relied on for accuracy. They have been compiled from returns rendered by the magistrates and the Commissioners of Crown Lands. The average prices of produce and merchandize is inserted:— No. 13, page 244.

AVERAGE PRICES of various PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE, &c., SYDNEY.

	Retail Prices in					Retail Prices in			
	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Apr. 1 to June 30.	July 1 to Sept. 30.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.		Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Apr. 1 to June 30.	July 1 to Sept. 30.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.
Wheaten Flour per 100 lbs.	10s.	10s.	7s. 6d. to 9s.	9s.	Coffee . . . . per lb.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.
Wheat . per imperial bushel	4s.	4s. 3d.	4s. 4d.	3s. 10d.	Tea . . . . . ,,	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.
Wheaten Bread, per loaf of 2 lbs	3d.	3d.	3d.	2½d.	Sugar, Moist . . . ,,	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.
Horned Cattle . . per head	3l. to 5l.	3l. to 5l.	2l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.	2l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.	—— Refined, Colonial ,,	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Horses . . . . . each	12l. to 20l.	12l. to 20l.	10l. to 18l.	9l. to 17l. 10s.	Salt . . . . . ,,	1½d.	1½d.	1½d.	1½d.
Sheep . . . . per head	5s. to 6s.	5s. to 6s.	4s. to 5s.	4s. to 4s. 6d.	Wine, Cape . . per gallon	2s. 6d. to 3s.	2s. 6d. to 3s.	2s. 6d. to 3s.	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Goats . . . . . each	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	Brandy . . . ,,	18s.	14s.	14s.	14s.
Swine . . . . . ,,	2l. to 3l.	2l. to 3l.	2l. to 3l.	2l. to 3l.	Rum . . . . ,,	8s.	8s.	8s.	8s.
Milk. . . . . per quart	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	Beer, Colonial . . ,,	2s.	2s.	2s.	2s.
Butter, Fresh . . per lb.	2s.	2s.	1s. 6d.	10d.	Tobacco, Imported per lb.	3s.	3s.	3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.	3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
—— Salt, Colonial . ,,	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s.	8d.	—— Colonial . . . ,,	10d.	10d.	10d.	10d.
Cheese, Colonial . . ,,	8d.	6d.	4d.	4d.					
Beef, Fresh . . . ,,	5d.	3d.	2d.	2d.	*Wages for Labour.*				
—— Salt . . . . ,,	3d.	1½d.	1½d.	1½d.	Domestic . . per annum	18l. to 30l.	18l. to 30l.	15l. 12s. to 26l.	16l. to 30l.
Mutton . . . . . ,,	3½d. to 4d.	3½d.	3d.	2d.		10l. to 20l.	10l. to 18l. 4s.	10l. to 16l.	10l. 8s. to 20l.
Pork, Fresh . . . . ,,	6d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	Predial or Farm ,,	18l. to 20l.	16l. to 18l.	13l. to 18l.	14l. to 17l.
—— Salt . . . . ,,	4d. to 5d.	4d.	3d.	3d.	Trades . . . ,,	25l. to 35l.	25l. to 30l.	25l. to 30l.	20l. to 30l.
Rice . . . . . ,,	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.					

EDWARD D. DAY, Superintendent of Police.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A return of cattle slaughtered in the cities of Sydney and Melbourne during 1849 will be found at page 247 and amounts to—

40,084 horned cattle; 164,445 sheep; and 10,020 pigs,

not including the stock slaughtered for tallow and lard.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.

Nos. 20, 24, and 29, pp. 247, 248, & 255.

34. The same remark that I made last year referring your Lordship to my Despatch, No. 40, of 1st March 1849, are applicable to the present year. There can be no doubt that the colony contains many very valuable resources which the recent appointment of a geologist, as notified to me in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 187, of 28th November last, will, I trust, fully develope.

No. 53, page 264.

Grants of Land.

35. No observation seems necessary. The amount received for the sale of land, in 1849, was 93,912*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Nos. 58 and 59, page 266.

Gaols and Prisoners.

36. The following returns of the comparative state of crime in the colony may be interesting:—

CONVICTIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

	1848	1849
Murders . . .	6	6
Other felonies . . .	183	248
Misdemeanors . . .	68	56

CONVICTIONS IN COURTS OF QUARTER SESSION.

	1848	1849
Felonies . . .	269	289
Misdemeanors . .	45	69

	1848	1849
Criminals executed . .	5	4

CIVIL CASES TRIED IN SUPREME COURT.

1848	168
1849	160

Of which the number of undefended cases was—

In 1848	29
1849	21

Vide pages 237 to 276.

Miscellaneous.

37. A variety of returns is given at the end of the Blue Book, as printed for the Legislative Council. A table of contents will be found at the end of the book, and they disclose a great body of useful statistical information.

38. In conclusion, I have every reason to believe that the prospects of the colony are steadily improving, and that it is generally in a very prosperous condition.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. A. FITZROY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 14.

(No. 147.)

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. A. FITZROY, to Earl GREY.

Government House, Sydney,
July 27, 1850.
(Received January 4, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith to your Lordship a few printed copies of certain statistical returns of this colony, from 1840 to 1849, which have been compiled by the Colonial Secretary from official records in his office, and which may, perhaps, be found useful for reference in your Lordship's Department.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. A. FITZROY

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR 1848—1849.

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
1	Coin	237
2	Population	237
3, 4	Immigration — Immigrants arrived	238
	Immigration — Expenditure on account of	239
5	Births	241
6	Marriages	241
7	Deaths	241
8, 9	Schools	242
10	Lunatics — Sydney	243
11	Lunatics — Parramatta	243
12	Lunatics — Port Phillip	243
13	Agriculture—Population	244
14, 15	Vineyards	245
16, 17	Live Stock	245
18	Tallow and Lard made in the Colony	247
19	Mills	247
20	Manufactories	247
21	Man factures — Woollens	248
22	Man factures — Soap	248
23	Man factures — Tobacco	248
24	Man factures — Refined Sugar	248
25	Imports—Articles, Quantity, & Value — Sydney	249
26	Imports—Articles, Quantity, & Value — Port Phillip	251
27	Exports—Articles, Quantity, & Value — Sydney	253
28	Exports—Articles, Quantity, & Value — Port Phillip	255
29	Whale Fisheries—Vessels employed	255
30	Imports—Value	256
31	Exports—Value	256
32	Imports and Exports—Value	256
33	Import of Grain	257
34	Export of Grain	257
35	Import of Butter and Cheese	257
36	Export of Butter and Cheese	258
37	Import of Live Stock	258
38	Export of Live Stock	258
39	Import of Salt Meat	259
40	Export of Salt Meat	259
41	Import of Hides and Leather	260
42	Exports of Hides and Leather	260
43	Export of Wool	260
44	Export of Tallow	261
45	Export of Bark	261
46	Import of Timber	261
47	Export of Timber	262
48	Export of Oil	262
49	Shipping Inwards	262
50	Shipping Outwards	263
51	Vessels Registered	263
52	Auction Duty	263
53	Land Sales	264
54	Mortgages on Land — Sydney	264
55	Mortgages on Land — Port Phillip	264
56	Mortgages on Live Stock — Sydney	265
57	Preferable Liens on Wool — Port Phillip	265
58	Convictions	266
59	Criminals Executed	266
60	Litigation	266
61	Revenue	267
62	Expenditure	268

No. 1.

COIN.

RETURN of Coin in the Colonial Treasury, the Military Chest, and the several Banks, on the 31st December, in each Year, from 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Colonial Treasury.	Military Chest.	Banks.	Totals.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease on previous Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1840	38,900 0 0	49,151 18 9	309,529 15 0	397,581 13 9	. .	118,488 2 10
1841	25,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	427,624 17 9	462,624 17 9	65,043 4 0	. .
1842	. .	32,409 14 5	442,980 4 3	475,389 18 8	12,765 0 11	. .
1843	. .	3,000 0 0	420,972 0 5	423,972 0 5	. .	51,417 18 3
1844	. .	11,000 0 0	548,923 0 1	559,923 0 1	135,950 19 8	. .
1845	20,000 0 0	54,315 17 4	780,850 5 10	855,166 3 2	295,243 3 1	. .
1846	25,000 0 0	121,173 19 6	681,132 19 10	827,306 19 4	. .	27,859 3 10
1847	30,600 0 0	30,056 19 7	573,529 1 4	634,186 0 11	. .	193,120 18 5
1848	20,600 0 0	15,082 6 2	598,121 13 6	633,803 19 8	. .	382 1 3
1849	. .	49,482 17 0	593,975 12 11	643,458 9 11	9,654 10 3	. .

No. 2.

POPULATION—1849.

RETURN of the Increase and Decrease of the Population of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from 1st January to 31st December, 1849; and of the Total Number on the latter date.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	General Total.
Increase by Immigration	12,971	10,801	23,772	
Convicts	1,326	..	1,326	
Births	5,059	4,783	9,842	
Total Increase	19,356	15,584		34,940
Decrease by Deaths	2,058	1,377	3,435	
Departure	4,211	1,469	5,680	
Total Decrease	6,269	2,846		9,115
Net Increase	13,087	12,738		25,825
Population on 31st Dec. 1848	131,742	88,732		220,474
Population on 31st Dec. 1849	144,829	101,470		246,299

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 3.

IMMIGRATION.

RETURN showing the Number of Immigrants who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the 1st January 1832 to the 31st December 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Immigrants at the Public Expense.							Immigrants at their own Expense.							Total Number of Immigrants Arrived.					Religion of Immigrants at the Public Expense.			Native Countries of Immigrants at the Public Expense.			
	14 Years and upwards.			Under 14 Years.			Total.	14 Years and upwards.			Under 14 Years.			Total.	14 Years and upwards.			Under 14 Years.	General Total.							
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.		Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.			Protestants.	Roman Catholics	Other Religions.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.
1832	140	455	595	..	..	197	792	679	251	930	..	..	284	1,214	819	706	1,525	481	2,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833	177	728	905	..	..	348	1,253	661	418	1,079	..	..	353	1,432	838	1,146	1,984	701	2,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1834	52	299	351	..	..	133	484	519	297	816	..	..	264	1,080	571	596	1,167	397	1,564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1835	33	426	459	..	..	86	545	518	218	736	..	..	147	883	551	644	1,195	233	1,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836	73	595	668	..	..	140	808	551	212	763	..	..	150	913	624	807	1,431	290	1,721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	688	840	1,528	..	..	1,136	2,664	437	200	637	..	..	176	813	1,125	1,040	2,165	1,312	3,477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	1,928	1,673	3,601	..	..	2,501	6,102	764	438	1,202	..	..	126	1,328	2,692	2,111	4,803	2,627	7,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	3,137	3,017	6,154	1,177	1,085	2,262	8,416	1,151	576	1,727	..	..	406	2,133	4,288	3,593	7,881	2,668	10,549	5,503	2,911	2	3,614	1,925	2,876	1
1840	2,631	2,733	5,364	633	640	1,273	6,637	1,129	427	1,556	..	..	293	1,849	3,760	3,160	6,920	1,566	8,486	4,740	1,897	..	1,994	1,672	2,961	10
1841	7,467	7,985	15,452	2,447	2,204	4,651	20,103	1,334	569	1,903	..	..	477	2,380	8,801	8,554	17,355	5,128	22,483	10,229	9,836	38	4,735	1,664	13,704	..
1842	2,590	2,532	5,122	878	823	1,701	6,823	1,193	462	1,655	..	..	509	2,164	3,783	2,994	6,777	2,210	8,987	4,066	2,755	2	1,894	725	4,204	..
1843	3	4	7	3	1	4	11	642	295	937	..	..	194	1,131	645	299	944	198	1,142	11	..	..	11	..	..	..
1844	1,362	1,337	2,699	744	696	1,440	4,139	336	131	467	..	..	81	548	1,698	1,468	3,166	1,521	4,687	3,056	1,082	1	2,083	174	1,882	..
1845	174	178	352	69	77	146	498	267	144	411	..	..	187	598	441	322	763	333	1,096	371	123	4	209	8	281	..
1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	117	327	33	42	75	402	210	117	327	75	402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	237	642	97	77	174	816	405	237	642	174	816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848	2,741	2,919	5,660	1,184	1,041	2,225	7,885	712	329	1,041	105	73	178	1,219	3,453	3,248	6,701	2,403	9,104	6,558	1,317	10	4,483	1,483	1,778	141
1849	5,155	6,298	11,453	2,216	2,104	4,320	15,773	1,728	968	2,696	454	417	871	3,567	6,883	7,266	14,149	5,191	19,340	12,335	3,416	22	9,589	2,146	3,634	404
Total .	28,351	32,019	60,370	..	..	22,563	82,933	13,236	6,289	19,525	..	..	4,945	24,470	41,587	38,308	79,895	27,508	107,403	46,869	23,337	79	28,612	9,797	31,320	556

Immigration Office,
Sydney, May 8, 1850.

FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER,
Agent for Immigration.

RETURN showing the Total Amount of Money paid out of the Territorial Revenue of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), on account of Immigration, from 1st January 1832 to 31st December 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Bounties for the Introduction of Female Immigrants under the direction of the Immigration Board.	Bounties for the Introduction of Immigrants by private Individuals.	Passages of Mechanics and Labourers forwarded by the Government.	Freight, Victualling, and other Expenses of Vessels Chartered by the Government.	Gratuities to Surgeons-Superintendent, Masters, Officers, Overseers, and others.	Pay and Allowances of Surgeons-Superintendent of Vessels Chartered by Government.	Lodging, Maintenance, Conveyance, and other Expenses of Immigrants after Arrival.	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of Agents for Immigration in the Colony.	Salary and Contingent Expenses of the Agent-General for Immigration in England.	Expenses paid by the Land and Emigration Commissioners in England.		Advances made from the Colony to the Land and Emigration Commissioners for Emigration purposes.	Outfit and Passages of Clergymen, Protectors, and Teachers.	Expenses of Quarantine.	Total Outlay.
										Emigration Expenses.	Office Expenses.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1832	2,457 6 9	..	2,619 0 0	..	35 12 0	..	181 6 2¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,293 4 11⅜
1833	9,585 15 0	..	3,591 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	238 13 8¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 15 0	13,588 3 8¼
1834	4,020 5 0	..	600 0 0	..	18 0 0	..	433 6 5¼	1 18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,073 9 5¼
1835	8,043 0 0	..	1,125 0 0	..	87 11 0	..	2,056 15 10½	..	..	..	..	..	..	125 8 0	11,437 14 10½
1836	8,879 0 0	..	2,495 16 0	..	..	..	562 13 3⅜	67 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	20 16 4	12,025 7 11⅜
1837	..	9,671 0 0	..	31,510 12 1	2,838 7 3	590 1 9	1,899 7 7¼	100 0 0	261 12 3	..	..	..	5,190 0 0	8,054 17 2¼	60,115 18 1½
1838	..	22,543 0 0	..	101,969 10 4	4,187 18 11½	2,568 12 1	5,521 0 3½	561 11 4¼	684 9 11	..	..	..	3,370 0 0	6,144 12 4¾	147,550 15 4
1839	..	49,252 0 0	..	84,595 16 9	5,716 5 4	4,824 15 6	5,844 17 6½	919 1 9	710 4 0	..	..	..	2,400 0 0	1,449 6 3¾	155,712 7 2¼
1840	..	83,063 0 0	..	17,578 15 9	1,847 17 6	4,369 2 9	1,496 5 1	1,022 7 4	202 6 9	96 11 8	2,212 19 4	..	300 0 0	1,994 12 0½	114,183 18 2½
1841	..	313,490 8 11	..	..	17,477 14 10	..	2,283 6 4½	1,065 8 9	6 12 1	384 15 0	2,212 19 4	..	600 0 0	2,412 15 6½	339,934 0 9¾
1842	..	97,568 17 7	..	..	5,612 0 2	..	4,656 4 2½	825 13 5	..	1,269 0 6	2,212 19 4	..	..	1,891 17 6	114,036 12 8½
1843	..	18 10 0	..	..	..	..	185 17 0½	391 15 0	..	1,038 0 4	553 5 7.	..	150 0 0	146 18 11	2,484 6 10½
1844	..	60,821 17 6	..	..	2,986 12 6	..	998 6 10	639 4 6	54 7 0	..	..	..	..	163 18 2	65,664 6 6
1845	..	6,897 3 9	..	..	562 14 0	..	92 8 8	483 4 7	14 3 6	..	..	..	..	131 0 5	8,180 14 11
1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 2 0	611 8 10	..	..	..	..	..	134 1 6	774 12 4
1847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607 14 1	..	..	..	..	..	408 2 3	1,015 16 4
1848	..	..	..	..	6,002 0 0	..	5,666 10 0	1,416 18 1	..	..	..	100,000 0 0*	..	734 9 5	113,819 17 6
1849	..	4,019 10 0	..	..	10,178 11 2	..	8,620 18 9	2,550 5 4	..	..	..	112,000 0 0*	..	1,186 19 3	138,556 4 6
Total	32,985 6 9	647,345 7 9	10,430 16 0	235,654 14 11	57,651 4 8½	12,352 12 1	40,766 19 11	11,263 13 4¼	1,933 15 6	2,788 7 6	7,192 3 7	212,000 0 0	12,010 0 0	25,072 10 2¾	1,309,447 12 3½

Year.	Number of Immigrants introduced.				Approximate Average Expense per Head.	Remarks.
	Immigrants, the Cost of whose Introduction was Paid by the Government.	Immigrants for whom Bounties were disallowed, including Children under the age of one Year.	Clergymen, Protectors, and Teachers.	Total Number of Immigrants.		
					£. s. d.	
1832	792	..	..	792	6 13 8	The number of immigrants landed, and the amount paid for their introduction, has been included under the year in which they arrived, whether paid for in that or any subsequent year.
1833	1,253	..	..	1,253	10 16 10	
1834	484	..	..	484	10 9 7	
1835	634	..	..	634	18 0 9	
1836	719	..	..	719	16 14 6	
1837	2,669	70	40	2,779	21 12 8	It may be proper, also, to remark, that the Return comprises, not only all the immigrants, the cost of whose introduction was paid, but also those for whom bounties were claimed, but not allowed, as well as infants under one year of age, clergymen, protectors of Aborigines, and teachers.
1838	6,159	159	28	6,346	23 5 0	
1839	8,444	83	12	8,539	18 4 8	
1840	6,576	208	9	6,793	16 16 2	
1841	19,159	977	2	20,138	16 17 7	
1842	6,184	639	4	6,827	16 14 1	
1843	11	..	..	11	..	
1844	3,907	232	1	4,140	15 17 2	These remarks will account for the variations between this and former Returns.
1845	438	60	..	498	16 8 6	
1846	..	..	..	..	..	
1847	..	..	..	..	..	
1848	7,885	..	..	7,885	..	
1849	15,303	..	..	15,303	..	
Total	80,617	2,428	96	83,141	..	

* No account of the appropriation of these advances has as yet been received.

No. 4.—IMMIGRATION—*continued.*

STATE of the Account on 31st December, 1849, of Moneys Borrowed for the purposes of Immigration.

Year.	Amount of Debentures Payable in the Colony.		Amount of Debentures Payable in London, bearing Interest at the rate of 4*d.* per £100 per Diem.	Amount of Debentures Payable either in London or in the Colony, bearing Interest at the rate of 3¼*d.* per £100 per Diem.	Total Amount of Debentures.	On what Terms Sold.			Net Proceeds realized.	Amount of Debentures paid off.	Amount of Debentures outstanding on 31st December 1849.	Amount of Interest paid on Land and Immigration Debentures.
	Bearing Interest at the rate of 5¼*d.* per £100 per Diem.	Bearing Interest at the rate of 4*d.* per £100 per Diem.				Rate.	Amount of Discount.	Amount of Premium.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1842	12,500 0 0	..	..	..	12,500 0 0	At par.	..	..	12,500 0 0	..	..	2,976 17 7
1842	37,000 0 0	..	..	..	37,000 0 0	2 per cent. discount	740 0 0	..	36,260 0 0	..	..	
1843	..	2,300 0 0	..	..	2,300 0 0	At par.	..	..	2,300 0 0	27,900 0 0	..	2,218 2 9
1844	..	50,800 0 0	15,300 0 0	..	66,100 0 0	,,	..	..	66,100 0 0	21,600 0 0	..	4,193 8 7
1844	..	25,400 0 0	6,400 0 0	..	31,800 0 0	2 per cent. discount	636 0 0	..	31,164 0 0			
1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500 0 0	..	6,156 8 8
1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,500 0 0	..	6,321 17 4
1847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,200 0 0	..	3,800 12 0
1848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 0 8
1849	..	..	..	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	5 per cent. premium	..	90 0 0	1,890 0 0	..	75,000 0 0	1,988 11 10
1849	..	..	..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	3⅜ ,,	..	168 15 0	3,168 15 0	..		
1849	..	..	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	3¼ ,,	..	65 0 0	2,065 0 0	..		
1849	..	..	..	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	3 ,,	..	1,500 0 0	51,500 0 0	..		
1849	..	..	..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	2½ ,,	..	250 0 0	10,250 0 0	..		
1849	..	..	..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	1½ ,,	..	75 0 0	5,075 0 0	..		
1849	..	..	..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	½ ,,	..	5 0 0	1,005 0 0	..		
1849	..	..	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	At par.	..	..	200 0 0	..		
Total .	49,500 0 0	78,500 0 0	21,700 0 0	75,000 0 0	224,700 0 0	..	1,376 0 0	2,153 15 0	225,477 15 0	149,700 0 0	75,000 0 0	27,610 19 5

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
May 25, 1850.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

No. 5.

BIRTHS.

RETURN of the Number of Births Registered in the Colony of New South Wales, (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1840	2,119	2,114	4,233
1841*	2,631	2,573	5,204
1842*	3,160	3,173	6,333
1843*	3,689	3,493	7,182
1844	4,004	3,952	7,956
1845	4,338	4,184	8,522
1846	4,235	4,238	8,473
1847	4,548	4,362	8,910
1848	4,527	4,299	8,826
1849	5,059	4,783	9,842

* The Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, having been rendered only to the 30th September, the Number for the last Quarter of these Years has been taken at the average of the three previous Quarters.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 6.

MARRIAGES.

RETURN of the Number of Marriages Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Churches in which Solemnized.	1840	1841*	1842*	1843*	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849
Church of England .	877	850	1,089	799	779	798	812	815	728	1,026
,, of Scotland .	415	471	540	427	401	410	415	463	504	664
,, Wesleyan . .	13	32	54	38	45	48	44	54	77	91
,, Independent .	6	10	30	12	8	18	16	25	27	47
,, Baptist . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	6
,, of Rome . .	320	561	798	572	582	563	503	496	462	526
Jews' Synagogues .	..	..	..	..	..	†	5	5	6	5
Totals . .	1,631	1,924	2,511	1,848	1,815	1,837	1,796	1,861	1,809	2,365

* The Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, having been rendered only to the 30th September, the Number for the last Quarter of these Years has been taken at the average of the three previous Quarters.

† No information for 1845 and previous Years.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 7.

DEATHS.

RETURN of the Number of Deaths Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849, inclusive.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Men.	Children.	Women.	Children.	
1840	1,035	482	440	425	2,382
1841*	1,036	714	480	664	2,894
1842*	1,096	657	444	520	2,717
1843*	834	612	344	503	2,293
1844	871	510	344	416	2,141
1845	717	528	383	500	2,128
1846	977	608	408	557	2,550
1847	927	723	438	606	2,694
1848	967	626	447	547	2,587
1849	1,206	852	605	772	3,435

* The Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, having been rendered only to the 30th September, the Number for the last Quarter of these Years has been taken at the average of the three previous Quarters.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the Number of Schools, and Scholars attending the same, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
1840	167	4,883	4,157	9,040
1841	209	5,264	4,368	9,632
1842	257	6,196	4,978	11,174
1843	317	6,881	5,626	12,507
1844	355	7,857	6,615	14,472
1845	367	8,962	7,554	16,516
1846	394	10,171	8,862	19,033
1847	438	11,703	10,111	21,814
1848	462	12,624	10,750	23,374
1849	558	13,903	11,779	25,682

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 9.

SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the Number of Schools, and Scholars attending the same, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1849.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Amounts paid from the Colonial Treasury.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
ORPHAN SCHOOLS. *Supported wholly by Government.*					£. s. d.
Protestant	1	95	..	95	1,265 0 6
	1	..	95	95	1,530 12 0
Roman Catholic	1	61	74	135	1,301 1 6
Totals of Orphan Schools	3	156	169	325	4,096 14 0
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS. *Supported chiefly by Government.*					
Church of England	95	3,721	2,832	6,553	4,074 17 0
Presbyterian	44	1,425	1,161	2,586	1,955 10 8
Wesleyan	23	935	743	1,678	859 1 7
Independent	3	159	60	219	124 1 10
Roman Catholic	40	1,624	1,689	3,313	2,250 13 11
Secretary to the Denominational School Board, Sydney	..	..	..	..	150 0 0
Books for Denominational Schools, Port Phillip	..	..	..	..	138 0 0
Totals of Denominational Schools	205	7,864	6,485	14,349	9,552 5 0
NATIONAL SCHOOLS.					
Schools, Sydney District	14	399	353	752	1,128 10 3
Secretary and Messenger to the National School Board, Sydney	..	..	..	..	293 4 3
School House, Sydney	..	..	..	..	952 0 0
Contingencies, Port Phillip	..	..	..	..	11 2 3
Totals of National Schools	14	399	353	752	2,384 16 9
Totals of Orphan, Denominational, and National Schools	222	8,419	7,007	15,426	16,033 15 9
Private Schools	336	5,484	4,772	10,256	
General Totals of Schools and Scholars	558	13,903	11,779	25,682	
Arrears of previous Years					483 15 4
Schools generally paid by the Colonial Agent-General in England					278 11 8
Total Expense £					16,796 2 9

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 10.

LUNATICS—TARBAN CREEK, SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number of Patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek, Sydney, during the Year 1849.

In the Asylum on 31st Dec., 1848.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December 1849.					
					Cured.		Improved.*		Retaken.		Not Retaken.				Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
93	69	162	51	27	20	8	51	42	1	..	1	..	23	1	19	19	30	26	49	45

	Males.	Females.
* Transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Melbourne	10	4
,, ,, Parramatta	40	38
	50	42

F. CAMPBELL, M.D., Superintendent.
PAT. HILL, Visitor.

No. 11.

CONVICT LUNATICS AND INVALIDS—PARRAMATTA.

RETURN of the Number of Patients in the Convict Lunatic and Invalid Establishment, Parramatta, during the Year 1849.

—	In the Establishment on 31st Dec., 1848.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Establishment on 31st December 1849.					
						Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not Retaken.				Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lunatics .	111	25	136	10	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	10	4	99	24	109	28
Invalids .	100	11	111	104	21	59	24	..	..	1	..	3	..	10	..	17	1	114	7	131	8
Totals .	211	36	247	114	26	62	26	..	..	1	..	3	..	19	..	27	5	213	31	240	36

NOTE.—On 31st December 1849, there were transferred from the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek, 40 Male and 38 Female Lunatics (Colonial)—they are not included in this Return.

PAT. HILL, Surgeon Superintendent.

No. 12.

LUNATICS—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number of Patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Melbourne, Port Phillip, during the Year 1849.

In the Asylum on 31st Dec., 1848.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December 1849.					
					Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not Retaken.				Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	11	20	22	12	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	2	20	15	26	17

JOHN SULLIVAN, M.D., Medical Officer.
JAMES SMITH, Visiting Magistrate.
GEORGE WATSON, Superintendent.

No. 13.

AGRICULTURE—POPULATION.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Land in Cultivation, (exclusive of Gardens and Orchards), and the Population of the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	AGRICULTURE. Crops.									
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sown Grasses, Oats, and Barley for Hay.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1840	74,133	24,966	5,144	5,453	609	115	2,594	381	12,721	126,116
1841	58,605	25,004	5,423	5,892	495	47	4,027	380	15,257	115,130
1842	65,188	27,324	5,320	4,467	486	99	5,174	224	18,592	126,874
1843	78,083	29,061	5,727	4,537	514	42	5,872	655	21,162	145,653
1844	81,903	20,798	7,236	4,336	359	43	6,783	871	21,766	144,095
1845	87,894	25,372	10,455	6,109	330	36	5,101	483	27,551	163,331
1846	88,910	31,773	9,215	9,390	177	82	5,537	228	37,221	182,533
1847	81,044	27,240	7,178	10,201	310	83	5,550	67	33,111	164,784
1848	87,219	20,375	8,789	13,572	167	14	5,774	201	27,558	163,669
1849	90,706	23,368	10,350	8,378	203	18	5,289	458	42,842	181,612

Year.	AGRICULTURE—*continued.* Produce.								
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.
1840	1,116,814	777,947	105,389	66,020	8,863	3,338	11,050	4,300	21,329
1841	832,776	503,803	90,172	62,704	6,507	1,072	11,141	2,642	17,175
1842	854,432	590,134	88,767	84,321	4,451	1,201	12,561	2,014	18,622
1843	1,000,225	719,358	95,658	92,268	5,145	410	16,392	6,098	27,774
1844	1,312,652	575,913	132,612	70,620	4,475	511	22,748	6,382	31,848
1845	1,211,099	499,122	175,407	88,193	4,101	775	19,906	3,985	28,614
1846	1,421,750	870,400	193,835	216,783	2,250	1,929	18,329	2,087	42,754
1847	1,027,802	725,704	87,636	221,731	1,120	798	14,240	725	33,111
1848	1,528,874	262,340	145,219	116,643	2,386	158	14,954	3,059	37,795
1849	1,917,253	276,641	169,292	179,258	2,959	134	14,229	4,244	47,554

Year.	POPULATION.			
	Adults.		Children.	Total.
	Male.	Female.		
1840	70,021	25,476	33,966	129,463
1841	75,474	33,546	40,649	149,669
1842	76,528	35,762	47,599	159,889
1843	76,147	35,474	53,920	165,541
1844	74,912	36,170	62,295	173,377
1845	74,951	36,223	70,382	181,556
1846	82,847	42,287	71,570	196,704
1847	83,572	41,809	79,628	205,009
1848	86,302	44,562	89,610	220,474
1849	92,665	50,849	102,785	246,299

NOTE.—From 1840 to 1841, the Crops and Produce of Land beyond the Settled Districts are not included.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 14.—VINEYARDS.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land planted with the Grape Vine, and of the Quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the Produce thereof, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), during the Year ended the 31st March 1850.

Counties.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
Sydney or Middle District.		Gallons.	Gallons.
Argyle	11	60	..
Bathurst	2	..	..
Bligh	3½	25	..
Brisbane	80	4,656	..
Camden	60	5,180	160
Cook	26	1,000	..
Cumberland	229	16,931	475
Durham	193	25,360	106
Gloucester	115	12,670	70
Hunter	19	1,581	..
King	6	550	25
Macquarie	29	7,950	100
Murray	5	60	..
Northumberland	139	17,480	330
Phillip	1½	100	..
Roxburgh	30	1,510	..
Stanley	2	..	..
	951	95,113	1,266
Beyond the Settled Districts	12	730	..
Totals	963	95,843	1,266
Port Phillip or Southern District.			
Bourke	93½	1,080	15
Grant	64	4,000	500
Normanby	1½	140	..
Western Port District	5	..	..
Totals	164	5,220	515
General Total	1,127	101,063	1,781

No. 15.—VINEYARDS.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land planted with the Grape Vine, and of the Quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the Produce thereof, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
1843	512	33,915	751
1844	566	50,666	1,018
1845	648	55,210	1,433
1846	827	54,977	1,383
1847	1,000	55,335	1,432
1848	995	103,606	1,263
1849	1,127	101,063	1,781

No. 16.—LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), on 31st December in each Year, from 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
1843	62,017	1,017,316	57,767	5,055,337
1844	71,169	1,159,432	56,242	5,604,644
1845	82,303	1,348,022	60,008	6,202,031
1846	88,126	1,430,736	45,600	7,906,811
1847*	104,271	1,614,967	62,670	10,071,625
1848	113,895	1,752,852	70,875	11,660,819
1849	121,859	1,810,213	58,674	12,102,540

* 1847—To this year has been added information which had not been received when the Return of Live Stock was published in 1848.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 17.

LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st January 1850.

Counties or Districts.	Description of Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
*Sydney or Middle District, within the Settled Districts.**	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Argyle	3,547	23,202	1,178	211,844
Bathurst	3,424	26,638	1,099	258,245
Bligh	939	5,439	47	154,453
Brisbane	1,889	9,497	532	162,588
Camden	5,789	33,513	6,016	32,830
Cook	2,425	9,122	3,099	13,648
Cumberland	12,711	26,547	10,780	6,892
Durham	6,462	45,860	5,689	121,027
Georgiana	3,760	29,165	1,175	191,173
Gloucester	2,911	22,503	1,940	36,852
Hunter	1,500	7,388	1,311	10,878
King	4,816	24,832	894	135,564
Macquarie	1,106	16,078	930	17,800
Murray	3,387	25,580	972	220,739
Northumberland	6,281	33,390	6,989	21,475
Phillip	660	6,014	101	58,899
Roxburgh	2,540	19,240	660	199,225
St. Vincent	2,327	28,371	2,141	45,643
Stanley	660	5,623	544	32,007
Wellington	808	14,979	208	74,464
Westmoreland	2,319	14,775	1,111	54,892
	70,261	427,756	47,416	2,061,138
Commissioners' Districts beyond the Settled Districts.†				
Bligh	1,649	59,865	..	208,978
Burnett	533	7,942	..	306,111
Clarence River	1,560	62,028	798	130,816
Darling Downs	1,400	42,600	70	580,000
Gwydir	2,177	118,558	100	143,184
Lachlan	4,847	138,479	522	346,762
Liverpool Plains	4,502	140,320	..	376,543
Lower Darling	452	20,940	50	51,730
M'Leay River	940	16,726	909	250
Maneroo	5,420	103,220	470	362,052
Maranoa	106	7,180	..	..
Moreton Bay	501	16,320	184	279,500
Murrumbidgee	4,794	133,958	1,000	732,667
New England	4,058	90,526	1,200	905,969
Wellington	1,868	76,365	163	277,737
Wide Bay	58	868	20	21,057
	34,865	1,035,895	5,486	4,723,356
Total in the Sydney District	105,126	1,463,651	52,902	6,784,494
*Port Phillip or Southern District, within the Settled Districts.**				
Bourke	3,375	19,338	2,040	226,778
Grant	805	6,719	860	232,410
Normanby	753	22,271	41	236,847
Belfast	103	358	62	190
Alberton	487	9,433	313	7,600
	5,523	58,119	3,316	703,825
Commissioners' Districts beyond the Settled Districts.†				
Gipps Land	936	32,916	256	187,186
Murray	3,279	96,039	1,000	562,351
Portland Bay	3,580	98,502	..	1,926,422
Western Port	2,600	45,000	1,000	1,100,000
Wimmera	815	15,986	200	838,262
	11,210	288,443	2,456	4,614,221
Total in the Port Phillip District	16,733	346,562	5,772	5,318,046
General Total	121,859	1,810,213	58,674	12,102,540

* Exclusive of the portions of country brought within the settled districts by the operation of the Order in Council of 9th March 1847.

† Inclusive of ditto.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 18.

TALLOW AND LARD.

RETURN of Live Stock Slaughtered, and the Quantity of Tallow and Lard produced from the same, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1844 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep Slaughtered.	Horned Cattle Slaughtered.	Tallow Produced.	Hogs Slaughtered.	Lard Produced.
		Number.	Number.	Cwt.	Number.	Cwt.
*1844	47	217,797	20,148	48,758	424	12,529
1845	56	96,327	39,145	51,198	542	25,563
1846	37	40,545	10,420	18,796	184	7,114
1847	53	181,178	34,659	72,168	60	2,168
1848	62	286,392	38,642	88,567	58	2,065
1849	95	743,513	45,050	160,699	252	29,659
	Totals	1,565,752	188,064	440,186	1,520	79,098

* 1844.—From two Establishments in the Sydney District, Returns were made of 8,386 sheep and 1,241 head of cattle slaughtered, but no account of the tallow produced. From three other Establishments no information could be obtained.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 19.

MILLS.

RETURN of the Number of Mills for Grinding and Dressing Grain, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.
1840	26	23	34	14
1841	29	21	27	8
1842	32	27	31	27
1843	35	27	33	26
1844	39	33	37	25
1845	48	33	32	32
1846	48	31	29	30
1847	53	34	27	30
1848	65	43	26	38
1849	70	41	28	29

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 20.

MANUFACTORIES.

RETURN of the Number of Manufactories, &c., in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Manufactories, &c.	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849
Distilleries	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rectifying and Compounding	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1
Breweries	11	13	11	8	14	15	16	16	21	31
Sugar refining	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Soap and Candle	5	6	8	10	14	17	17	16	18	19
Tobacco and Snuff	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	15
Woollen Cloth	4	4	2	4	5	5	6	8	6	6
Hat	1	1	1	3	2	6	5	5	4	5
Rope	3	3	3	4	6	5	6	8	4	4
Tanneries, &c.	16	11	17	30	22	33	31	34	40	72
Salt	3	3	2	2	4	4	5	4	2	1
Salting and Preserving Meat Establishments	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	5	7
Potteries	1	1	2	5	8	5	8	6	7	4
Gas Works	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glass Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Smelting Works (Copper)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Iron and Brass Foundries, &c.	6	8	12	17	10	20	18	11	13	16

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 21.

WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Woollens Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Cloth.	Tweeds.	Blankets.
		Yards.	Yards.	No.
1847	8	18,484	156,604	424
1848	6	..	164,749	248
1849	6	20,000	160,197	48

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 22.

SOAP MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Soap Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1847 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1847	16	25,725
1848	13	24,180
1849	17	31,213

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 23.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Tobacco Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1847	4	1,321
1848	1	714
1849	15	2,758

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 24.

REFINED SUGAR MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Refined Sugar Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1847 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1847	2	39,600
1848	2*	26,000
1849	2	35,000

* One not worked.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 25.

IMPORTS—PORTS IN THE SYDNEY DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1849.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Agricultural Implements	25 packages.	230	..	15	..	..	..	..	245
Alkali (Soda)	14,553 cwt.	5,105	40	337	..	..	..	..	5,482
Ambergris	110 lbs.	..	100	10	..	..	..	..	110
Apparel and Slops	1,767 packages.	63,649	76	1,793	1	..	183	..	65,702
Arms and Ammunition. Guns, &c.	22 cases.	65	60	15	..	..	..	..	140
Arms and Ammunition. Gunpowder	35,848 lbs.	1,644	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,644
Arms and Ammunition. Shot	320 cwt.	771	..	..	..	..	..	..	771
Arrowroot and Sago	1,299 ,,	37	4	160	511	..	..	473	1,185
Bags and Sacks	356 bales.	3,501	22	249	..	..	..	109	3,881
Bark	252 tons.	..	1	266	..	..	..	..	267
Beche-le-mer	186 cwt.	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	183
Bellows, Smiths'	882 pairs.	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,040
Beer and Ale	399,072 gallons.	49,022	102	325	..	..	..	..	49,449
Blacking	331 casks.	950	..	..	..	..	..	..	950
Blankets and Counterpanes	322 bales.	11,477	490	..	..	..	..	..	11,967
Bran	18,902 bushels.	..	..	588	..	..	..	..	588
Bricks. Bath	29 hogsheads.	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Bricks. Fire	20,350 No.	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	164
Brushware	100 packages.	2,453	..	60	..	..	10	..	2,523
Butter and Cheese	342¼ cwt.	175	1	882	..	..	..	..	1,058
Candles	2,100 boxes.	3,595	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,595
Candle-wick	45 bales.	405	..	170	..	..	..	..	575
Canvass	278 ,,	4,596	..	132	..	..	..	..	4,728
Carpeting	76 ,,	2,583	..	71	..	..	..	..	2,654
Carriages and Carriage Materials	55 bundles.	576	..	..	..	..	..	..	576
Cement	476 barrels.	355	..	10	..	..	..	..	365
Cocoa Nuts	22,900 No.	..	..	..	35	..	..	1	36
Coffee and Chocolate	197 tons 13 cwt.	5	100	772	..	..	..	2,352	3,229
Colours, Painters'	4,964 kegs.	4,314	95	6	..	..	20	10	4,445
Confection and Preserves	339 cases.	224	..	419	..	..	40	5	688
Copper	3,919 cwt.	11,054	38	2,751	20	..	..	..	13,863
Copper Ore	18 tons 17 cwt.	..	3,100	275	..	..	..	..	3,375
Cordage and Rope	6,601 cwt.	..	1,411	909	..	..	..	1,288	3,608
Corks and Bungs	350 packages.	1,585	..	20	..	..	..	10	1,615
Cottons	2,964 ,,	122,027	162	960	..	..	15	820	123,984
Curiosities	5 cases.	..	..	..	2	..	..	10	12
Drugs and Medicines	1,618 packages.	11,378	..	342	..	..	..	64	11,784
Dye wood	2 ,,	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Earthenware and China	865 ,,	8,218	..	215	..	..	36	65	8,534
Fireworks	2 cases.	30	..	10	..	..	..	..	40
Fish, Salt	1,597 packages.	2,319	..	40	..	..	..	..	2,359
Flax and Hemp	534 cwt.	..	249	..	..	..	..	..	249
Flour and Bread	817½ tons.	69	6	5,353	..	..	..	..	5,428
Fruits. Dried	7,118 cwt.	8,403	..	582	..	..	..	..	8,985
Fruits. Green	1,547 packages.	20	..	415	19	..	..	..	454
Furniture	172 ,,	1,520	380	78	..	..	..	4	1,982
Furs	4 cases.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Glass and Glassware	4,517 boxes.	10,116	..	702	..	..	150	16	10,984
Glass, Looking	3 ,,	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Glue	15 cwt.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Grain. Wheat	130,599 bushels.	..	602	15,277	..	..	..	..	15,879
Grain. Maize	4,844 ,,	..	455	..	..	..	..	..	455
Grain. Barley	19,441 ,,	..	667	905	..	..	..	..	1,572
Grain. Oats	28,868 ,,	..	..	2,320	..	..	..	..	2,320
Grain. Rice	13,623 cwt.	126	..	2,988	..	..	..	223	3,337
Grindery	6 casks.	167	50	..	..	..	..	..	217
Grindstones	56 No.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Gum	2 cwt.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Haberdashery	1,444 packages.	50,925	665	1,545	..	..	85	186	53,406
Hardware and Ironmongery	13,187 ,,	67,008	537	307	20	..	10	40	67,922
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	601 ,,	7,596	15	681	..	..	..	1,432	9,724
Hatters' Materials	13 ,,	535	..	..	..	..	..	..	535
Hay and Straw	801 tons.	..	..	1,280	..	..	..	..	1,280
Hops	993 packages.	3,359	50	513	..	..	..	..	3,922
Horse-hair	77 ,,	545	..	4	..	..	..	..	549
Hosiery and Gloves	191 cases.	8,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,840
Instruments. Musical	62 ,,	2,552	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,552
Instruments. Scientific	8 ,,	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	570
Instruments. Surgical	4 ,,	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Iron and Steel	2,512 tons.	25,637	127	..	..	..	365	..	26,129
Jewellery	42 cases.	4,295	20	..	..	..	..	..	4,315
Lackered Ware	69 packages.	..	..	2	..	..	..	323	325
Lead	258 tons.	4,777	25	150	..	..	..	..	4,952
Leather. Unmanufactured	35 packages.	1,038	..	18	..	..	..	..	1,056
Leather. Boots and shoes	907 ,,	18,865	50	80	..	..	20	10	19,025
Lime Juice	295 gallons.	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	58
Linens	3,621 cases.	132,642	377	2,407	..	..	250	70	135,746
Live Stock, Sheep	65 No.	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Lucifer Matches	134 cases.	1,471	..	11	..	..	..	..	1,482
Machinery	11 packages.	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	300

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Malt	1,530 casks.	5,040	19	1,829	..	..	..	..	6,888
Marble	37 packages.	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	229
Mats and Rugs	152 ,,	80	..	58	..	..	..	56	194
Millinery	25 ,,	1,403	..	20	..	..	..	..	1,423
Mill Stones	36 No.	56	..	70	..	..	..	..	126
Nails . Iron	3,469 kegs.	5,093	51	12	..	..	..	..	5,156
Nails . Copper	262 cwt.	1,357	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,357
Oakum	22 tons.	278	..	214	..	..	..	..	492
Oars	344 No.	70	..	5	..	..	..	..	75
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	168 barrels.	93	..	117	..	..	..	..	210
Oil . Sperm	1,177 tuns,	..	9,803	..	747	42,569	..	..	53,119
Oil . Black	230 ,,	..	531	..	171	1,749	..	..	2,451
Oil . Linseed	7,540 gallons.	1,674	..	4	..	..	..	..	1,678
Oil . Olive	3,766 ,,	515	..	18	..	..	..	140	673
Oil . Cocoa	140 cwt,	..	..	..	904	..	..	..	904
Oil Cloth	87 cases.	982	..	..	..	..	..	..	982
Oilman's Stores	11,791 ,,	29,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,733
Onions	882 cwt.	1	16	265	..	..	..	..	282
Peas, Split	338 barrels.	384	48	72	..	..	..	..	504
Pepper and Spices	418 cwt.	326	..	184	..	..	..	91	601
Perfumery	142 cases.	1,317	10	36	..	..	..	..	1,363
Pipes, Tobacco	2,972 ,,	2,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,573
Pictures and Paintings	29 ,,	604	..	25	..	..	..	..	629
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	2,618 barrels.	1,357	10	112	..	..	68	..	1,547
Plants and Seeds	117 packages.	262	..	28	..	..	..	..	290
Plate and Plated Ware	22 cases.	1,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,861
Potatoes and Yams	1,104 tons.	..	144	2,632	..	..	..	..	2,776
Provisions . Preserved	65 cases.	180	..	30	..	..	..	..	210
Provisions . Salted	57½ tons.	126	132	202	..	..	391	..	851
Rattans and Canes	1,282 bundles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
Saddlery and Harness	296 packages.	9,384	30	20	..	..	28	..	9,462
Salt	1,937 tons.	4,324	..	98	..	..	30	110	4,562
Ship Chandlery	210 packages.	1,112	30	..	80	..	..	..	1,222
Shooks and Staves	10,870 No.	..	99	27	..	..	..	..	126
Silks	207 cases.	7,374	..	691	..	..	..	855	8,920
Skins . Kangaroo	89 packages.	..	..	1,788	..	..	..	..	1,788
Skins . Sheep	29 ,,	140	28	6	..	..	..	..	174
Skins . Seal	1 No.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slates	229,180 ,,	1,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,115
Soap	10,662 cwt.	1,387	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,387
Specie	1 case.	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	200
Spirits . Brandy	128,886 gallons.	28,132	621	3,458	..	..	100	210	32,521
Spirits . Rum	262,753 ,,	30,683	780	9,482	..	..	240	8	41,193
Spirits . Gin	71,722 ,,	15,005	600	584	..	..	25	270	16,484
Spirits . Whiskey	23,364 ,,	4,627	50	240	..	..	..	..	4,917
Spirits . Liqueurs	54 ,,	4	..	20	..	..	..	..	24
Starch and Blue	1,024 cases.	2,269	..	54	..	..	..	..	2,323
Stationery and Books	2,087 packages.	26,052	87	131	..	..	..	..	26,270
Sugar . Refined	1,244 cwt.	86	..	538	..	..	..	..	624
Sugar . Raw	8,043 tons.	..	89	10,457	..	..	..	58,224	68,770
Tallow	284 cwt.	..	25	3	14	91	6	..	139
Tea	2,738,315 lbs.	32,732	10	18,815	..	..	..	28,265	79,822
Timber . Deals and Battens	6,120 No.	613	..	20	..	..	..	..	633
Timber . Spars	75,484 feet.	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	156
Timber . Sawn, &c.	286,636 ,,	..	53	383	..	..	..	..	438
Timber . Paling	6,000 No.	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
Timber . Shingles	46,000 ,,	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	11
Timber . Sandal Wood	71 tons.	..	..	230	20	..	..	..	250
Timber . All other	309 loads.	..	345	32	11	..	..	..	388
Tin and Tinware	1,750 boxes.	3,756	..	25	..	..	..	30	3,811
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	601,538 lbs.	13,861	508	4,802	25	..	1,742	12,721	33,659
Tortoise Shell	434 ,,	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	103
Toys and Turnery	159 packages.	1,162	..	10	..	..	..	21	1,193
Turpentine and Varnish	5,285 gallons.	1,056	..	..	..	..	75	..	1,131
Twine and Thread	178 packages.	1,122	18	79	..	..	..	..	1,219
Umbrellas and Parasols	8 cases.	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	285
Vinegar	20,434 gallons.	1,100	..	128	..	..	2	..	1,230
Watches and Clocks	76 cases.	1,054	15	..	18	..	..	..	1,087
Whalebone	3 tons 18 cwt.	..	102	..	60	107	..	..	269
Wicker Ware	21 packages.	70	..	10	..	..	..	9	89
Wine	277,045 gallons.	22,997	540	743	..	..	11	6,800	31,091
Wooden Ware	337 packages.	218	..	..	..	..	9	..	227
Wool	18,689 lbs.	20	184	..	..	..	..	..	204
Woollens	1,657 bales.	75,223	30	348	..	..	50	46	75,697
Wooolpacks and Bagging	450 ,,	6,098	..	290	..	..	..	..	6,388
Zinc	251 cwt.	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	370
Total Imports for the Year 1849		1,014,387	25,244	107,095	3,202	44,516	3,961	115,384	1,313,589
Total Imports in previous Year		840,743	8,982	139,988	2,642	73,715	2,065	114,739	1,182,874

J. GIBBES, *Collector.*

No. 26.

IMPORTS—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the year 1849.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Agricultural Implements	87 packages.	656	..	162	..	..	..	..	818
Alkali (Soda)	306 casks.	1,725	..	97	..	..	..	..	1,822
Apparel and Slops	1,531 packages.	32,072	..	3,174	..	..	..	8	35,254
Arms and Ammunition — Guns, &c.	47 ,,	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	238
Arms and Ammunition — Gunpowder	22,120 lbs.	1,349	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,349
Arms and Ammunition — Shot	48 packages.	180	..	30	..	..	..	..	210
Arrowroot and Sago	11,269 lbs.	34	..	73	..	..	..	50	157
Bags and Sacks	730 packages.	3,942	..	1,809	..	..	..	36	5,787
Bark	16 ,,	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Bellows, Smiths'	10 ,,	19	..	8	..	..	..	..	27
Beer and Ale	239,820 gallons.	20,812	..	1,170	..	..	..	..	21,982
Blacking	300 packages.	334	..	82	..	..	..	..	416
Blankets and Counterpanes	21 ,,	370	..	4	..	..	..	..	374
Bran	1 ,,	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Bricks, Bath and Fire	27,200 No.	103	..	27	..	..	..	..	130
Brushware	17 packages.	183	..	1	..	..	..	..	184
Butter and Cheese	11,506 lbs.	116	..	237	..	..	..	..	353
Candles	268 boxes.	208	..	97	..	..	..	..	305
Candle-wick	14 bales.	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Canvass	245 ,,	1,877	..	20	..	..	20	..	1,917
Carpeting	14 ,,	612	..	4	..	..	..	..	616
Carriages and Carriage materials	48 packages.	474	..	453	..	..	..	..	927
Cement	14 tons.	45	..	4	..	..	..	..	49
Coals	329 ,,	98	..	122	..	..	..	..	220
Coffee and Chocolate	1,800 cwt.	80	..	817	..	..	16	671	1,584
Colours, Painters'	702 packages.	1,637	..	12	..	..	..	..	1,649
Confection and Preserves	402 ,,	291	..	317	..	..	3	..	611
Copper	11 cases.	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Cordage and Rope	638 packages.	1,101	5	585	..	..	..	102	1,793
Corks and Bungs	378 bags.	693	..	86	..	..	..	5	784
Cottons	983 packages.	25,745	..	861	..	..	..	..	26,606
Curiosities	901 ,,	748	4	..	..	..	..	10	762
Cutlery	10 ,,	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Drugs and Medicines	1,136 ,,	7,362	..	221	..	..	..	..	7,583
Earthenware and China	662 crates.	4,995	..	259	..	..	..	..	5,254
Fish, Salt	1,910 packages.	1,265	..	7	..	..	..	..	1,272
Flax and Hemp	4 ,,	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	31
Flour and Bread	14,600 cwt.	81	..	5,211	..	..	..	..	5,292
Fruit — Dried	145 tons.	2,778	..	693	..	..	76	..	3,547
Fruit — Green	4,254 packages.	13	..	856	..	..	..	..	869
Furniture	671 ,,	2,591	..	1,064	..	..	203	..	3,858
Furs	2 ,,	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Glass and Glassware	1,672 ,,	5,788	..	323	..	..	..	..	6,111
Glass, Looking	21 ,,	294	..	..	..	..	20	..	314
Glue	43 ,,	367	..	7	..	..	..	..	374
Grain — Wheat	42,830 bushels.	5	..	5,006	..	..	..	..	5,011
Grain — Barley	720 ,,	28	..	16	..	..	..	..	44
Grain — Oats	13,955 ,,	..	..	1,430	..	..	..	..	1,430
Grain — Rice	173 tons.	296	..	1,021	..	..	35	..	1,352
Grindery	7 packages.	40	..	45	..	..	..	..	85
Grindstones	296 No.	33	..	14	..	..	..	..	47
Haberdashery	789 packages.	22,681	..	3,684	..	..	..	..	26,365
Hardware and Ironmongery	12,820 pkgs. & pieces.	25,275	..	2,093	..	..	26	..	27,394
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	156 cases.	2,037	..	170	..	..	..	..	2,207
Hay and Straw	97 tons.	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	103
Hops	246 pockets.	686	..	788	..	..	26	..	1,500
Horse-hair	8 bales.	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
Hosiery and Gloves	366 cases.	8,225	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,225
Instruments — Musical	45 packages.	1,971	..	90	..	..	..	..	2,061
Instruments — Scientific	15 ,,	36	..	7	..	..	..	..	43
Iron and Steel	1,566 tons & 180 bdls.	17,550	..	624	..	..	..	..	18,174
Jewellery	16 cases.	788	..	190	..	..	..	..	978
Lead	70 tons.	1,265	..	74	..	..	..	..	1,339
Leather — Unmanufactured	88 packages.	250	..	458	..	..	..	..	708
Leather — Boots and Shoes	654 ,,	7,661	..	2,073	..	..	..	..	9,734
Lime Juice	21 ,,	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Linens	453 ,,	16,571	..	86	..	..	32	..	16,689
Live Stock — Horses	113 No.	40	..	622	..	..	..	..	662
Live Stock — Horned Cattle	18 ,,	4	..	41	..	..	..	..	45
Live Stock — Sheep	696 ,,	..	..	226	..	..	..	..	226
Lucifer Matches	58 packages.	397	..	39	..	..	..	..	436
Machinery	157 ,,	1,110	..	312	..	..	23	..	1,445
Malt	680 bushels.	13	..	98	..	..	..	..	111
Marble	16 packages.	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Mats and Rugs	82 bundles.	60	..	31	..	..	..	..	91
Millinery	22 packages.	609	..	80	..	..	..	5	694
Nails, Iron	2,283 kegs.	3,117	..	374	..	..	7	..	3,498
Oakum	35 bundles.	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	56,154 lbs. & 157 pkgs.	450	..	133	..	..	..	..	583
Oil — Sperm	4¾ tuns.	40	..	246	..	..	..	..	286
Oil — Black	87 ,,	48	..	1,008	..	..	..	..	1,056
Oil — Linseed	2,510 gallons.	1,190	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,190
Oil — Olive	185 packages.	118	..	60	..	..	..	..	178

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Oil Cloth	35 packages.	211	..	37	..	..	..	6	254
Oilman's Stores	6,330 ,,	10,458	..	1,176	..	..	..	..	11,634
Onions	11 tons.	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	21
Peas, Split	128 packages.	83	..	1	..	..	..	..	84
Pepper and Spices	258 ,,	197	..	90	..	..	..	72	359
Perfumery	63 ,,	702	..	80	..	..	..	..	782
Pipes, Tobacco	518 ,,	438	..	..	..	..	..	..	438
Pictures and Paintings	48 ,,	320	..	114	..	..	..	..	434
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	1,577 casks.	1,035	..	260	..	..	14	..	1,309
Plate and Plated Ware	10 cases.	705	..	30	..	..	..	..	735
Potatoes and Yams	1,298 tons.	4	..	2,943	..	..	..	..	2,947
Provisions — Preserved	46 packages.	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Provisions — Salted	387 casks.	194	3	51	..	..	125	..	373
Rattans and Canes	64 bundles.	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Saddlery and Harness	272 cases.	6,310	..	558	..	..	..	..	6,868
Salt	1,029 tons.	2,182	..	652	..	..	..	..	2,834
Saltpetre	12 ,,	17	..	5	..	..	..	24	46
Ship Chandlery	13 packages.	240	..	20	..	..	..	..	260
Shooks and Staves	4,665 bundles.	1,583	..	786	..	..	..	..	2,369
Silks	10 packages.	250	..	443	..	..	..	20	713
Skins — Neat Cattle	1 ,,	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Skins — Kangaroo	20 ,,	..	..	337	..	..	..	..	337
Skins — Sheep	124 ,,	6	..	222	..	..	..	..	228
Slates	209,000 No.	1,212	..	15	..	..	..	..	1,227
Soap	25 boxes.	27	..	24	..	..	..	..	51
Spirits — Brandy	69,582 gallons.	13,382	..	4,006	..	..	..	..	17,388
Spirits — Rum	106,049 ,,	12,482	..	7,087	..	..	..	..	19,569
Spirits — Gin	20,442 ,,	4,220	..	1,132	..	..	..	..	5,352
Spirits — Whiskey	14,213 ,,	1,768	..	1,455	..	..	..	..	3,223
Spirits — Liqueurs	92 ,,	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	46
Starch and Blue	385 boxes.	456	..	164	..	..	..	..	620
Stationery and Books	1,139 ,,	11,442	..	844	..	..	..	..	12,286
Stones	130 tons.	133	..	90	..	..	..	..	223
Sugar — Refined	160 cwt.	241	..	788	..	..	..	..	1,029
Sugar — Raw	1,379 tons.	892	..	11,713	..	..	..	3,217	15,822
Tarpaulings	1 package.	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Tea	765,375 lbs.	1,007	..	4,565	..	..	..	12,240	17,812
Timber — Deals and Battens	20,336 pieces and 1,384,000 feet.	2,343	..	3,648	..	..	..	..	5,991
Timber — Spars	222 ,,	13	..	5	..	..	..	30	48
Timber — Sawn, &c.	1,782,000 ,,	..	..	3,921	..	..	..	18	3,939
Timber — Paling	1,418,000 in No.	..	..	4,535	..	..	..	..	4,535
Timber — Laths	2,833,000 ,,	15	..	989	..	..	..	..	1,004
Timber — Shingles	3,724,000 ,,	..	..	1,818	..	..	..	..	1,818
Timber — All other	247,356 pieces.	184	90	560	..	..	..	..	834
Tin and Tinware	467 packages.	1,066	..	40	..	..	..	..	1,106
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	239,035 lbs.	10,755	..	3,155	..	..	610	855	15,375
Tortoise Shell	10 packages.	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	560
Toys and Turnery	63 ,,	451	..	57	..	..	..	..	508
Turpentine and Varnish	383 ,,	561	..	6	..	..	7	..	574
Twine and Thread	2 ,,	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Vinegar	22,133 gallons.	1,355	..	252	..	..	53	..	1,160
Watches and Clocks	158 cases.	449	..	46	..	..	117	36	648
Wicker Ware	59 bundles.	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
Wine	62,614 gallons.	7,817	..	2,244	..	..	..	1,075	11,136
Wooden Ware	878 pkgs.	281	..	324	..	..	142	30	777
Woollens	635 bales.	14,727	..	825	..	..	..	..	15,552
Woolpacks and Bagging	512 ,,	9,075	..	500	..	..	..	..	9,575
Zinc	10 packages.	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Total Exports for the year 1849		356,791	102	102,873	..	..	1,555	18,510	479,831
Total Exports in previous year		243,311	566	114,251	..	..	..	15,548	373,676

J. Guthrie, Landing Surveyor,
pro Collector of Customs, absent from Sickness.

No. 27.

EXPORTS—PORTS IN THE SYDNEY DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1849.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ambergris	45 lbs.	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Apparel	14 cases.	..	4	21	..	..	105	..	130
Baskets	77 No.	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	7
Beer and Ale	44,572 gallons.	..	704	171	..	..	2,189	..	3,064
Blacking	17 casks.	..	25	56	..	..	..	..	81
Bone Dust	2 tons 9 cwt.	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Bran	225 bushels.	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	12
Bricks	266,351 No.	..	36	..	37	..	331	..	404
Butter and Cheese	802 cwt.	..	888	379	26	..	345	122	1,760
Candles — Tallow	147,022 lbs.	..	1,834	109	5	..	203	..	2,151
Candles — Sperm	25 boxes.	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	30
Carts and Waggons	136 No.	..	220	335	10	..	554	..	1,119
Coals and Coke	10,423 tons.	..	909	2,196	156	..	683	649	4,593
Coal Tar	117 barrels.	47	47	..	..	..	3	20	117
Copper and Copper Regulus	315 tons 8 cwt.	3,700	..	3,973	..	..	..	300	7,973
Confection and Preserves	226 cases.	32	134	65	..	..	138	3	372
Earthenware	45 crates.	..	38	174	..	..	..	..	212
Flour and Bread	529 tons.	878	1,896	773	420	..	1,655	275	5,897
Fruit	1,030 packages.	30	170	942	1	..	33	3	1,179
Furniture	217 ,,	50	300	246	2	..	196	..	794
Grain — Maize	1,240 bushels.	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	91
Grain — Barley	364 ,,	..	54	..	..	..	20	..	74
Grain — Oats	747 ,,	..	47	..	..	..	16	..	63
Gum	8 casks.	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
Hardware	264 packages.	..	531	206	5	..	149	..	891
Hats and Caps	43 cases.	..	6	569	..	..	50	..	625
Hay	26 tons.	..	55	..	20	..	..	20	95
Honey	4,952 lbs.	..	21	19	6	..	32	..	78
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	160,844 No.	1,266	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,266
Lard	2,042 lbs.	..	4	14	..	..	1	27	46
Leather — Unmanufactured	152¼ tons.	4,693	971	467	38	..	77	..	6,246
Leather — Boots and Shoes	30 trunks.	..	179	..	20	..	351	..	550
Live Stock — Horses	1,135 No.	..	5,812	5,027	180	..	1,080	150	12,249
Live Stock — Horned Cattle	763 ,,	..	1,802	..	76	..	..	65	1,943
Live Stock — Sheep	13,271 ,,	..	3,032	13	25	..	30	..	3,100
Lucifer Matches	38 cases.	..	37	127	7	..	14	..	185
Machinery	61 packages.	10	..	..	..	..	58	..	68
Molasses	26 tons 11 cwt.	..	124	172	..	..	15	..	311
Oatmeal	5 tons 8 cwt.	..	47	24	..	..	20	..	91
Oil — Sperm	877 tuns.	43,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,117
Oil — Black	57 ,,	1,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,626
Oilman's Stores	463 cases.	..	289	209	..	..	291	..	789
Pipes, Tobacco	17 boxes.	..	14	..	6	..	3	..	23
Plants and Seeds	48 packages.	88	28	44	..	..	2	..	162
Potatoes	12 tons.	..	20	17	..	..	..	..	37
Preserved Meats	370 cases.	335	67	50	3	..	747	50	1,252
Provisions, Salt — Beef	127 tons.	410	470	373	221	..	757	269	2,500
Provisions, Salt — Pork	65 tons 3 cwt.	..	45	197	28	..	597	133	1,000
Provisions, Salt — Tongues	151 kegs.	3	38	8	..	..	193	85	327
Provisions, Salt — Hams and Bacon	284 cwt.	9	38	101	..	..	196	23	367
Saddlery and Harness	136 packages.	..	94	134	4	..	283	..	515
Skins — Neat Cattle	25,871 cwt.	12,751	7	1,118	..	..	..	70	13,946
Skins — Calf	10 packages.	90	..	7	..	..	..	..	97
Skins — Sheep	14,760 No.	411	..	..	..	..	2	..	413
Skins — Kangaroo and Opossum	3 packages.	11	90	..	..	..	..	..	101
Skins — Seal	5 No.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Soap	240 tons.	..	2,593	1,544	26	..	331	590	5,084
Soda Water	5 casks.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
Specimens of Natural History	19 cases.	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
Spirits	2,611 gallons.	..	135	74	85	..	423	56	773
Sundries	13 packages.	..	22	52	..	..	..	..	74
Stones — Grind	213 No.	..	82	24	10	..	20	..	136
Stones — Tomb	3 cases.	..	6	15	..	..	..	..	21
Stones — Building	206 tons.	..	118	102	..	..	138	..	358
Sugar, refined	116 tons 1 cwt.	..	2,120	922	16	..	558	..	3,616
Tallow	4,222 tons 14 cwt.	149,665	..	..	..	..	6	..	149,671
Timber — Cedar	1,269,321 feet.	445	137	5,089	121	..	3,067	164	9,023
Timber — Pine	20,000 ,,	..	50	10	..	..	..	..	60
Timber — Hardwood	434,155 ,,	70	6	60	31	..	2,615	170	2,952
Timber — Shingles	511,140 No.	..	20	..	15	..	362	..	397
Timber — Paling	3,765 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
Timber — Laths	65,150 ,,	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	41
Timber — Trenails and Spokes	154,717 ,,	440	2	..	..	..	..	..	442
Timber — All other	2,825 feet.	2	1	5	30	..	5	..	43
Tinware	10 packages.	..	24	..	..	..	14	..	38
Tobacco	197 lbs.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Tortoise Shell	2 cases.	20	..	10	..	..	..	..	30
Turnery	226 packages.	130	14	300	..	..	139	..	583
Vinegar	62 gallons.	..	4	..	..	..	28	..	32
Whalebone	2¼ tons.	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	245
Whaling Gear	291 packages.	15	84	12	19	..	64	..	194
Wine	1,335 gallons.	31	115	131	8	..	89	..	374
Wooden Ware	96 packages.	..	4	38	..	..	298	..	340
Wool	13,396,525 lbs.	663,965	..	..	..	..	..	..	663,965
Woollen Manufactures (Tweeds)	55 bales.	147	298	359	..	..	109	..	913
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, including the Fisheries		885,148	27,137	27,102	1,664	..	19,723	3,244	964,018
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		532	41,005	22,367	6,477	..	25,137	271	95,789
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions		3,837	4,376	7,085	367	..	2,261	..	17,926
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		9,337	18,737	19,521	1,652	..	8,490	474	58,211
Total Exports for the Year 1849		898,854	91,255	76,075	10,160	..	55,611	3,989	1,135,944
Total Exports in previous Year		901,869	163,938	78,210	6,944	..	..	4,048	1,155,009

J. Gibbes, Collector.

No. 28.

EXPORTS—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the District of Port Phillip, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1849.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bark	28 tons.	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Bricks	2,350 No.	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Butter and Cheese	529 cwt.	..	..	1,481	..	..	25	..	1,506
Candles, Tallow	109 boxes.	..	..	216	..	..	9	..	225
Carts and Waggons	5 No.	..	..	30	..	..	31	..	61
Flour and Bread	57½ tons 29 packages.	..	..	405	..	..	155	..	560
Furniture	10 ,,	..	2	7	..	..	1	..	10
Grain: Wheat	114 bushels.	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
Grain: Oats	259 ,,	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	35
Hay	5 tons.	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	286 tons 1 cwt.	292	..	20	..	..	..	..	312
Leather, unmanufactured	418 packages.	4,536	..	130	..	..	..	..	4,666
Live Stock: Horses	9 No.	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	136
Live Stock: Horned Cattle	5,168 ,,	..	120	13,556	..	..	..	..	13,676
Live Stock: Sheep	55,670 ,,	..	30	16,740	..	..	..	..	16,770
Machines	1 ,,	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	45
Oil: Sperm	52 casks.	330	..	135	..	..	..	..	465
Oil: Black	60 gallons.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Pictures	1 package.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Provisions, Salt: Beef	1,205 tons 6 cwt.	81	..	17,497	..	..	414	..	17,992
Provisions, Salt: Pork	4 casks.	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20
Provisions, Salt: Tongues	157 ,,	74	..	292	..	..	58	..	424
Provisions, Salt: Hams and Bacon	33 ,,	18	..	72	..	..	..	..	90
Skins: Neat Cattle	9,681 No.	165	..	1,870	..	..	..	..	2,035
Skins: Sheep	194 bundles.	6	..	125	..	..	..	..	131
Skins: Kangaroo and Opossum	20 dozen.	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	13
Skins: Goat	1 package.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Soap	102 tons 9 cwt.	..	..	2,355	..	..	9	..	2,364
Soda Water	2 cases.	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Specimens of Natural History	27 ,,	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
Stones, Grind	37 No.	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	50
Sugar, Refined	3 tons 11 cwt.	..	..	60	..	..	3	..	63
Tundries	69 packages.	4	..	14	..	..	8	..	26
Tallow	69,649 cwt. 1 qr.	98,058	..	2,203	..	..	..	..	100,261
Timber	10 loads 2 pieces.	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	109
Unware	10 packages.	59	..	1	..	..	..	..	60
Wool	14,567,005 lbs.	569,173	..	5,421	..	..	..	..	574,594
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, including the Fisheries		673,124	150	63,080	..	..	713	..	737,067
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		427	..	11,101	..	..	1,544	..	13,072
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions		67	..	423	..	..	231	..	721
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		85	..	4,093	..	..	288	..	4,466
Total Exports for the Year 1849		673,703	150	78,697	..	..	2,776	..	755,326
Total Exports in previous Year		581,355	2,317	91,422	..	..	..	265	675,359

J. GUTHRIE, Landing Surveyor,
pro Collector of Customs, absent from sickness.

No. 29.

WHALE FISHERIES—PORT OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Ships and Vessels engaged in the Fisheries that have visited Port Jackson during the last Six Years; distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tonnage of each description, and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

Years.	Description of Vessels.						Description and Value of Cargo disposed of by Foreign Ships.			
	Colonial.		British.		Foreign.		Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Whale-bone.	Value.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Cwt.	£.
1844	13	3,052	3	1,219	12	3,617	122	152	33	4,993
1845	15	3,444	7	2,685	15	5,345	37	122	147	4,269
1846	16	3,894	9	2,287	55	18,147	203	30	129	6,981
1847	23	5,345	4	1,137	43	13,866	368	192	673	15,804
1848	26	6,103	1	267	37	11,203	158	8¾	5	4,340
1849	17	4,023	1	430	24	7,417	257	170	40	10,417

Whalers exempted from Port Charges, 25th February 1845.

J. GIBBES, Collector.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 30.

IMPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Imports into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.		From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From United States.	From Foreign States.	Total.
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1840	2,200,305	54,192	376,954	1,348	104,895	24,164	252,331	3,014,189
1841	1,837,369	45,659	286,637	24,361	97,809	35,282	200,871	2,527,988
1842	854,774	37,246	260,955	10,020	64,999	20,117	206,948	1,455,059
1843	1,034,942	15,738	211,291	22,387	42,579	12,041	211,566	1,550,544
1844	643,419	20,795	133,128	10,624	32,507	17,187	73,600	931,260
1845	777,112	34,470	203,289	40,048	43,503	7,416	128,016	1,233,854
1846	1,119,301	23,367	239,576	21,799	56,461	4,459	165,559	1,630,522
1847	1,347,241	27,159	361,565	6,919	41,557	1,550	196,032	1,982,023
1848	1,084,054	9,548	254,239	2,642	73,715	2,065	130,287	1,556,550
1849	1,371,178	25,346	209,968	3,002	44,516	5,516	133,894	1,793,420

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 31.

EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Exports from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.		To South Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To United States.	To Foreign States.	Total.
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1840	792,494	215,486	304,724	6,621	27,864	27,885	24,618	1,399,692
1841	706,336	114,980	123,968	13,144	18,417	4,837	41,715	1,023,397
1842	685,705	131,784	166,239	3,005	22,862	17,101	40,715	1,067,411
1843	825,885	79,764	205,992	17,934	18,827	. .	23,918	1,172,320
1844	854,903	70,799	165,553	14,106	11,623	. .	11,131	1,128,115
1845	1,254,881	77,017	199,771	17,656	1,593	. .	5,068	1,555,986
1846	1,130,179	106,277	222,645	13,441	590	. .	8,407	1,481,539
1847	1,503,091	122,205	212,932	14,231	. .	. .	17,587	1,870,046
1848	1,483,224	166,255	169,632	6,944	. .	. .	4,313	1,830,368
1849	1,572,557	91,405	154,772	10,160	. .	58,387	3,989	1,891,270

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 32.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of the Imports into, and Exports from, the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1844 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				
	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	Total Value.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	Total Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1844	629,510	154,572	147,178	931,260	864,709	119,197	64,266	79,943	1,128,115
1845	786,514	156,491	290,849	1,233,854	1,269,062	100,901	110,160	75,863	1,555,986
1846	1,111,238	88,638	430,646	1,630,522	1,201,433	120,424	80,499	79,183	1,481,539
1847	1,269,183	95,118	617,722	1,982,023	1,649,031	136,385	15,865	68,765	1,870,046
1848	1,029,926	114,900	411,724	1,556,550	1,621,509	127,368	22,220	59,271	1,830,368
1849	1,207,837	149,106	436,477	1,793,420	1,701,085	108,861	18,647	62,677	1,891,270

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 33.

IMPORT OF GRAIN.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grain, &c., Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Pease.	Flour and Bread.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	lbs.	Tons.	£.
1840	290,843	19,185	63,363	7,108,663	6,849,896	1,723	217,063
1841	239,224	12,773	41,610	14,929,503	3,603,076	480	201,632
1842	163,224	1,120	37,798	7,247,016	2,260,046	1,401	113,070
1843	395,374	583	61,361	6,941,760	1,678,208	547	112,387
1844	265,704	17	35,194	4,370,240 lbs. and 250 casks of biscuit.	260,288	1,085	65,442
1845	109,355	. .	46,399	3,327,632	450,040	430	39,855
1846	237,717	536	46,454	5,367,936	1,283,968	2,663	63,764
1847	224,720	. .	37,469	5,335,680	1,044,288	1,227	52,740
1848	143,235	. .	49,163	3,131,774	932,582	1,617	41,489
1849	173,429	4,844	62,984	3,466,400	1,913,296	2,402	47,843

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 34.

EXPORT OF GRAIN.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grain, &c., Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Pease.	Flour and Bread.	Potatoes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	Tons.	£.
1843	273	4,687	1,870	3,146,192	47	13,486
1844	825	26,184	1,798	2,028,344	60	12,232
1845	1,362	5,334	292	2,837,632	50	13,931
1846	6,252	1,867	545	3,491,744	3	12,258
1847	8,820	62,262	4,216	1,786,400	84	16,944
1848	485	27,058	1,300	650,832	5	6,639
1849	114	1,240	1,370	1,318,240	12	6,771

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 35.

IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butter and Cheese Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	lbs.	£.
1843	248,170	9,497
1844	60,704	1,184
1845	22,216	579
1846	45,456	1,062
1847	10,164	413
1848	15,456	417
1849	49,838	1,411

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 36.

EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butter and Cheese Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	lbs.	£.
1843	81,173	3,488
1844	188,174	3,717
1845	172,368	4,313
1846	100,287	3,665
1847	253,880	5,977
1848	216,130	4,116
1849	149,072	3,266

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 37.

IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Description of Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Sheep and Hogs.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1840	1,008	244	19,958	252
1841	875	156	530	50 hogs.
1842	113	89	638	65 ditto.
1843	31	28	609	4 ditto.
1844	52	21	307	. .
1845	693	48	811	
1846	655	29	1,228	. .
1847	591	22	2,285	. .
1848	255	26	1,363	. .
1849	113	18	761	. .

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 38.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Description of Stock.						Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£.
1843	248	2	1,852	77,116	. .	. .	41,915
1844	489	3	3,329	53,318	. .	. .	40,394
1845	1,159	. .	3,972	33,651	6	. .	53,438
1846	1,021	. .	6,052	37,848	4	. .	52,942
1847	466	. .	8,034	71,440	1	10	57,355
1848	1,182	. .	16,904	89,522	. .	. .	85,027
1849	1,144	. .	5,931	68,941	. .	. .	47,874

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 39.

IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.

RETURN of the Value of Salt Meat Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	£.
1843	19,286
1844	3,355
1845	5,200
1846	7,197
1847	3,917
1848	3,229
1849	1,481

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 40.

EXPORT OF SALT MEAT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Salt Meat, Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Beef, Pork, and Mutton.	Bacon and Hams.	Tongues.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	£.
1843	2,867 casks and 856½ tons.	. .	224 lbs.	13,924
1844	4,292 casks and 294¾ tons.	20,615	110 cwt. 150 in No.	18,730
1845	1,142 casks, 425½ tons, 345 packages, and 4,400 lbs. of preserved meats.	94 cwt. 11,422 in No.	63 casks 2,450 in No.	12,163
1846	721 casks, 1,126 tons, 12 packages of preserved meats.	39 cwt. 300 in No.	12 casks 300 in No.	15,664
1847	4,335 casks, 866 tons, 15 cwt. 224 packages of preserved meats.	224 cwt. 32 in No.	127 casks.	24,278
1848	2,308 casks, 616 tons, 7 cwt. 90 casks of preserved meats.	145 cwt. 18 casks.	228 casks.	19,477
1849	1,397 tons, 9 cwt. 4 casks, and 370 cases of preserved meats.	284 cwt. 33 casks.	308 casks.	23,972

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 41.

IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

RETURN of the Value of Hides and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured Leather Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	£.
1843	36,185
1844	19,844
1845	14,124
1846	15,230
1847	21,283
1848	24,358
1849	33,120

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 42.

EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

RETURN of the Value of Hides and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured Leather Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849, inclusive.

Year.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	£.
1843	10,305
1844	22,285
1845	40,866
1846	28,999
1847	39,001
1848	25,939
1849	28,203

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 43.

EXPORT OF WOOL.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	lbs.	£.
1840	8,610,775	566,112
1841	8,390,540	517,537
1842	9,428,036	595,175
1843	12,704,899	685,647
1844	13,542,173	645,344
1845	17,364,734	1,009,242
1846	16,479,520	1,019,985
1847	22,379,722	1,272,118
1848	22,969,711	1,240,144
1849	27,963,530	1,238,559

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 44.

EXPORT OF TALLOW.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Tallow Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.			Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.
1843	5,680	2	36	9,639
1844	56,609	2	7	83,511
1845	71,995	0	0	102,746
1846	20,357	1	7	28,107
*1847	69,690	0	0	108,186
1848	98,213	0	0	140,579
1849	154,103	1	0	249,932

* 1847—An error in the quantity has been corrected.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 45.

EXPORT OF BARK.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Bark and Extract of Bark Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
		£.
1843	1,199 tons and 6 casks .	5,179
1844	2,926¾ tons and 20 casks .	9,114
1845	591½ tons	2,256
1846	595 tons	1,585
1847	19½ tons	75
1848	25½ tons	28
1849	28 tons	90

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 46.

IMPORT OF TIMBER.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Timber Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Deals and Battens.	Other Timber.					Sandal Wood.	Total Value as entered in the Returns of Imports.
		Sawn, &c.	Wrought.	Shingles.	Laths.	Paling.		
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	No.	Tons.	£.
1843	12,327	212,890 feet and 509 loads	82 pack.	3,000	115,000	172,000	107	10,156
1844	2,951	101,228 feet and 108 loads	54 pack.	414,000 and 3 loads	..	500,000	90	4,195
1845	10,457 and 256 loads	604,524 feet and 541 loads	5 prs. sashes	2,118,685	254,500	128,630	415	10,541
1846	31,256	1,255,569 feet	..	1,485,000 & 15½ loads	461,750	392,570	44	10,278
1847	22,418	2,483,431 feet	..	2,633,600	1,424,800	675,742	351	14,951
1848	17,952	2,652,970 feet	..	4,199,000	1,320,900	767,915	50	16,347
1849	26,456 pieces 1,384,000 ft.	2,144,342 feet 247,356 pieces and 309 loads	..	3,770,000	2,833,000	1,424,000	71	20,060

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 47.

EXPORT OF TIMBER.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Timber Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Cedar.	Blue Gum, Pine, and other Timber.	Treenails and Spokes.	Total Value as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Number.	£.
1840	1,250,786 superficial feet	151,500 superficial feet	4,350	20,971
1841	513,139 ,,	1,000 ,,	26,890	7,004
1842	522,882 ,,	27,404 ,,	55,644	5,800
1843	944,121 ,,	10,020 superficial feet and 30 logs	155,294	9,813
*1844	1,222,533 ,, 214 pieces, and 24 logs	99,500 superficial feet and 33 logs	105,428	8,825
1845	781,415 superficial feet	73,300 feet, 241 logs, &c.	105,908	8,074
1846	956,515 ,,	39,006 feet	113,972	7,851
1847	953,995 ,,	46,850 ,,	165,648	7,333
1848	863,507 ,,	22,150 feet, 20 pieces, and 7,600 shingles and palings	76,201	5,675
1849	1,269,321 ,,	456,980 feet, 10 loads, 2 pieces, 511,140 shingles, 65,150 laths, 3,765 paling	154,717	13,097

* 1844—Also, a large quantity of Timber, the measurement of which was not stated when entered at the Custom-House.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 48.

EXPORT OF OIL.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Oil, &c., Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Sperm Whale.	Black Whale.	Whalebone.		Seal Skins.	Total Value as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tons.	Cwt.	Quantity.	£.
1840	1,854	4,297	250	..	474 in No.	224,144
1841	1,545	1,018	84	13	41 ,,	127,470
1842	957	1,171	60	5	162 ,,	77,012
1843	1,115	190	22	8	155 ,,	72,989
1844	810	526	15	18	3 bales	57,493
1845	1,352	571	21	13	2 casks and 10 skins	96,804
1846	1,064	344	17	9	..	70,126
1847	1,214	331	8	3¾	..	80,528
1848	1,186	196	11	2	4 cases.	68,969
1849	897	57¼	2	5	5 in No.	45,468

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 49.

SHIPPING INWARDS.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.				From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States.		From Foreign States.		Totals.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1840	190	80,806	68	13,123	347	53,625	6	750	27	8,087	8	2,520	63	20,047	709	178,958
1841	251	106,332	48	7,601	322	43,922	3	358	23	6,163	13	4,754	54	14,648	714	183,778
1842	137	55,144	81	14,085	282	42,365	19	2,902	20	5,806	7	2,762	82	20,857	628	143,921
1843	87	35,914	43	6,229	325	43,934	25	4,194	30	7,967	5	1,116	43	11,510	558	110,864
1844	78	34,765	54	7,189	226	31,195	13	1,831	27	7,888	3	1,005	16	3,666	417	87,539
1845	80	29,954	62	6,237	364	47,532	24	2,612	37	11,900	1	243	29	6,874	597	105,352
1846	84	36,761	65	10,865	475	57,485	27	3,005	79	24,375	1	370	36	8,606	767	141,467
1847	88	37,941	75	10,516	565	69,614	25	2,443	78	22,558	1	160	46	11,672	878	154,904
1848	119	57,604	116	24,833	639	87,522	23	2,695	63	17,473	1	406	35	8,771	996	199,304
1849	205	109,253	70	15,943	501	63,382	20	2,804	47	13,226	1	534	54	13,825	898	218,967

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 50.

SHIPPING OUTWARDS.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Outwards, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	To Great Britain.		To British Colonies.				To South Sea Islands.		To Fisheries.		To United States.		To Foreign States.		Totals.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1840	54	18,774	83	17,111	350	66,131	6	737	22	6,199	4	950	146	53,802	665	163,704
1841	54	16,418	80	14,607	340	68,449	10	2,002	19	5,053	1	341	186	65,248	690	172,118
1842	54	16,323	78	13,080	328	56,891	15	2,749	25	7,318	2	705	131	37,904	633	134,970
1843	70	22,154	54	10,018	322	43,874	42	9,783	21	5,793	..	..	55	18,404	564	110,026
1844	67	24,163	58	8,590	357	52,551	21	2,796	24	6,724	..	..	42	14,418	569	109,242
1845	67	25,221	67	8,781	392	48,392	25	2,993	40	11,763	..	..	23	6,811	614	103,961
1846	57	22,545	77	16,033	482	59,522	28	3,359	73	21,873	..	..	37	11,666	754	134,998
1847	75	30,991	102	19,371	591	74,253	29	3,383	80	23,702	..	..	56	16,964	933	168,664
1848	75	31,722	154	35,400	590	83,557	31	5,316	47	16,039	..	..	38	15,288	945	187,322
1849	93	42,882	77	19,159	534	87,700	25	3,706	46	13,832	49	11,098	83	35,679	907	214,056

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 51.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

RETURN of the Number of Vessels Built and Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1840	18	1,207	98	12,426
1841	35	2,074	110	11,250
1842	26	1,357	89	9,948
1843	47	1,433	92	7,022
1844	18	519	87	8,087
1845	18	1,042	98	9,376
1846	28	1,032	83	4,895
1847	36	2,284	104	9,428
1848	28	1,561	103	7,584
1849	38	1,834	126	8,504

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 52.

AUCTION DUTY.

RETURN of the Amount of Auction Duty paid into the Colonial Treasury of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Amount of Duty.			Amount of Sales.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1840	18,701	2	10	1,246,742	15	6
1841	14,455	9	1	963,696	18	10
1842	10,291	6	8	686,088	17	9
1843	6,818	9	6	454,565	0	0
1844	4,662	9	5	310,831	8	0
1845	6,068	2	10	404,542	16	0
1846	6,217	7	3	414,490	16	8
1847	7,061	14	4	470,781	1	10
*1848	4,551	4	4	787,800	6	8
1849	4,206	6	5	841,264	3	4

* From 1st January 1848, the duty was reduced from 30*s.* to 10*s.* per cent., by Act of Council, 11th Victoria, No. 16, but was made chargeable on all Sales effected by Licensed Auctioneers by private bargain as well as by Auction.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 53.

LAND SALES.

RETURN of the Amounts received from the Sale of Crown Lands in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Amount.		
	£.	s.	d.
1840	316,626	7	5
1841	90,387	16	10
1842	14,574	10	4
1843	11,297	3	9
1844	7,402	18	6
1845	18,451	5	6
1846	27,060	15	7
1847	62,801	4	1
1848	47,262	0	3
1849	85,734	15	3

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 54.

MORTGAGES ON LAND—SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Mortgages on Land, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Totals.	
	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1840	155	112,158 19 11	281	355,224 0 5	23	47,358 0 0	459	514,741 0 4
1841	241	266,944 13 0	417	643,111 18 7	51	188,685 3 0	709	1,098,741 14 7
1842	238	282,659 7 0	333	384,566 6 0	54	157,186 17 0	625	824,412 10 0
1843	246	275,386 3 0	285	333,487 14 6	51	446,707 2 0	582	1,055,580 19 6
1844	192	94,400 11 0	252	144,352 7 0	50	61,065 4 0	494	299,818 2 0
1845	135	111,659 2 0	152	107,585 13 5	31	53,577 15 0	318	272,822 10 5
1846	146	64,856 10 2	148	86,726 1 2	14	18,792 0 0	308	170,374 11 4
1847	156	81,516 18 4	149	82,605 12 2	15	16,432 0 0	320	180,554 10 6
1848	196	110,501 6 9	103	70,572 13 4	8	21,572 10 6	307	202,646 10 7
1849	211	74,135 0 5	150	82,719 6 8	15	41,625 4 0	376	198,479 11 1

J. D. PINNOCK,
Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No. 55.

MORTGAGES ON LAND—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Mortgages on Land, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Totals.	
	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1840	60	73,176 17 0	19	53,768 0 0	3	7,500 10 0	82	134,445 7 0
1841	51	42,858 0 0	40	39,765 10 0	8	25,850 15 0	99	108,474 5 0
1842	95	56,090 15 0	57	40,301 0 0	10	16,870 0 0	162	113,261 15 0
1843	69	27,238 0 0	47	48,322 10 0	18	194,853 0 0	134	270,413 10 0
1844	45	17,831 10 0	20	29,317 0 0	3	1,510 5 0	68	48,658 15 0
1845	37	12,262 0 0	25	24,461 0 0	1	10,000 0 0	63	46,723 0 0
1846	45	14,702 12 6	25	21,034 0 0	. .	. .	70	35,736 12 6
1847	67	19,544 6 9	30	23,487 13 6	. .	. .	97	43,032 0 3
1848	97	33,433 15 0	40	36,395 3 8	4	1,900 0 0	141	71,728 18 8
1849	188	73,227 1 4	75	40,870 14 6	4	2,060 0 0	267	116,157 15 10

J. D. PINNOCK,
Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No. 56.

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK—SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Live Stock, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, since the passing of the Act of Council, 7th Victoria, No. 3,—15th September 1843 to 31st December 1849, inclusive.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.					Mortgages on Live Stock.						
	No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.			No. of Mort-gages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount Lent.		
			£.	s.	d.					£.	s.	d.
1843	54	318,739	30,664	18	5	96	397,995	44,430	903	178,567	6	10
1844	139	837,997	57,733	1	10	226	694,381	81,679	2,158	241,727	6	11
1845	125	657,989	55,865	18	7	152	464,713	49,131	1,568	132,355	7	7
1846	149	813,951	71,351	5	0	146	491,518	42,870	1,070	150,733	0	8
1847	199	1,095,402	107,447	16	10	168	623,257	45,578	1,110	137,856	15	1
1848	240	1,378,180	108,892	2	11	205	1,118,762	84,411	2,056	219,756	15	8
1849	211	1,154,468	84,692	18	3	213	1,132,466	72,892	1,747	161,553	5	11

N.B.—When any sum has been secured both by a Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgage of the Sheep, the amount has been included under the head of Mortgages only.

J. D. PINNOCK,
Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No. 57.

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Live Stock, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, since the passing of the Act of Council, 7th Victoria, No. 3,—15th September 1843 to 31st December 1849, inclusive.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.					Mortgages on Live Stock.						
	No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.			No. of Mort-gages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount Lent.		
			£.	s.	d.					£.	s.	d.
1843	9	37,910	4,959	13	9	28	57,338	4,240	310	24,131	18	11
1844	66	275,168	23,022	12	0	117	345,159	19,655	629	129,008	2	8
1845	37	168,793	11,784	14	6	71	149,536	8,175	136	44,383	18	4
1846	22	133,375	11,159	17	4	85	251,402	12,506	227	100,071	7	4
1847	43	284,202	33,790	12	10	125	539,924	22,252	480	135,907	4	6
1848	102	819,823	62,532	9	10	146	600,517	34,469	510	129,808	18	2
1849	118	1,027,488	111,813	11	1	185	960,714	38,319	974	191,483	9	10

J. D. PINNOCK,
Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Registrar-General's Office, Sydney,
30th January 1847.

SIR,

IN transmitting to you the Returns required by your circular of the 2nd November last, I do myself the honour to observe, that in the Return of the Number of Sheep and Amount of Money advanced under the Lien Act, it would appear as if an additional sum was advanced each subsequent year upon that mentioned to have been advanced the year previous. It must, however, be borne in mind that as the Lien Act only authorises an advance to be made on the *ensuing* clip of wool, the liens are renewable every year, and that consequently the same Sheep and Money may be included in one year as that mentioned for the previous year. The same remark may also apply to the Mortgages of Sheep, Cattle, and Horses, as the Mortgages are generally made redeemable a twelvemonth from the date thereof.

In the Return of the Amount secured by Mortgages of Real Estate, however, the re-payment of the amount is, upon an average, required to be made every three or four years, and that consequently, in the Return under this head, the same money may have been re-lent and re-secured three times during the period (ten years) included in this Return. Under these circumstances I have not given a general total of the amount, as it might lead to a false conclusion.

In other respects, I beg to observe the accompanying Returns are correct.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM CARTER,
Registrar-General.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 58.

CONVICTIONS.

RETURN of the Number of Convictions in the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Sessions of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanors.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1840	99	563	662	9	161	170	832
1841	166	462	628	26	71	97	725
1842	151	429	580	41	72	113	693
1843	148	416	564	36	54	90	654
1844	199	331	530	38	48	86	616
1845	198	303	501	42	51	93	594
1846	180	350	530	44	77	121	651
1847	176	281	457	33	61	94	551
1848	189	269	458	68	45	113	571
1849	254	289	543	56	69	125	668

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 59.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED.

RETURN of the Number of Criminals Executed in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Free.	Bond.	Total.
1840	1	7	8
1841	5	10	15
1842	7	8	15
1843	4	*5	9
1844	1	*7	8
1845	2	1	3
1846	1	..	1
1847	5	1	6
1848	5	..	5
1849	4	..	4

* One a female.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 60.

LITIGATION.

RETURN of the Number of Civil Cases Tried in the Supreme Court of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1840 to 1849 inclusive.

Year.	Before Juries of Twelve.		Before Two Magistrates, Assessors, and Juries of Four.*		Total.
	Common.	Special.	Defended Cases.	Undefended Cases.	
1840	17	42	173	323	555
1841	10	24	285	674	993
1842	40	56	514	601	1,211
1843	20	36	415	473	944
1844	9	33	190	123	355
1845	2	17	133	26	178
1846	5	12	153	27	197
1847	4	21	127	29	181
1848	4	20	115	29	168
1849	2	14	123	21	160

* By the Act of Council 8th Vic., No. 4, Trial by Assessors is abolished after the 31st August 1844.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1850.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 61.

REVENUE.

RETURN of the Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1849.

Head of Revenue.	Sydney, or Middle District. £.	s.	d.	Port Phillip, or Southern District. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
GENERAL OR ORDINARY REVENUE.									
Fixed.									
Taxes, Duties, Rates, and Imposts	206,421	10	3	99,855	4	4	306,276	14	7
Fees of Public Offices	9,589	9	9	3,912	1	0	13,501	10	9
Fines of Courts of Justice	1,949	16	9	600	6	8	2,550	3	5
	217,960	16	9	104,367	12	0	322,328	8	9
Incidental.									
Incidental Revenue	10,023	6	9	241	4	10	10,264	11	7
Incidental Receipts	4,592	13	10	4	13	4	4,597	7	2
	14,616	0	7	245	18	2	14,861	18	9
Total General or Ordinary Revenue	232,576	17	4	104,613	10	2	337,190	7	6
TERRITORIAL REVENUE.									
Proceeds of the Sale of Crown Lands	13,040	6	3	65,621	3	0	78,661	9	3
Leases and Licenses to Depasture Stock on Crown Lands	32,836	9	5	19,091	7	9	51,927	17	2
Licenses to cut Timber on Crown Lands	298	0	0	727	0	0	1,025	0	0
Quit-rents	4,029	8	5	.	.		4,029	8	5
All other	510	19	0	289	4	3	800	3	3
	50,715	3	1	85,728	15	0	136,443	18	1
Receipts in aid of the Territorial Revenue.									
Amounts deposited in the Colonial Treasury for the Purchase of Land	2,550	17	6	16,690	0	0	19,240	17	6
Proceeds of the Sale of Land and Immigration Debentures	77,153	15	0	.	.		77,153	15	0
Total Territorial Revenue	130,419	15	7	102,418	15	0	232,838	10	7
Church and School Fund	5,663	6	8	.	.		5,663	6	8
Total Revenue and Receipts £	368,659	19	7	207,032	5	2	575,692	4	9

Audit Office, Sydney,
June 18, 1850.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 62.

EXPENDITURE.

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1849.

Head of Expenditure.	Sydney, or Middle District. £.	s.	d.	Port Phillip, or Southern District. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
Charged on the General or Ordinary Revenue.									
Civil Establishment	60,513	18	6	24,059	13	9	84,573	12	3
Judicial Establishment	22,397	3	1	5,982	12	9	28,379	15	10
Police Establishment	48,005	16	2	14,589	3	4	62,594	19	6
Gaol and Penal Establishments	10,787	13	4	2,274	8	0	13,062	1	4
Medical Establishment	3,755	5	3	1,539	2	6	5,294	7	9
Ecclesiastical Establishment	29,459	12	7	2,899	3	4	32,358	15	11
School Establishment	13,524	16	5	1,301	9	10	14,826	6	3
	188,444	5	4	52,645	13	6	241,089	18	10
Miscellaneous.									
Pensions paid in the Colony	691	3	9	.	.		691	3	9
Public and Charitable Institutions	3,010	8	0	550	0	0	3,560	8	0
Public Buildings and Works	30,282	7	10	15,887	1	1	46,169	8	11
Revenue and Receipts returned	5,273	19	8	511	10	4	5,785	10	0
All other Miscellaneous Disbursements	15,774	1	7	2,225	9	3	17,999	10	10
	55,032	0	10	19,174	0	8	74,206	1	6
	243,476	6	2	71,819	14	2	315,296	0	4
Arrears of previous Years	2,665	1	8	942	12	11	3,607	14	7
Total Amount charged on the General or ordinary Revenue	246,141	7	10	72,762	7	1	318,903	14	11
Charged on the Territorial Revenue.									
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	28,906	16	2	12,419	3	7	41,325	19	9
Immigration, including Quarantine	77,657	2	9	66,206	8	10	143,863	11	7
Aborigines	2,057	16	0	2,290	16	1	4,348	12	1
Miscellaneous	2,496	4	9	952	9	1	3,448	13	10
Revenue and Receipts returned	318	17	10	60	0	0	378	17	10
	111,436	17	6	81,928	17	7	193,365	15	1
Arrears of previous Years	1,562	7	4	258	10	1	1,820	17	5
Total Amount charged on the Territorial Revenue	112,999	4	10	82,187	7	8	195,186	12	6
Church and School Fund.									
Agent for the Church and School Estates	443	5	11	.	.		443	5	11
Purchase of a Residence for the Bishop of Newcastle	2,000	0	0	.	.		2,000	0	0
Total Amount charged on the Church and School Fund	2,443	5	11	.	.		2,443	5	11
Total Expenditure	361,583	18	7	154,949	14	9	516,533	13	4

Audit Office, Sydney,
June 19, 1850.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

(No. 61.) No. 15. No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. DENISON to Earl GREY.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
February 21, 1850.
(Received July 4, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward a series of statistical tables, containing a variety of information relating to the colony of Van Diemen's Land, compiled from various sources for the year 1848.

In my Despatch, No. 97, dated 23d June 1849,* transmitting the Blue Book for the year 1848, I entered very fully into explanations of many of the tables, and I will therefore not do more at present than call your Lordship's attention to those Returns not before alluded to, which exhibit any marked improvement or otherwise between the year 1848 and previous years.

Vide Annual Blue Book Reports laid before Parliament, 1849, p. 395.

No. 1. This return is similar to No. 26, published in 1849, except that it gives the population in greater detail. The total population of the colony by the census taken on 31st December 1847 appears to have been 70,164, of whom 32,173 were either free emigrants, or had been born in the colony; 11,519 persons had been convicts, but had either become free by pardon or by expiration of their respective sentences, 24,188 were convicts in all the different stages of penal discipline, of whom, as will be seen by reference to No. 9, 18,182 were earning their own livelihood either in private service, or as ticket-of-leave holders. Page 277.

No. 2 is similar to Return No. 30 of 1847, varying only in so far as it takes the police districts separately, the totals only having been given in 1847. Page 277.

No. 3 is similar to Return No. 38 of 1847. Page 278.

No. 4 is similar to Return No. 32 of 1847, but includes the military, and the convicts under punishment, whose religion was not ascertained by the census of 1847.

No. 5 is similar to Return No. 28 of 1847, except that it is much more detailed, showing the number of houses in each police district. Page 278.

No. 6 is a new Return, showing the numbers of the aboriginal inhabitants of the colony who are now located at Oyster Cove. The number of this class of our population is now reduced to 36, of whom five can read and write, 10 can read, and 21 are totally uneducated. I may here remark that seven of the children have been removed from the station and sent to the Queen's orphan schools at New Town for the purpose of being educated. Page 279.

No. 7 is a return showing the extent of emigration from the colony during the year. As compared with the year 1847 it appears that the emigration in 1848 was less than in 1847 by 988 persons. Page 279.

The decrease in the number appears to be among the convict expirees and pardoned men to the extent of 818 adults, while the emigration of free persons in 1848 was 170 less than in 1847. Of the 3,799 adults who emigrated in 1848, 2,797 proceeded to the adjoining settlement of Port Phillip, where the rate of wages given for all descriptions of labour is much higher than in this colony.

No. 8 shows the extent of immigration into the colony in 1848. Of the 2,950 free persons who arrived, 1,045 were troops, thus leaving an addition to our free population by immigration 1,905. The emigration of the same class having been 2,400 it shows a decrease in the free emigrant labour to the extent of 495 during the year 1848; 4,333 convicts, however, became free in that year. Page 279.

No. 9 shows, that on the 31st December 1848, there were only 7,277 convicts, both male and female, on the hands of the Government, the total number of the convicts in all stages of discipline on that day being 25,459. The diminution of the convict population by death, was less than one per cent. in the year. Page 280.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Page 280. No. 10 is a return of the number of marriages solemnized in 1848. Of the total number (799) 72 per cent. were solemnized by ministers of the Church of England, 8 per cent. by ministers of the Church of Scotland, 11 per cent. by the Church of Rome, and the remainder by ministers of other persuasions. A large proportion of these marriages took place among the lower classes, as may be inferred from the fact that 198 men and 304 women were unable to sign their names to the registry. The number of marriages is less than in 1847 by 63, and of the females married, nearly 17 per cent. were widows.

Page 281. No. 11 is a Return of the number of births registered in the several registry offices, which bear the proportion of about two-thirds to the births which actually take place, as inferred from the return of baptisms sent in by the clergy.

Page 281. Nos. 12, 13, 14, are Returns of the number of deaths registered, with the ages of the several persons who have died during the year. The per centage of deaths among the free population (the deaths of convicts not being registered in the Registry Office, but by the Comptroller-General) is about two per cent. Of the deaths, 24·2 per cent. among males, and 28·7 per cent. among females, have taken place under one year of age.

Page 282. No. 15 is a Return of the number of buildings registered for the solemnization of marriage in this colony.

Page 282. No. 16 is a Return of the number of places of public worship for members of the Church of England. There is no increase either in the number of churches or sittings during the year. The average attendance is shown to have been 4,940, or about 11 per cent. of the members of that persuasion. The attendance of prisoners of this persuasion is not included in the above number of 4,940, and this class forms about two-thirds of the number of persons in the colony professing to belong to the Church of England.

Page 282. No. 17 is a Return of places of public worship connected with the Church of Rome, the Church of Scotland, and other religious communities, showing a total of 57 churches or chapels, the average attendance being 8,670 or about 44 per cent., and this number does not include the independent congregation who decline furnishing the necessary Returns.

Page 283. No. 18 is a Return of the numbers and emoluments of the several ministers in the colony. The enrolments of the Church of England ministers vary from 150*l.* a-year to 355*l.*, but in all these cases the fees which they receive for baptisms, marriages, and burials, or their parsonage houses and glebes are not taken into account. The proportion of clergymen of the Church of England to those professing that faith is 1 to 809 persons.

In the Church of Scotland the emoluments range from 230*l.* to 495*l.* per annum. These clergymen, it is understood, receive no fees for their personal benefit, the fund arising from fees for marriages going towards the payment of missionary preachers in the interior. They are, however, in many cases provided with parsonage houses, in which case, the house allowance of 30*l.* per annum is not drawn. The proportion of clergymen is 1 to 379 persons.

The emoluments of the clergy of the Church of Rome vary from 230*l.* to 275*l.* per annum. The proportion of clergymen to persons professing the Roman Catholic religion is 1 to 660 persons.

There are seven Wesleyan clergymen, the funds of which society receive 500*l.* a-year from the Colonial Treasury, and two baptist ministers, one of whom receive 150*l.* a-year from the Colonial Revenue.

There are six clergymen of the independent congregation who receive no aid from the Government. The proportion of Wesleyan clergymen to persons of that faith is 1 to 366, and of other Dissenters 1 to 273.

At first sight there would appear to be a striking difference in the proportion of persons belonging to various religious persuasions who attend public worship, but on reference to Return No. 18 it will be found that while in the Church of England there is but one clergyman to 809 persons, in the Church of Scotland there is one to 379, and among the Wesleyans and Independents the proportion varies from 1 to 366, to 1 to 273. Making, however, allowance for this, the proportion is still in favour of the Presbyterians and Wesleyans when compared with the Church of England, and this can only be accounted for by the fact, that to join a Dissenting congregation a man must at all events profess to have thought upon religious subjects and to have exercised his judgment upon them, while he may remain a nominal professor of the religion of his parents without having bestowed a thought upon the subject.

No. 19 is a Return of the number of private schools, amounting to 100. Of these, the masters of 15 refuse to give any information with regard to the number of their pupils. The total number of scholars attending private schools is 2,323. Page 283.

No. 20 is a Return of the schools established on the "penny-a-day" system, as explained at large in my Despatch No. 91, dated on the 25th April 1848. The numbers educated at these schools amounted to 1,812 in the year 1848. Page 283.

No. 21 is a Return of the number of children attending the Board of Education schools; their number was 1,080, at an annual expense of 3*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* each. These schools ceased on the 31st December, 1848, and have merged into the penny-a-day schools.

No. 22 is a Return of the attendance of children at the infant schools, amounting to 294; the expense to the Government being 150*l.* a-year or 15*s.* 6*d.* a-head per annum. Page 284.

These three Returns show an increase in the attendance of children at school upon the numbers of 1847, of 305, while they also show that out of 13,964 children between two years and 14 years old 5,409 are receiving education, and 460 are under a course of training and education in the Queen's Orphan School. This does not take into account the number of children at the 15 private schools, the masters of which refuse to give any information as to their numbers, but which may be taken at about 200 more. There would thus appear to be about 7,000 children between 2 and 14 years of age receiving no education whatever.

No. 23 is a Return of the number of children in the Queen's Orphan Schools, those of convict parents being maintained at the expense of British funds, and those who are orphans of free parents at the expense of the Colonial Treasury. The number on 31st December 1848 was 460, an increase of 12 over the number of 1847. Of these, 396 were children of convicts and 64 were orphans of free parents. Seven of this latter number, however, being aborigines. Page 284.

The deaths among the children in 1848 was 2·8 per cent. I have reported fully upon this establishment in my Despatches, No. 143, dated 28th September 1849, and No. 178, dated 14th December 1849. Of the total number who were in the school on the 31st December 1847, (448), 32 have since been apprenticed to masters, and 63 have been taken out by relatives or friends.

No. 24 is a Return of the number of insane patients treated at the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk, amounting to 179, showing an addition since 1847 of five convict patients and two free patients. Arrangements have lately been made by which the insane patients are employed, either at their trades (if mechanics) or in herding cows and growing vegetables for themselves, as reported in my Despatch, No. 11, dated 9th January 1850. Page 285.

The mortality among the patients was 10 free patients out of 75 cases treated, and 10 convict patients out of 154 cases treated.

No. 25 is a Return of the number of sick paupers who received hospital relief, the expense of which was charged on the colony. Of the total number treated, amounting to 529, 78½ per cent. had once been convicts, of the remainder very many had been soldiers who had been discharged as pensioners. Page 285.

No. 26 is a Return showing the cases of disease treated in the colonial hospitals, showing 368 cases less, and 51 fewer deaths than occurred in 1847. The decrease appears to have been in cases of fever and diseases of the lungs. The mortality appears to have been about 4 per cent. of the cases treated. Page 285.

No. 27 is a Return of the number of medical men in the colony, amounting to 67, of whom one-third were attached either to the military staff or to the convict department; the remainder being private practitioners. The absence of Returns of chemists in the country districts is accounted for by the fact that almost every surgeon in the interior practises also as a physician and as an operative chemist. Page 285.

No. 28 is a Return of the imports and exports, and is fully commented upon in my Despatch No. 97, dated 23rd June 1849, transmitting the Blue Book for the year 1848. I may observe here, however, that the exports were only 103,873*l.* less than the imports; the former approximating more nearly to the latter than in any former year. Of the exports, amounting in value to 490,281*l.*, the principal articles were the staple products of the colony—wool, oil, grain, and timber. Of these, the value exported amounted to 398,177*l.* Page 286.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The exports under the above heads in 1847 amounted to 501,724*l.*; but the difference is owing not so much to a decrease in the quantity of grain, &c., exported, as to a diminution, to the extent of 52,097*l.*, in the value of wool sent home.

Page 287. No. 29 is a Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived or departed during 1848, showing an increase of 29 vessels inwards, carrying 4,943 tons, and 66 vessels outwards, carrying 10,127 tons. It will be observed that, of the 648 vessels which arrived, 41 were from Great Britain, 54 from whaling stations, and 545 from the neighbouring colonies. Of the 677 outward-bound vessels, 17 sailed for Great Britain, 67 for whaling stations, and 584 for the neighbouring colonies, the trade with which is on the increase; the numbers inwards and outwards in 1847 being 504 and 515 respectively.

Page 287. No. 30 is a Return of the number of vessels built in 1848, also of the whale fisheries. 29 new vessels of various sizes, from above 20 tons to 300 and upwards, were finished and launched during the year, showing an increase of 17 over the number of 1847. The Returns furnished at the end of 1848 made mention of a large number of vessels, both in Hobart Town and the Huon, on the stocks in course of building; but those which were completed only are inserted in this Return. A very thriving trade is now being carried on at the Huon River, and in D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, in ship-building, with the blue-gum timber of this colony, on the merits of which I reported in my Despatch No. 57, dated 26th March 1849; and these works employ a great number of shipwrights, and men employed in felling and preparing timber, a very large quantity of which is now exported to the neighbouring colonies. The wages of the former vary from 6*s.* to 10*s.* a-day, and even higher wages are given to shipwrights, according to their knowledge of their trade; and the ship-building business gives employment to large numbers of young men of a better class, who are employed as apprentices. It would be very desirable to encourage the immigration of shipwrights and ship-carpenters; there would be a sufficient demand for the labour of a good number. The fisheries show an increase in value to the extent of 34,000*l.* over the produce of 1847, while two more ships, and an increased tonnage of 1,352 tons, were employed in whaling.

Page 287. No. 31 is a Return of the coasting trade. It varies little from the Return of 1847.

Page 287. No. 32 is a Return of the number of vessels belonging to the two ports, showing an increase in the year of 22 in Hobart Town, and three in Launceston, with an increase of 3,518 tons.

Page 288. No. 33 is a Return of the number of publicans' licenses issued. It varies little from that of 1847.

Page 288. No. 34 is a Return of the number and character of the public houses. The proportion of these to the population varies from 1 to every 123 adults in Hobart Town, to 1 to every 481 adults in Fingal; the general average throughout the colony being 1 public-house to 130 persons above 14 years of age.

Page 288. No. 35 is a Return of the quantities of spirits and tobacco on hand in the bonding warehouses.

Page 289. No. 36 is a Return of the postal arrangements, showing an increase in the year of three post-offices, of 125*l.* in the receipts, and a decrease in the expense of 800*l.*, which has been caused by the mail contract for the line between Hobart Town and Launceston being taken at 700*l.* in 1848, or exactly one-half the sum paid in 1847 and former years for this service.

Page 289. No. 37 is a Return of the number of stage-coaches. This class of vehicle has greatly increased within the last two years. Stage-coaches now run on lines of road which, until lately, were only available for light carts; and the distance between Hobart Town and Launceston, owing to the excellent state of the main line of road, has recently been performed in 10½ hours, or at the rate of 12 miles an hour, including the stoppages for breakfast, dinner, and changing horses. The fares, too, are nearly as low as those charged in the mother country for travelling by stage-coaches; being about 2*d.* a-mile for outside passengers, and 3*d.* a-mile for inside places.

Page 289. No. 38 is a Return of the number of newspapers published in the colony. The proportion of newspapers to the free adult population is greater even than in America, where this description of publication is carried to a great extent.

No. 39 is a Return of the banking establishments, showing, as compared with 1847, a decrease of bullion to the extent of 23,992*l.*, of notes in circulation to the amount of 6,517*l.*, of deposits 93,067*l.*, and an increase in bills of exchange to the extent of 10,100*l.* The decrease of deposits may be accounted for by the fact that the low price of wool in England has obliged the settlers to transmit money to England to cover the cost of goods shipped from thence, and the fact that the premiums upon bills of exchange has been high enough to induce many to send home bullion, may account for the diminution of that article in the chests of the banks. Page 289.

No. 40 is a Return of the affairs of the savings' banks, showing a decrease of 352 depositors, but an increase in the amount deposited of 4,840*l.* Page 290.

No. 41 shows the extent of land in the island, the quantity which has been granted or sold, the quantity under cultivation and under lease or pasturage licenses; showing an increase over 1847 of 25,536 acres in cultivation, and of 300,438 acres under lease, at an increased rental of 3,232*l.* The extent of land under cultivation is greater than in New South Wales, where the population is nearly treble that of this colony. Page 290.

No. 42 is a Return of Crown lands sold. The extent was very trifling, but the prices realized were for town allotments 5*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* per acre, and country allotments 1*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.* per acre; showing a decrease in 1848, in the former, of 6*s.* 3½*d.* per acre, and an increase in the latter of 7*s.* 7½*d.* per acre. Page 290.

No. 43 is a Return of the number of acres in crop, with the produce thereof. The land under every description of crop, except peas, has increased since 1847. The cultivation of English grasses is on the increase; no less than 10,425 acres of new land having been laid down in English grasses during the year. The yield of produce is, however, very low in the grain crops, wheat averaging to the acre . . . . 17½ bushels. Page 291.

Barley	. . .	23 „
Oats	. . .	25 „
Peas	. . .	19 „
Beans	. . .	13 „
Turnips	. . .	4½ tons.
Potatoes	. . .	4½ „
Tares, only	. . .	7 bushels.

No. 44 is a Return of the live stock in the colony, showing an increase of 984 horses and 3,291 cattle, but a decrease of 80,903 sheep. I have, in my Despatch No. 97, of 23rd June 1849, pointed out to your Lordship that, in consequence of the changing of sheep from one station to another about the time that the census of stock is taken, the account of the numbers is not accurate. The increase of sheep may be taken at about 20 per cent. per annum, allowing for those killed or dying; so that, instead of a decrease to the extent of 80,000, there should have been an increase of about 360,000 upon the number given in 1847, viz., 1,800,000. Page 292.

No. 45 is a Return of the average prices of grain, peas, potatoes, hay, &c., in all of which the prices are less than in 1847; wheat averaging only 3*s.* 6*d.* a bushel throughout the island. Page 292.

No. 46 is a Return of the prices paid for supplies by the Commissariat for the use of the troops and convicts. The prices are very nearly the same as in 1847; the increase in some, and decrease in others, being very trifling. It will be observed that the contract price of wheat averaged 1*s.* a bushel more than the general market price, and that vegetables (or potatoes) averaged 1*l.* a-ton more than the market price. This is to be accounted for by the high charge made for provisions at distant out-stations. Page 292.

No. 47 shows the number of cattle and sheep imported into the colony from the neighbouring settlements for food. The prices realized for cattle, after payment of freight, appears to be from 3*l.* 4*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s* per head; a low price, when it is considered that the cattle of this island, though averaging 140 lbs. less in weight than those from New South Wales, fetch 3*l.* and upwards. The same remark applies to the sheep, which are of a much larger breed than those in this colony. Page 293.

No. 48 is a Return of the number of sheep and cattle slaughtered for food in Hobart Town and Launceston at the Government slaughter-houses. This, however, gives no information as to the quantity consumed in the towns; as, Page 293.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

owing to the insufficient accommodation at the Government establishments, it has been found necessary to allow the butchers to slaughter for themselves.

Page 293. No. 49 is a Return of the average wages paid to mechanics and labourers, varying very little indeed from the wages of 1847.

It will be seen that the average wages of mechanics were from 39*l.* a-year to 96*l.* Good workmen can always command much higher wages; the average rate of wages is, in my opinion, quite sufficient, when the low price of the necessaries of life are considered, (bread being only 1½*d.*, and meat 2½*d* per lb.) to support the labouring classes and their families in a decent manner.

Page 293. No. 50 is a Return of the trades and manufactories in operation varying very little from the Return of 1847, except in ship-building and boat-building establishments, which have increased from 16 to 51.

Page 294. Nos. 51 and 52 are reported upon fully in the Despatch No. 97, transmitting the Blue Book.

Page 295. No. 53 is fully reported upon in my Despatch No. 154, dated 18th October, 1849.

Page 295. No. 54 is a Return of the pensions paid in the year. Four new pensioners were added in 1848, at an expense of 178*l.* 5*s.*, two of which have since died. Two other pensioners have also died, whose allowances amounted to 575*l.*, showing a total decrease under this head of 396*l.* 15*s.*

Page 296. No. 55 is a Return of the process of the Supreme Court, showing an increase as compared with 1847, of 103 summonses and 131 actions brought, but only three more tried. The other increases are trifling.

Page 296. No. 56 is a Return of the Court of Requests process, showing an increase of 291 summonses, and 140 more actions tried, with 113 more executions against property.

Page 296. No. 57 is a Return of Insolvencies which occurred during the year, amounting to 94. The deficiency in the whole amount of assets is only 22,781*l.*, out of a total of 90,077*l.* of liabilities. It will be observed, that the creditors would receive about 15*s.* in the pound of their debts, if the assets are not over valued.

Page 297. No. 58 is a Return of Crimes against the person tried in the Supreme Court. Out of 64 cases tried, 6 were those of free emigrants, and conviction took place in only one case. Of the 6 cases, two were merely assaults. The Return shows a slight increase in the number of crimes committed during the year among the convict population. The proportion is about 1 per cent. of the convict population. It will be observed, that not one trial for unnatural offences occurred in the year.

Page 297. No. 59 is a Return of persons tried before the Supreme Court, for offences against property, showing a decrease on all descriptions of crime, except house-breaking, arson, and embezzlement, there being seven more cases of the first crime, and one of each of the other two. Eight free persons were convicted of crimes, and 96, who either were, or had been convicts.

Page 298. No. 60 is a Return of the cases tried at the Quarter Sessions, showing an increase in the number of cases of burglary, larceny, and horse-stealing. Thirteen free emigrants were convicted, principally of minor offences, and 107 who either were or had been convicts. As a proof that crime has decreased of late years, the Returns of convictions in proportion to the population for 1848, and the preceding year, may be compared with those of the years 1824 and 1828.

In 1824, the proportion of convictions to the population was				9 per cent.
1828,	,,	,,	,,	5 ,,
1847,	,,	,,	,,	3 ,,
1848,	,,	,,	,,	3 ,,

Page 298. No. 61 is a Return of the number of magistrates and police officers in the colony. The number of constables required to preserve the peace amounts to 506, of which about one-fifth are stationed in the Hobart Town district, the remainder being distributed throughout the several police districts in the interior.

Page 299. No. 62 is a Return of the Gaols. The only remark required here is, that the total number of cases of sickness in 1848, exceeded that of 1847, by 162; they were, however, of a trifling character, as no fatal case occurred.

Page 299. No. 63 is a Return of offences brought under the notice of the police. The number of cases brought before the police in 1848, was 21,057, or about 30

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

per cent. of the entire population. 20 per cent. of these occurred amongst the convicts, and 10 per cent. amongst the free persons of all classes. It will be observed, however, that one-fourth of the whole number of offences were cases of drunkenness; 2,288 convicts, and 2,967 free persons having been convicted of that offence. There is a decrease of cases tried before the police, to the extent of 15 below the number in 1847:

Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68 are Returns supplementary to No. 63, and do not appear to require remark. Pages 299-302.

No. 69 shows the number of persons who were capitally executed for crimes, amounting in the whole to 17. Of these, 15 were convicts; 1 had been a convict, and 1 was the son of a free emigrant. Page 303.

Nos. 70 and 71 are Returns showing the number of free persons employed, both by the Colonial Government and the Convict Department, with the total expense in 1848 of the two services. It may be remarked, that the Convict Department finds employment for 275 educated, and 301 uneducated free persons, with their wives and children, while the value of articles, the growth of the colony, which will be consumed by the Convict Department, amounts to 37,222*l.* Page 303.

No. 72 is a Return of Light-houses in Van Diemen's Land, the expense of which exceeds the dues received by 707*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* a-year. Page 304.

No. 73 is a Return of the number of Steam-vessels. It will be seen that there are only four steam-boats employed in the colony, and of these, two belong to the Convict Department, and are employed exclusively for convict services. Page 304.

No. 74 contains Meteorological Tables for 1848. The mean temperature for the year was 52°·3, that for 1847, was 53°·2, for 1846, 53°·1. Commander Kay remarks, that the results obtained by the rain-guage for 1848, confirm the alternation of wet and dry seasons, which he remarked in 1847. Page 304.

No. 75 is an abstract of the Meteorological observations taken at Launceston, by Dr. W. R. Pugh. It will be observed, that the quantity of rain which fell at Launceston, exceeded that at Hobart Town by one-third. Page 306.

Nos. 76, 77, 78, and 79, do not require many observations, being merely the details of the Returns Nos. 16, 17, and 18. Pages 307-309.

It will be seen, that nearly 2,000*l.* were collected by the several clergymen of the Protestant churches for charitable purposes, all of which amount, I believe, to have been distributed amongst the poor of the several parishes. The amount of pauperism would appear to be large in so limited a community, as, in addition to this sum of 2,000*l.*, the sum of 3,759*l.* was expended for this purpose from the Colonial Treasury. Return No. 25, however, shows that of the poor aided by the Government, nearly 80 per cent. were diseased or worn-out convicts, or persons who had been convicts, and I have no doubt that most of the paupers relieved privately were of the same class.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) W. DENISON.
&c. &c. &c.

LIST OF TABLES.

No.		PAGE
1.	Account of the Population on 31st December 1847	277
2.	Distinction between Married and Single	277
3.	Ages of 64,179 Persons by the Census of 1847	278
4.	Religion and Occupation of 70,164 Persons	278
5.	Number of Houses on 31st December 1847	278
6.	Return relative to the Aboriginal Inhabitants	279
7.	Number of Persons who emigrated in 1848	279
8.	Number of Immigrants who arrived in 1848	279
9.	Distribution and Classes of Convicts in 1848	280
10.	Number of Marriages registered in 1848	280
11.	Number of Births registered in 1848	281
12.	Number of Deaths registered in 1848	281
13.	Ages of Deaths of Free Males in 1848	281
14.	Ages of Deaths of Free Females in 1848	281
15.	Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriage in 1848	282
16.	Return of Churches belonging to the Church of England	282
17.	Return of all other Churches and Chapels	282

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No.		PAGE
18.	Return of the Emoluments of the Ministers of Religion	283
19.	Number of Private Schools	283
20.	Number of Schools aided by Government	283
21.	Number of Government Schools	284
22.	Number of Infant Schools	284
23.	Return of Children in the Queen's Orphan Schools	284
24.	Number of Insane Persons in Lunatic Asylum	285
25.	Number of Free Paupers who received Hospital Treatment	285
26.	Number of Cases of Disease treated at the Colonial Hospitals	285
27.	Number of Legally Qualified Medical Men and Chemists	285
28.	Value of Imports and Exports in 1848	286
29.	Number of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared out	287
30.	Number of Vessels built, and Value of Fisheries	287
31.	Number of Coasting Vessels	287
32.	Number of Vessels belonging to the Ports	287
33.	Number of Licences granted for Sale of Wine, Beer, and Spirits	288
34.	Character of the Public-houses	288
35.	Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond	288
36.	Return of the Post-office	289
37.	Number of Stage-coaches	289
38.	Number of Newspapers	289
39.	Assets and Liabilities of the Banks	289
40.	Deposits in the Savings' Banks	290
41.	Quantity of Land granted, leased, and ungranted	290
42.	Sales of Crown Land in 1848	290
43.	Land in Cultivation, and probable Produce	291
44.	Quantity of Live Stock	292
45.	Prices of Agricultural Produce	292
46.	Prices paid for Wheat, Flour, Fresh Meat, and Vegetables for the Convict Department	292
47.	Number of Cattle and Sheep imported	293
48.	Sheep and Cattle slaughtered for Food	293
49.	Rate of Wages paid to Mechanics	293
50.	Manufactories and Trades in operation	293
51.	Net Revenue of Van Diemen's Land in 1848	294
52.	Expenditure of Van Diemen's Land in 1848	294
53.	Land Revenue, and Charges thereon	295
54.	Pensions paid from the Colonial Revenue	295
55.	Civil Process of the Supreme Court	296
56.	Process of the Courts of Requests	296
57.	Number of Cases of Insolvency	296
58.	Trials before the Supreme Court for Offences against the Person	297
59.	Ditto for Offences against Property	297
60.	Trials before the Courts of Quarter Sessions	298
61.	Salaries of Police Magistrates, &c.	298
62.	Return of the Gaols	299
63.	Summary of Police Offences	299
64.	Police and Magisterial Statistics	300
65.	Classification of Convicts brought before Magistrates	300
66.	Classification of Free Persons brought before Magistrates	301
67.	Offences and Civil Condition of Persons brought before Magistrates	301
68.	Classification of Convicts in the Colony	302
69.	Return of Capital Punishments	303
70.	Return of the Civil Establishment	303
71.	Return of the Convict Establishment	303
72.	Return of Light-houses	304
73.	Return of Steam Vessels	304
74.	Meteorological Tables, Observatory, Hobart Town	304
75.	Ditto, Launceston	306
76.	Church of England Establishment	307
76.*	Church of Scotland Establishment	308
77.	Wesleyan Methodist Congregations	308
78.	Independent Congregations	309
79.	Roman Catholic Church	309

No. 1.

CCOUNT of the Population of Van Diemen's Land on the 31st December 1847, as ascertained by the Census which was taken on that Day.

Police District.	Free Emigrants.		Persons born in the Colony.		Persons who have been Prisoners.		Convicts holding Tickets-of-Leave.		Convicts in Government Employment.		Convicts in Private Service.		Troops with their Families.		Aborigines.		Total.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
othwell . . .	87	78	131	135	177	24	126	16	27	..	148	24	..	..	..	..	696	277
ighton . . .	203	199	372	422	426	112	199	27	62	3	427	40	..	..	..	..	1,689	803
mpbell Town .	214	160	264	271	404	81	285	28	46	2	383	72	..	..	..	..	1,596	614
ngal	72	67	132	108	153	39	85	14	26	2	238	27	..	..	..	..	706	257
eorge Town . .	79	58	82	82	109	21	61	6	11	..	31	6	..	..	..	..	373	173
reat Swanport .	114	84	107	95	110	21	105	9	208	2	192	18	..	..	..	..	836	229
amilton . . .	115	91	186	178	266	36	142	10	10	..	295	30	..	..	..	..	1,014	345
obart Town . .	2,817	2,659	3,405	3,592	2,490	1,151	1,107	423	555	883	1,654	693	..	..	15	23	12,043	9,424
orton	120	98	99	108	147	12	103	8	6	..	40	5	..	..	..	..	515	231
aunceston . .	1,634	1,289	1,503	1,631	1,377	420	633	205	350	155	709	194	..	..	..	..	6,206	3,894
ongford . . .	348	305	563	517	655	151	453	47	22	..	586	43	..	..	..	..	2,627	1,063
orven	224	190	354	341	506	80	337	39	6	..	346	56	..	..	..	..	1,773	706
ew Norfolk . .	194	186	342	292	395	115	167	21	235	45	326	66	..	..	..	..	1,659	725
atlands . . .	124	104	182	177	283	61	170	13	12	1	447	20	..	..	..	..	1,218	376
ort Sorell . . .	66	53	71	76	99	13	98	4	12	1	104	16	..	..	..	..	450	163
ichmond . . .	542	454	945	785	749	236	383	66	3,273	4	713	69	..	..	..	..	6,605	1,614
orell and Prosser's Plains . . .	161	101	96	98	112	31	54	12	22	..	162	28	..	..	..	..	607	270
outhport . . .	107	79	76	86	80	25	27	1	20	..	154	5	..	..	..	..	464	196
estbury . . .	170	172	228	223	294	58	214	16	18	..	323	26	..	..	..	..	1,247	495
roughout the Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,765	481	..	..	1,765	481
t Punishment Stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,739	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,739	..
Totals . .	7,391	6,427	9,138	9,217	8,832	2,687	4,749	965	8,660	1,098	7,278	1,438	1,765	481	15	23	47,828	22,336
	13,818		18,355		11,519		5,714		9,758		8,716		2,246		38		70,164	

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Distinction between the Married and the Single Inhabitants of the Colony, with the exception of the Troops and Convicts at Punishment Stations, as ascertained by the Census taken on 31st December 1847.

Police District.	WHITE PEOPLE.						ABORIGINES.					
	Married.		Single.		Total.		Married.		Single.		Total.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Bothwell	124	111	572	166	696	277	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brighton	331	312	1,358	491	1,689	803	..	..	..	..	..	..
Campbell Town . .	275	261	1,321	353	1,596	614	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fingal	108	109	598	148	706	257	..	..	..	..	..	..
George Town . . .	79	71	294	102	373	173	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Swanport . .	149	91	687	138	836	229	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamilton	130	129	884	216	1,014	345	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hobart Town . . .	3,243	3,439	8,785	5,962	12,028	9,401	12	12	3	11	15	23
Horton	93	90	422	141	515	231	..	..	..	..	..	..
Launceston . . .	1,602	1,605	4,604	2,289	6,206	3,894	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longford	456	439	2,171	624	2,627	1,063	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morven	297	313	1,476	393	1,773	706	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Norfolk . . .	303	282	1,356	443	1,659	725	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oatlands	170	170	1,048	206	1,218	376	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Sorell . . .	84	73	366	90	450	163	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond	1,188	636	5,417	978	6,605	1,614	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sorell and Prosser's Plains	117	112	490	158	607	270	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southport	94	92	370	104	464	196	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westbury	204	197	1,043	298	1,247	495	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	9,047	8,532	33,262	13,300	42,309	21,832	12	12	3	11	15	23

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Ages of the several Inhabitants of the Colony, with the exception of the Troops and the Convicts at Punishment Stations, as ascertained by the Census taken on 31st December 1847.

	WHITE PEOPLE.			ABORIGINES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years of age . . .	1,790	1,788	3,578	..	..	..
2 years and under 7 . . .	3,888	3,443	6,831	1	..	1
7 years and under 14 . . .	3,133	3,000	6,133	1	1	2
14 years and under 21 . .	2,804	2,272	5,076	..	..	..
21 years and under 45 . .	26,192	9,479	35,671	13	14	27
45 years and under 60 . .	4,078	1,526	5,604	..	6	6
60 and upwards	924	324	1,248	..	2	2
Total	42,309	21,832	64,141	15	23	38

NOTE.—The ages of the elder Aborigines cannot be accurately ascertained.

No. 4.

RETURN showing the Religion and Occupation of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, as ascertained by the Census of 1847.

RELIGION.		OCCUPATION.	
Church of England	44,490	Landed Proprietors, Bankers, Merchants, and Professional Men . .	1,502
Church of Scotland	4,552	Shopkeepers and other Retail Dealers	1,172
Wesleyans	2,566	Mechanics and Artificers	5,584
Other Protestant Dissenters	2,186	Shepherds and others in charge of Sheep	1,098
Total Protestants	53,794	Gardeners, Stockmen, and Farm Labourers	11,693
Church of Rome	9,904	Domestic Servants	4,839
Total Christians	63,698	Other Persons not included in the above	38,291
Jews	452	Military, with their Families . . .	2,246
Mahommedans and Pagans	29	Convicts at Punishment Stations . .	3,739
Total	64,179		
NOTE.—The religion of the Troops, and of the Convicts at Punishment Stations, was not ascertained by the Census .	5,985		
Total	70,164	Total	70,164

NOTE.—The Aboriginal Inhabitants were returned by the Commissioner for the district as Members of the Church of England.

No. 5.

RETURN showing the Number of Houses in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land on 31st December, 1847; as ascertained by the Census taken on that day.

Police District.	Brick or Stone Houses.	Wooden Houses.	Total.	Houses Finished.	Houses Unfinished.	Houses Inhabited.	Houses Uninhabited.
Hobart Town	2,679	1,336	4,015	3,872	143	3,625	390
Launceston	763	1,213	1,976	1,869	107	1,783	193
Richmond	166	509	675	609	66	667	8
Longford	211	271	482	470	12	480	2
Brighton	143	235	378	359	19	378	0
Morven	94	254	348	345	3	328	20
New Norfolk	156	177	333	287	46	324	9
Campbell Town . . .	213	106	319	287	32	302	17
Westbury	73	190	263	224	39	263	0
Hamilton	73	139	212	207	5	212	0
Oatlands	134	63	197	188	9	195	2
Bothwell	55	100	155	136	19	141	14
Sorell and Prosser's Plains .	39	106	145	135	10	143	2
Great Swanport	70	55	125	110	15	124	1
Southport	6	115	121	117	4	121	0
Fingal	43	77	120	97	23	113	7
Horton	13	107	120	117	3	119	1
George Town	26	83	109	108	1	109	0
Port Sorell	6	88	94	77	17	92	2
Total . . .	4,963	5,224	10,187	9,614	573	9,519	668

No. 6.

RETURN relating to the Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Colony, stationed at Oyster Cove.

Number on the Station, 31st December 1848.				Number who could read and write.	Number who could only read.	Number who were totally uneducated.	Number of Officers in charge of Establishment.	Expense of Establishment chargeable to the Land Fund.
Men.	Women.	Children.						
		Males.	Females.					
12	23	1	0	5	10	21	2	£. 2,100*

NOTE.—Seven of the children are in the Queen's Orphan Schools for the purpose of being educated.

* A considerable portion of this expense was expended in repairing the Station Buildings.

JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Superintendent.

No. 7.

RETURN showing the Number of Adult Persons who emigrated from Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848.

1848.	From Hobart Town.			From Launceston.			Total.			Destination.			
	Free Persons.	Prisoners who have served their Sentences.	Persons holding Conditional Pardons.	Free Persons.	Prisoners who have served their Sentences.	Persons holding Conditional Pardons.	Free Persons.	Prisoners who have served their Sentences.	Persons holding Conditional Pardons.	Port Phillip.	Sydney.	Adelaide.	Other Places.
Quarter ending—													
31st March .	420	137	56	420	180	108	840	317	164				
30th June . .	320	148	32	339	187	68	659	335	100				
30th September	254	98	54	152	92	48	406	190	102				
31st December	233	80	26	261	56	30	495	136	55				
Total . .	1,227	463	168	1,172	515	254	2,400	978	421	2,797	280	415	307
	1,858			1,941			3,799						

F. BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 8.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons who arrived in Van Diemen's Land in the Year 1848.

From what Place.	Free Persons, including Troops.			Convicts.			Total.			Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children	Men.	Women.	Children	Men.	Women.	Children	
Adelaide	140	43	25	9	..	..	149	43	25	217
America	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Bermuda	52	4	4	202	..	..	254	4	4	262
England	197	72	40	438	339	26	635	411	66	1,112
Gibraltar	54	6	6	240	..	..	294	6	6	306
India	25	5	8	32	..	..	57	5	8	70
Ireland	1	3	7	..	170	..	1	173	7	181
Isle of France . . .	16	1	4	..	..	..	16	1	4	21
New Zealand . . .	30	14	16	..	..	..	30	14	16	60
Port Phillip . . .	666	175	113	4	..	..	670	175	113	958
Portland Bay . . .	37	13	3	..	..	..	37	13	3	53
Port Fairy	26	10	12	..	..	..	26	10	12	48
Port Albert . . .	84	13	7	..	..	..	84	13	7	104
Sydney	743	131	140	..	..	..	743	131	140	1,014
Total . .	2,074	491	385	925	509	26	2,999	1,000	411	4,410

W. MORIARTY, Port Officer.

No. 9.

RETURN relating to Convicts in Van Diemen's Land, 1848.

Ticket-of-Leave Holders.						Pass-Holders.								Under Probation or Sentence.							Total Numb of Convicts in Colony on the 31st Decem 1848.		
Males.			Females.			Males.				Females.				Males.					Females.				
On their own Hands.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	In Hospitals.	On their own Hands.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	In Hospitals.	In Private Service.	In Hiring Depôts.	Under Sentence.	In Hospitals.	In Private Service.	In Hiring Depôts.	Under Sentence.	In Hospitals.	Under Probation.	In Gaols.	In Hospitals.	Under Second Conviction.	Re-convicted Men under Orders for Removal to Norfolk Island.	Under Probation.	In Hospitals.	Males.	Fem.	T
8,807	186	104	1,108	34	5	6,878	1,091	1,553	361	1,389	197	632	61	1,355	10	196	292	661	478	61	21,494	3,965	2
10,244						12,162								3,053									

Number of Certificates of Freedom granted in 1848 to Convicts who had served their Sentences.	Number of Absolute and Conditional Pardons granted in 1848.		Number of Tickets-of-Leave granted in 1848, deducting those which were cancelled.		Number of Deaths of Convicts reported in 1848.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,946*	1,077	165	3,322	360	204	40
	1,242		3,682		244	

* The number of Convicts who became free in 1848, but who did not apply for Certificates of their Freedom, was 1,145.

JAMES THOMSON, Registra

No. 10.

RETURN of the Number of Marriages registered in the General Registry Office, according to the Act of Council, 2nd Vict., No. 8, during the Year 1848.

Districts under the Registration Act.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Baptists.	Quakers.	Jews.	By Deputy Registrar.	Total Number of Marriages.	Not of full Age.		Re-married.		Registry signed with Marks.	
											M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bothwell . . .	8	4	..	..	..	..			..	12	..	1	..	3	6	6
Brighton . . .	27	..	..	..	..	..			.	27	..	6	2	3	11	18
Campbell Town .	22	7	..	1	..	..			..	30	..	5	3	6	17	19
Clarence Plains .	6	..	..	..	..	..			..	6	..	3	..	..	..	3
Fingal	7	..	..	..	..	..			..	7	..	1	1	4	3	5
Great Swanport .	7	1	1	..	..	..			..	9	..	3	..	..	1	4
Hamilton . . .	15	..	..	..	..	..			..	15	..	2	..	..	7	10
Hobart	304	25	58	10	17	4			1	419	2	85	21	74	64	99
Horton	5	..	..	..	..	..			..	5	..	3	..	..	4	4
Launceston. . .	81	14	25	3	..	30	Nil.	Nil.	..	153	2	29	16	29	41	77
Longford . . .	25	..	..	..	..	..			..	25	..	5	..	1	9	11
Morven	5	12	..	..	..	..			..	17	..	2	3	2	10	8
New Norfolk . .	13	..	..	1	..	..			..	14	..	1	..	..	8	6
Oatland	6	..	..	1	..	..			..	7	..	..	1	2	2	5
Port Sorell . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prosser's Plains .	15	4	..	..	..	..			..	19	..	3	..	3	4	12
Richmond . . .	15	..	4	..	..	..			..	19	..	5	1	1	7	10
Tasman's Peninsula	3	..	..	..	..	..			..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
Westbury . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..			..	12	..	3	..	..	4	7
Total . .	576	67	88	16	17	34	..	..	1	799	4	159	48	128	198	304

NOTE.—The information required in the last three columns has not been afforded from some of the Districts.

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar

No. 11.

RETURN showing the Number of Births registered in the several Registry Offices in each Quarter of the Year 1848.

Males.					Females.					Total.				
31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.
187	223	232	216	858	155	209	220	211	795	342	432	452	427	1,653

NOTE.—The Returns from the District of Great Swanport have not been sent in, and the number of Births registered in that District are consequently not included in this Return.

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar.

No. 12.

RETURN showing the Number of Deaths of Free Persons* registered in the several Registry Offices, during each Quarter of the Year 1848.

Males.					Females.					Total.				
31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.
108	103	104	148	463	94	82	62	72	310	202	185	166	220	773

NOTE.—The Returns from Great Swanport District have not been received.

* The Deaths of Convicts are not registered in the Registry Offices, but are recorded in the Comptroller-General's Department; 244 were reported and recorded during the year 1848.

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar.

No. 13.

RETURN showing the Ages of Deaths of Free Males registered in the several Registry Offices, during the Year 1848.

Ages of Males.																												
Months.						Years.																						
Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 6.	6 and under 9.	9 and under 12.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	?	Total.
42	12	14	24	12	8	23	15	6	5	12	10	9	16	12	23	22	27	27	42	17	12	14	14	17	4	6	1	17	463

NOTE.—The Returns from Great Swanport District have not been received.

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar.

No. 14.

RETURN showing the Ages of the Deaths of Free Females registered in the several Registry Offices, during the Year 1848.

Ages of Females.																									
Months.						Years.																			
Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 6.	6 and under 9.	9 and under 12.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	?	Total.
21	9	10	20	12	17	25	15	7	9	8	6	7	15	17	22	18	12	10	18	10	7	2	5	1	7	310

NOTE.—The Returns from Great Swanport District have not been received.

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 15.

RETURN of the Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages in Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

District.	Wesleyans.	Independents.	Baptists.	Quakers.	Jews.
Hobart . . .	1	1	..	..	..
Launceston . .	1	1	1	..	..
New Norfolk. .	1	..	..	..	..
Green Ponds . .	..	1	..	..	..
Longford . . .	1	..	..	..	..
Campbell Town .	1	..	..	..	..
Oatlands . . .	1	..	..	..	..
Total . .	6	3	1	..	..

JOHN ABBOTT, Registrar.

No. 16.

RETURN relative to the Church of England Establishment in Van Diemen's Land for the Year 1848; compiled from Returns furnished by the several Clergymen.*

—	Number of Places of Public Worship.	Number of Sittings.	Average Attendance.	Amount of Pew-rents as stated by the Clergymen.	Amount of Offertory Fund.	Expense to the Colonial and British Government in 1848.†	
						Colony.	British Treasury.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
Archdeaconry of Hobart . . .	34	13,200	4,940	354 17 0	304 10 4	9,301 12 7	5,086
Rural Deanery of Longford . .	19			442 16 1	454 15 1		
Total . .	53	13,200	4,940	797 13 1	759 5 5	14,387 12 7	

* For further details connected with this Church Establishment, *vide* Return at the end of the Statistical Tables.
† Amount of Endowment from Church Funds in 1848, 954*l.* 12*s.*

No. 17.

RETURN showing the Number of Places of Public Worship, exclusive of the Church of England, in Van Diemen's Land in 1848.

Denominations.	Number of Places of Public Worship.	Number of Sittings.	Average Attendance.	Expense to the Colonial and British Treasury.	
				Colonial.	British.
				£. s. d.	£.
Church of Scotland. . . .	13	3,420	2,710	2,936 0 0	..
Church of Rome*	3	580	1,600	1,220 14 0	2,056
Wesleyan Methodists* . .	21	4,500	4,000	500 0 0	..
Independents*	15	3,480	No Return.	..	..
Baptists	3	400	270	150 0 0	..
Jews	2	268	90	..	..
Total . . .	57	12,675	8,670	4,806 14 0	2,056

* For further details respecting these Church Establishments, *vide* Return at the end of the Statistical Tables.

[Certified by the heads of the several denominations.]

No. 18.

URN of the Emoluments of the Ministers of Religion of the several Denominations of Christians, showing the umber Paid from the Colonial Treasury, the Number Paid by the Home Government, and those Receiving no ipend from the Government, 1848.

enominations.	Paid from Colonial Treasury.											Paid by the Home Government.										Other Sources.	
	Lord Bishops.		Colonial Chaplains.*									Chaplains and Religious Instructors to Convicts.							Missionary Chaplains.			Other Clergy-men.	Total.
	£ 1,091	£ 591	£ 495	£ 355	£ 345	£ 330	£ 310	£ 295	£ 275	£ 245	£ 230	£ 286	£ 266	£ 250	£ 236	£ 230	£ 210	£ 150	£ 336	£ 286	£ 236	No Return.	
h of England .	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	13	9	1	6	..	1	4	..	1	1	2	2	2	6	55
, Scotland .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
, Rome .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	15
yan Methodists.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
sts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
endents . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Totals . .	1	1	1†	1	2†	1†	2†	1†	21	10†	3	6	6	1†	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	26	97

E.—The Colonial Treasury is charged with £500 a-year towards the support of Wesleyan Clergymen, and £150 a-year for a Baptist Missionary.

* To nearly all these Chaplaincies Glebes are attached.
† To these Chaplaincies Residences are attached.

No. 19.

RETURN showing the Number of Private Schools in Van Diemen's Land on 31st October 1848.

Police District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Schools from which the required Information has not been obtained.	Remarks.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Bothwell . . .	1	22	10	32	..	
Brighton . . .	4	19	29	48	..	
Campbell Town .	3	17	43	60	1	
George Town . .	2	15	14	29	..	
Great Swanport .	1	..	..	27	..	Sex not stated.
Hamilton . . .	2	14	19	33	..	
Hobart . . .	42	753	543	1,296	6	
Launceston . .	25	304	237	541	6	
Longford . . .	5	37	26	63	..	
Morven . . .	2	31	11	42	..	
New Norfolk . .	3	23	20	43	..	
Richmond . . .	4	40	22	62	1	
Sorell	4	10	22	32	..	
Westbury . . .	2	..	15	15	..	
Total . . .	100	1,285	1,011	2,323	..	

C. BRADBURY, Inspector of Schools.

No. 20.

RETURN of the Number of Schools in connection with the Churches of England and Rome, aided by Contributions from the Government, on 31st December 1848.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Total Number of Scholars.	Aid to the Schools from the Colonial Treasury.
					£. s. d.
Church of England .	33	852	639	1,491	1,198 11 4
Church of Rome . .	4	108	213	321	326 13 9
Total	37	960	852	1,812	1,525 5 1

C. BRADBURY, Inspector of Schools.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 21.

RETURN showing the Number of Government Schools under the Superintendence of the Board of Education on 31st December 1848.

Schools.	Number of Children.			Average Attendance.	Annual Cost of each School to Colonial Treasury.								
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Salaries.			Rents.	Total.		
					£.	s.	d.	£.	£.	s.	d.
Back River	22	12	34	30	100	0	0	40	140	0	0
Bothwell	14	16	30	25	100	0	0	36	136	0	0
Campbell Town	40	20	60	48	100	0	0	35	135	0	0
Clarence Plains	33	24	57	48	125	0	0	30	155	0	0
Glenorchy	27	33	60	45	100	0	0	40	140	0	0
Green Ponds	30	25	55	35	100	0	0	50	150	0	0
Hobart Town, Liverpool-street	61	..	61	50	150	0	0	40	190	0	0
Ditto, Campbell-street	83	72	155	110	150	0	0	60	210	0	0
Launceston	49	22	71	50	120	0	0	80	200	0	0
Longford	32	21	53	40	100	0	0	30	130	0	0
New Town	38	23	61	45	100	0	0	35	135	0	0
New Norfolk	26	25	51	48	100	0	0	45	145	0	0
Norfolk Plains	7	10	17	12	25	0	0	..	25	0	0
Oatlands	30	20	50	40	100	0	0	40	140	0	0
Perth	15	15	30	20	100	0	0	35	135	0	0
Richmond	14	19	33	50	125	0	0	..	125	0	0
Sorell	19	18	37	28	100	0	0	..	100	0	0
Sandy Bay	21	25	46	36	95	0	0	50	145	0	0
Kangaroo Point	18	14	32	25	100	0	0	36	136	0	0
Evandale	30	20	50	40	45	0	0	..	45	0	0
Patterson's Plains	15	6	21	16	18	15	0	..	18	15	0
Cressy, closed on 8th Dec. 1848	10	6	16	10	100	0	0	25	125	0	0
Total	634	446	1,080	851	2,153	15	0	707	2,860	15	0

C. BRADBURY, Inspector of Schools.

No. 22.

RETURN showing the Attendance of Children at the Infant Schools on 31st December 1848.

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Aid from Colonial Treasury.
Hobart, Murray-street	55	53	108	£100 per annum.
Ditto, Liverpool-street	14	16	30	
Launceston	26	30	56	£50 ditto.
Total	95	99	194	£150 per annum.

C. BRADBURY, Inspector of Schools.

No. 23.

RETURN showing the Number of Children supported at the Queen's Orphan Schools at New Town, at the Expense of British and Colonial Funds, on 31st December 1848.

Remaining 31st December 1847.						Received during the Year 1848.						Apprenticed during the Year 1848.				Discharged to Friends during 1848.				Died during 1848.		Remaining 31st December 1848.			
Children of Free Parents.				Children of Convicts.		Children of Free Parents.				Children of Convicts.		Children of Free Parents.		Children of Convicts.		Children of Free Parents.		Children of Convicts.		Children of Convicts.		Children of Free Parents.		Children of Convicts.	
Lost one Parent.		Orphans.		Orphans.		Lost one Parent.		Orphans.		Orphans.		Orphans.		Orphans.		Lost one Parent.		Orphans.		Orphans.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
17	13	17	13	195	193	9	2	3	1	51	52	3	1	10	18	4	3	26	30	5	6	39*	25†	208	188
448																						460			

NOTE.—The orphan children of convicts are supported entirely at the expense of the British Government, while those of free persons are charged to the Colonial Treasury under the head of "Pauperism."

* Three of these are aborigines' children.

† Four of these are aborigines' children.

CHARLES O'HARA BOOTH, Superintendent.

No. 24.—RETURN of Insane Persons treated in the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk, during the Year 1848.

Condition.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1847.		Admitted during 1848.		Total Number Treated.	Discharged.							Died.		Remaining Dec. 31, 1848.	
						Cured.		Improved.		Without Improvement.		Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Free* . .	34	23	12†	6	75	1	3	1	1	..	..	6	7	3	37	22
Convicts .	79	36	21	18	154	17	5	..	..	1‡	1§	24	7	3	75	45

* In this class are included all free persons, as well as convicts who have become free by servitude or by pardon.
† Of these six were re-admissions. ‡ Absconded.
§ Removed by and at the request of her husband: has since been re-admitted.

W. DAWSON, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General.

No. 25.—RETURN showing the Number of Persons treated in Convict Hospitals as Free Paupers, and chargeable to the Colonial Revenue, during the Year 1848.

Hospital.	Persons who have been Convicts.	Persons who have not been Convicts.	Total.	Charge upon Colonial Treasury for each Person.
Hobart Town .	245	81	326	1*s.* per diem.
Launceston . .	37	3	40	
New Norfolk .	82	38	120	
Oatlands . .	3	..	3	
Impression Bay .	38	2	40	8*d.* per diem.
Total . .	405	124	529	

W. DAWSON, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General.

No. 26.—RETURN of the Number of Diseases treated at Her Majesty's Colonial Hospitals in Van Diemen's Land; also of the Number of Deaths; during the Year 1848.

Diseases.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.
Fevers	201	8	Venereal Affections . .	230	1
Diseases of the Lungs .	357	47	Abscesses and Ulcers . .	439	6
Diseases of the Liver . .	31	6	Wounds and Injuries . .	279	8
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	256	25	Diseases of the Eyes . .	553	..
Diseases of the Brain . .	226	23	Diseases of the Skin . .	41	..
Dropsies	14	5	Other Diseases. . . .	561	35
Rheumatic Affections . .	287	2	Total	3,475	166

W. DAWSON, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General.

No. 27.—RETURN showing the Number of Legally Qualified Medical Men and Chemists in the Colony, on 31st December, 1848.

Police District.	Regimental and Staff Medical Men.	Medical Officers of Convict Department.	Private Practitioners.	Total.	Chemists.
Bothwell	..	..	2	2	..
Brighton	..	..	1	1	..
Campbell Town	..	1	5	6	..
George Town	..	..	1	1	..
Great Swan Port	..	1	2	3	..
Hamilton	..	..	1	1	..
Hobart	5	4	12	21	7
Horton	..	..	2	2	..
Launceston	2	2	5	9	4
Longford	..	..	4	4	..
Morven	..	..	1	1	..
New Norfolk	..	2	2	4	..
Oatlands	..	1	1	2	..
Port Sorell	..	..	1	1	..
Richmond	..	..	3	3	..
Sorell and Prosser's Plains . . .	..	..	1	1	..
Tasman's Peninsula	..	4	..	4	..
Westbury	..	..	1	1	..
Total	7	15	45	67	11

In every district where there is a watchhouse or gaol, a surgeon receives a small salary from Colonial Fund for attending upon the constables and upon the sick persons who may be confined therein.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 28.

RETURN of Imports and Exports to and from Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

Articles Imported.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Ports.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel and Slops	37,315	2,654	. .	39,969
Apothecary	3,545	62	. .	3,607
Arms and Ammunition	1,829	. .	. .	1,829
Beef and Pork	231	5,032	309	5,572
Boots and Shoes	5,778	30	. .	5,808
Butter and Cheese	205	1,604	51	1,860
Canvass and Bagging	15,983	1,618	. .	17,601
Carriages	680	93	. .	773
Casks	320	328	. .	648
Cedar	. .	590	. .	590
Coals	90	577	. .	667
Coffee	224	1,247	842	2,313
Copper and Lead	5,578	200	. .	5,778
Copper Ore	. .	2,900	. .	2,900
Cottons and Linens	36,648	901	44	37,593
Currants and Raisins	1,552	15	. .	1,567
Deals, Oars, and Spars	521	37	44	602
Fruit and Preserves	. .	185	. .	185
Grain—Maize	. .	1,571	. .	1,571
Glass and Earthenware	14,854	264	. .	15,118
Haberdashery	18,426	20	. .	18,446
Hats and Caps	7,733	305	60	8,098
Hardware	44,112	2,295	. .	46,407
Hides, Skins, and Leather	615	2,532	. .	3,147
Hops	3,755	135	177	4,067
Iron	8,176	182	. .	8,358
Jewellery and Plate	6,089	. .	. .	6,089
Live Stock—Cattle	40	12,706	. .	12,746
Sheep	40	14,312	. .	14,352
Malt Liquor	21,602	116	. .	21,718
Millinery	7,145	50	. .	7,195
Musical Instruments	3,447	. .	. .	3,447
Oil, Black	. .	. .	649	649
Sperm	. .	30	1,266	1,296
Oilman's Stores	21,059	2,151	382	23,592
Paint, Oil, Tar, & Turps	4,539	. .	167	4,706
Perfumery	1,210	. .	. .	1,210
Rope	5,897	1,198	875	7,970
Rice	15	265	167	447
Saddlery	3,142	91	. .	3,233
Salt	898	53	10	961
Silks	9,232	76	. .	9,308
Soap	123	1,450	. .	1,573
Stationery and Books	20,463	860	. .	21,323
Sugar	7,622	2,3089	7,612	38,323
Spirits—Brandy	6,921	896	200	8,017
Geneva	1,743	338	50	2,131
Liqueurs	6	41	. .	47
Rum	14,199	2,942	50	17,191
Whiskey	. .	370	. .	370
Tallow	. .	435	75	510
Tea	134	8,979	4,091	13,204
Timber	80	1,417	. .	1,497
Tobacco	4,468	2,641	2,949	10,058
Whalebone	. .	20	. .	20
Wine	11,991	1,337	3,529	16,857
Wool	. .	436	. .	436
Woollens	92,161	4,720	. .	96,881
Unenumerated	7,808	3,594	321	11,723
Total	460,244	109,990	23,920	594,154

Articles Exported.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Ports.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apothecary	. .	184	. .	184
Apparel and Slops	25	4,060	. .	4,085
Arms and Ammunition	. .	147	. .	147
Bags and Canvass	. .	3,425	. .	3,425
Bark	242	660	. .	902
Beef and Pork	40	1,190	25	1,255
Books and Stationery	10	1,200	. .	1,210
Boots and Shoes	. .	2,005	. .	2,005
Bran	. .	842	20	862
Biscuit	. .	160	500	660
Butter and Cheese	. .	1,043	. .	1,043
Carriages and Carts	30	1,654	. .	1,684
Coals	. .	81	. .	81
Coffee	. .	487	. .	487
Cottons and Linens	. .	13,984	. .	13,984
Curiosities	91	. .	. .	91
Copper	148	. .	. .	148
Copper Ore	2,100	. .	. .	2,100
Currants and Raisins	. .	630	. .	630
Earthenware and Glass	. .	180	. .	180
Flour	. .	31,086	952	32,038
Furniture	9	2,300	. .	2,309
Fruit and Preserves	. .	4,917	. .	4,917
Grain—Barley	. .	4,255	. .	4,255
Malt	. .	702	. .	702
Oats	. .	5,934	150	6,084
Wheat	741	50,002	120	50,863
Haberdashery	30	2,499	. .	2,529
Hay	. .	3,232	. .	3,232
Hardware	. .	7,330	. .	7,330
Hides, Skins, & Leather	4,551	4,814	264	9,629
Hops	. .	788	. .	788
Iron and Lead	. .	1,062	. .	1,062
Live Stock—Horses	. .	7,500	. .	7,500
Sheep	. .	1,530	. .	1,530
Malt Liquor	. .	4,180	85	4,265
Musical Instruments	. .	195	. .	195
Oil, Black	5,800	435	. .	6,235
Sperm	40,383	691	. .	41,074
Oilman's Stores	. .	4,064	. .	4,064
Potatoes	. .	6,028	96	6,124
Rope and Twine	. .	1,080	10	1,090
Salt	. .	374	. .	374
Soap	. .	129	. .	129
Spirits—Brandy	5	5,651	. .	5,656
Geneva	. .	1,490	. .	1,490
Rum	. .	5,175	40	5,215
Staves	. .	165	. .	165
Sugar	. .	3,897	. .	3,897
Tea	. .	3,104	. .	3,104
Tallow and Candles	1,922	158	150	2,230
Timber	24	20,386	54	20,464
Tobacco	8	4,153	20	4,181
Whalebone	1,960	. .	. .	1,960
Wine	. .	3,724	20	3,744
Wool	194,353	790	. .	195,143
Woollens	. .	881	. .	881
Unenumerated	2,555	6,085	30	8,670
Total	255,027	232,718	2,536	490,281

W. PROCTER,
Acting Collector.

No. 29.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels that entered Inwards, and cleared Outwards, at the Ports of Hobart Town and Launceston, during the Year 1848.

	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Bourbon	..	..	1	90
British Colonies	545	58,419	584	70,158
Cadiz	1	293	..	..
China	2	336	2	743
Great Britain	41	17,329	17	6,634
Guam	..	..	1	369
Manilla	2	550	..	..
Oporto	1	273	..	..
Otaheite	..	..	1	119
South Sea Islands	1	153	4	804
United States of America	1	506	..	..
Whaling Stations	54	14,024	67	17,071
Total	648	91,883	677	95,988

W. PROCTER, Acting Collector.

No. 30.

RETURN of the Number of Vessels built in the Colony in the Year 1848. Also of the Whale Fisheries; the Number of Vessels employed; with the Value of the Fisheries, during the Year 1848.

Police District.	Vessels Built in 1848.						Whale Fisheries.		
	Under 20 Tons.	20 and under 50 Tons.	50 and under 100 Tons.	100 and under 200 Tons.	200 Tons and upwards.	300 Tons and upwards.	Vessels employed.	Tonnage.	Value of the Produce of Fisheries.
									£.
Hobart	..	10	4	3	..	1	..	..	..
Launceston	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
George Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horton	..	1	..	..	..	..	29	6,081	104,000
Southport	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	13	7	6	2	1			

W. PROCTER, Acting Collector.

No. 31.

RETURN of the Number of Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade between Hobart Town and Launceston conveying General Merchandize, during the Year 1848.

INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
20	2,136	17	2,396

W. PROCTER, Acting Collector.

No. 32.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Ports of Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

Hobart Town.		Launceston.		Total.	
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
162	14,640	47	3,772	209	18,412

W. PROCTER, Acting Collector.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 33.

RETURN of the Number of Licences granted by the Government for the Sale of Wine, Beer, and Spirits in Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

Publicans' Licences.			Wholesale Licences.			Total.	
Number.	Cost of each Licence.	Amount.	Number.	Cost of each Licence.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	£.	£.		£.	£.		£.
373	25	9,325	36	10	360	409	9,685

ADAM TURNBULL, Collector of Internal Revenue.

No. 34.

ABSTRACT of Returns of the Number and Character of Public-houses in the several Districts of Van Diemen's Land, on 22nd September 1848.

Police District.	Number of Public-houses in District.	Proportion of Persons to each Public-house.	Public-houses of Low Character.	Public-houses of Good Character.
Bothwell	5	194	1	4
Brighton	14	178	2	12
Campbell Town . . .	11	200	..	11
Fingal and Avoca . . .	2	481	..	2
George Town	4	136	..	4
Great Swan Port . . .	6	177	..	6
Hamilton	5	271	..	5
Hobart Town* . . .	179	123	39	140
Horton	2	379	..	2
Launceston	61	165	4	57
Longford	17	217	1	16
Morven	6	413	..	6
New Norfolk	10	238	..	10
Oatlands	10	159	..	10
Port Sorell	2	306	..	2
Richmond*	18	456	4	14
Sorell and Prosser's Plains.	7	125	..	7
Westbury	5	348	2	3

* The number of houses licensed by the magistrates at Hobart Town is 182, which includes three at Kangaroo Point. These three houses are embraced within the number stated against the Richmond District.

From Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office,

J. E. BICHENO.

No. 35.

RETURN of Spirits and Tobacco in the Bonding Warehouses at Hobart Town and Launceston, at the end of the Year 1848.

	Hobart Town.	Launceston.	Total.
Brandy	23,504 gallons.	8,139 gallons.	31,643 gallons.
Geneva	5,728 ,,	2,417 ,,	8,145 ,,
Liqueurs	64 ,,	16 ,,	80 ,,
Rum, British Possessions	58,741 ,,	12,987 ,,	71,728 ,,
Ditto, Foreign . . .	797 ,,	219 ,,	1,016 ,,
Whiskey	266 ,,	526 ,,	792 ,,
Tobacco	84,174 lbs.	57,898 lbs.	142,072 lbs.
Segars	7,926 ,,	3,132 ,,	11,058 ,,
Snuff	5,449 ,,	290 ,,	5,739 ,,

H. D'ARCH, Collector.

No. 36.

RETURN relative to the Postal Arrangements of the Colony for the Year 1848.

Number of Post-offices in the Colony.	Number of Persons employed.	Miles of Post Roads.	Letters sent from Hobart Town.	Newspapers sent from Hobart Town.	Letters received.	Twopenny Post-offices.						Gross Revenue of Post-office in 1848.	Gross Expenditure of Post-office in 1848.
						Franked Letters.			Other Letters.				
						Hobart.	Launceston.	Total.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Total.		
												£. s. d.	£. s. d.
51	76	634	195,785	222,522	161,571	6,341	221	6,562	9,556	4,757	14,313	7,004 5 6	6,397 0 0

F. C. SMITH, Postmaster-General.

No. 37.

RETURN showing the Number of Stage Coaches employed upon the several Lines of Road in Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

From Hobart Town.						From Launceston.					
	Distance.	Daily.	Four Times a-week.	On Sunday only.	Total.		Distance.	Daily.	Four Times a-week.	On Sunday only.	Total.
	Miles.						Miles.				
To Launceston . . .	121	1	1	1	3	To Hobart Town . .	121	1	1	1	3
Oatlands . . .	51	1	..	..	1	Perth and Longford	11	1	..	..	1
New Norfolk . .	21	2	..	..	2	Longford . . .	16	1	..	..	1
Richmond . . .	15	1	..	..	1	Evandale . . .	14	1	..	..	1
Green Ponds . .	29	1	..	..	1	Westbury . . .	18	1	..	..	1
Brown's River . .	9	1	..	..	1						
		7	1	1	9			5	1	1	7

No. 38.

RETURN showing the Number of Newspapers published in Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

At Hobart Town.		At Launceston.	
Published Once a-week.	Published Twice a-week.	Published Once a-month.	Published Twice a-week.
Two.	Four.	One.	Two.

No. 39.

RETURN of the Assets and Liabilities of the several Banks in Van Diemen's Land, at the end of the Year 1848; as extracted from the "Hobart Town Gazette.

Banks.	Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Bullion.			Bills of Exchange, &c.			Notes and Bills in Circulation.			Deposits.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bank of Van Diemen's Land	25,341	14	3	132,667	18	8	10,024	0	0	54,487	7	6
Commercial Bank . . .	29,544	9	6	189,105	16	0	13,306	0	0	90,995	0	5
Derwent Bank*	.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.	
Union Bank of Australia. .	87,865	7	10	323,814	9	7	16,506	6	0	105,559	19	1
Bank of Australia† . . .	58,341	18	5	380,141	17	0	19,944	0	7	88,039	10	5
Totals . . . £	201,093	10	0	1,025,730	1	3	59,780	6	7	339,081	17	5

* This Bank declines to allow a statement of its affairs to be published, as it is not a Bank of Issue.
† Returns from this Bank made up to 16th October 1848.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 40.

RETURN relative to Savings' Banks in Van Diemen's Land, 31st December 1848.

Savings' Bank.	Number of Depositors above £10.	Number of Depositors below £10.	Total Amount deposited.	Amount of last Dividend, and when declared.
			£. s. d.	
Hobart Town Derwent Savings' Bank	115	62	6,167 12 0	4 per cent., Dec. 31, 1848.
Hobart Town Savings' Bank	544	775	22,017 16 6	4 per cent., Aug. 31, 1848.
Launceston Savings' Bank	406	358	15,452 3 8	3 per cent. interest added to the principal half-yearly.
	1,065	1,195	43,637 12 2	

Certified by the Managers.

No. 41.

RETURN relative to Land in Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

Police Districts.	Number of Acres of Land in each District.	Number of Acres of Land cultivated.	Number of Acres of granted or sold Lands uncultivated.	Total Number of Acres granted and sold to Settlers.	Number of Acres granted by Free Grant in 1848.	Number of Acres of Land held under Depasturing Licences.
Bothwell	299,520	4,214	148,994	153,208	None.	1,363,427 acres, at a rental of £17,511. 11s. 3d.
Brighton	133,760	11,248¾	92,636¼	103,885		
Campbell Town	492,800	4,358¾	314,122¼	318,481		
Fingal	1,807,360	4,500½	117,627½	122,128		
George Town	792,320	659¾	55,915¼	56,575		
Great Swanport	677,120	5,105	112,679	117,784		
Hamilton	415,360	4,751½	186,992½	191,744		
Hobart Town	688,160	4,915½	94,283½	99,199		
Horton	2,574,009	5,548	344,452	350,000		
Launceston	437,760	9,532	127,140	136,672		
Longford	590,720	28,586	172,633	201,219		
Morven	260,480	16,146	130,247	146,393		
New Norfolk	125,440	5,854	62,524	68,378		
Oatlands	448,000	14,484¼	234,361¾	248,846		
Port Sorell	561,920	2,064	9,846	11,910		
Richmond	153,600	16,574½	136,342½	152,917		
Sorell and Prosser's Plains	440,320	13,195½	52,792½	65,988		
Southport	1,304,800	1,169	5,410	6,579		
Westbury	571,520	18,633	150,907	169,540		
Not yet marked off into Police Districts	1,707,932	..	..	..		
Total	14,482,892	171,540	2,549,906	2,721,446		

R. POWER, Surveyor-General.

No. 42.

RETURN of the Number of Lots of Crown Land, and of Town and Suburban Allotments, sold during the Year 1848; also of the Quantity sold, the Amount of Sale, and Average Price per Acre.

Country Allotments.				Town and Suburban Allotments.			
No.	Quantity.	Amount of Sale.	Average Price per Acre.	No.	Quantity.	Amount of Sale.	Average Price per Acre.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
51	1,544 3 36	1,877 3 9	1 4 3½	133	629 1 16¾	3,276 14 6	5 4 1½

R. POWER, Surveyor-General.

No. 43.

RETURN of the Number of Acres in Crop, and Nature of each Crop, in Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

Police District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Peas.		
	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Bothwell . . .	1,016	21,514	165	744	20,425	400	712	21,925	1,660	3	30	..
Brighton . .	5,493	111,131	..	1,938	36,780½	..	1,282	27,986½	..	58	606	..
Campbell Town .	1,541¾	46,450	6,620	382½	11,431	480	792½	25,641	442	5	..	..
Fingal . . .	1,803½	39,079	3,400	454¾	12,870	800	680	9,974	175	2	42	..
George Town .	447	7,180	..	44¾	959	184	77½	1,240	..	2	5	..
Great Swanport .	2,866	68,180	1,450	230	5,423	..	267	7,500	150	13½	260	..
Hamilton . .	1,380¼	20,703¾	..	1,090½	27,262½	..	552¼	16,567½	..	21	420	..
Hobart . . .	1,288¾	28,352½	..	541¾	21,670	19,550	794	22,820	5,160	171¾	4,293¾	..
Horton . . .	1,077	26,925	..	115	3,450	..	223	6,690	..	..	..	..
Launceston . .	5,395	91,715	36,714	317	6,157	6,037	1,507	32,419	3,335	38	524	102
Longford . . .	11,148	96,690	19,798	1,000	13,104	20	4,497	41,473	2,180	8	110	..
Morven . . .	8,067½	154,776	13,030	788½	20,295	..	1,793½	45,256	440	36½	608	12
New Norfolk .	2,295	45,671	840	699	16,915	..	338	7,377	..	17½	303	..
Oatlands . . .	1,979	41,679	..	889	17,780	..	9,618	337,450	..	22½	365	..
Port Sorell . .	868½	20,701	..	87½	1,110	..	337	9,565	..	2	60	..
Richmond . .	6,366¼	99,110	5,776	2,326¼	55,121	90	1,052¾	23,404½	320	96¾	1,519½	..
Sorell and Prosser's Plains .	4,370	62,689	600	1,840½	45,393	50	949	24,359	..	101½	1,866	..
Southport . .	300½	6,613	..	41½	693	100	41½	1,026	..	42¼	884	..
Westbury . . .	6,997	164,154	..	512	14,345	..	3,958	94,089	..	33½	1,004	..
Totals . .	64,700	1,153,313¼	88,393	14,042½	331,184	27,711	29,463	756,762½	13,862	674¾	12,900¼	114

Police District.	Beans.			Potatoes.			Turnips.			Tares.			English Grasses.		
	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.	Number of Acres in growing Crop, or not gathered in.	Probable Produce of Crop.	Produce in Stack or Stores.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Bothwell . .	0½	15	..	38½	125	..	452	1,564	..	5	14	..	1,243	15,305	..
Brighton . . .	8	104	..	193	391¾	..	760½	1,821½	..	4	60	..	1,512½	2,229	4,487
Campbell Town .	..	..	..	36½	110	30	380½	984	..	1	..	..	1,219	580¼	66
Fingal . . .	..	..	..	75¼	260½	..	333¼	1,031	..	16	132	10	1,135¾	572	45
George Town .	..	..	..	28½	58	..	33	116½	..	..	..	..	27	30	..
Great Swanport .	1½	30	..	121	613	..	555	4,019	..	9	58	..	1,042	..	140
Hamilton . . .	1¼	25	..	71¼	285	..	456	6,840	..	19	380	..	1,159	2,518	435
Hobart . . .	41	820	..	754½	6,036	..	338¼	3,382½	..	49	490	..	935½	2,806½	2,204
Horton . . .	..	..	..	508	2,040	..	82	410	..	..	..	..	3,543	..	..
Launceston . .	10	129	45	271	774	62	279	1,546	21	8	212	6	1,707	1,642	780
Longford . .	12	220	..	80	275	..	771	738	..	72	50	..	10,998	7,457	..
Morven . . .	4	78	..	89	220	..	481¼	1,726½	..	19	350	6	4,867½	7,770	316
New Norfolk .	3½	56	..	185½	727½	..	715	..	..	182½	610	..	1,418	1,461	23
Oatlands . .	7½	65	..	73¾	177	..	749½	4,497	..	30	385	..	1,115	1,672½	..
Port Sorell . .	..	..	..	194	1,121½	..	75	861	..	8	162	..	492	470	33
Richmond . .	22	105	..	402½	1,321½	..	1,107½	5,984	..	13½	200	..	5,187	7,133½	..
Sorell aod Prosser's Plains .	18	98	..	95½	315½	..	491	1,786	..	..	..	2	5,339	5,446	..
Southport . .	..	..	..	528½	2,496½	8	40	234	..	2½	30	..	172¼	83½	..
Westbury . . .	3	60	..	170	884	..	737	3,700	..	19½	52	..	6,203	1,324	126
Totals . .	132¼	1,805	45	3,916¼	18,231¾	100	8,836½	41,241	21	458	3,185	24	49,315¼	58,500¼	8,655

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 44.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Stock in the Colony on 31st December 1848.

District.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
Bothwell	685	4,161	193,980	4	770
Brighton	1,017	2,290	49,503	171	411
Campbell Town	1,188	4,210	249,544	82	853
Fingal	892	3,689	154,865	128	1,068
George Town	245	1,681	53,170	64	244
Great Swanport	507	1,579	82,962	112	1,411
Hamilton	1,183	9,738	215,989	32	1,641
Hobart	1,806	3,041	9,811	845	3,307
Horton	273	2,639	10,322	170	402
Launceston	1,120	5,260	31,103	275	2,219
Longford	1,954	7,578	157,170	41	3,555
Morven	1,316	5,424	90,470	30	2,346
New Norfolk	628	1,747	32,902	53	1,387
Oatlands	1,140	4,795	257,459	40	1,332
Port Sorell	133	1,655	4,554	86	351
Richmond	1,352	3,512	55,740	400	2,820
Sorell and Prosser's Plains	661	2,869	40,684	180	2,500
Southport	60	525	1,247	157	372
Westbury	1,036	19,092	61,481	32	2,978
Total	17,196	85,485	1,752,963	2,902	29,967

F. BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 45.

RETURN showing the Average Prices of the various Articles of Produce throughout the Colony, on 31st December 1848.

Produce.	At Hobart Town.	At Launceston.	At Oatlands.	Throughout the Colony, including the three Districts mentioned in the other Columns.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barley, per bushel	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 3 11
Beans, ditto	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hay, per ton	2 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	2 6 0
Oats, per bushel	0 3 0	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 10
Peas, ditto	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 7
Potatoes, per ton	5 0 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	4 7 0
Tares, per bushel	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
Turnips, per ton	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 4 0
Wheat, per bushel	0 4 2	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 3 6

Compiled from Returns sent in by the different Police Magistrates.

No. 46.

RETURN of Prices paid for Wheat, Flour, Fresh Meat, and Vegetables by the Commissariat Department in Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

Wheat.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d.
At Hobart Town	from 5 11 to 8 4 per 100 lbs.	Average	4 6 per bushel of 64 lbs.
At Launceston	none purchased.		

Average about 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

Flour.

	£. s. d. £. s. d.		£. s. d.
At Hobart Town	from 9 0 0 to 14 0 0 per ton.	Average	11 10 0 per ton.
At Launceston	from 8 0 0 to 12 16 8 per ton.	Average	9 16 6 ,,

Average about 10*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per ton.

Fresh Meat.

	d. d.		d.
At Hobart Town	from 1¾ to 4 per lb.	Average	2½ per lb.
At Launceston	from 1½ to 4 per lb.	Average	2½ per lb.

Average about 2½*d.* per lb.

Vegetables.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d.
At Hobart Town	from 2 5½ to 7 0 per 100 lbs.	Average	4 10 per 100 lbs.
At Launceston	from 3 10 to 8 6 per 100 lbs.	Average	6 5 per 100 lbs.

Average about 5*s.* 7*d.* per 100 lbs.

GEO. MACLEAN, Deputy Commissary-General.

No. 47.

RETURN showing the Number of Cattle and Sheep imported into Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848, from Port Phillip and Port Albert.

Port.	Cattle.			Sheep.		
	Number Imported.	Average Cost of Freight per Head.	Average Prices realised at Sales by Public Auction.	Number Imported.	Average Cost of Freight per Head.	Prices realised at Sales by Public Auction.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Port Phillip . . .	952	2 10 0	6 0 0	27,151	3 0	5 7 to 17 6
Port Albert . . .	3,332	2 6 3	5 10 0	12,522	2 3	4 1 to 15 3
	4,284			39,673		

W. DOSSITOR, Inspector of Stock.

No. 48.

RETURN showing the Number of Sheep and Cattle slaughtered for Food in Hobart Town and Launceston, during the Year 1848.

Towns.	Sheep.	Cattle.
Hobart Town . .	55,876	4,159
Launceston . .	18,745	1,476
Total . .	74,621	5,635

Certified by the Inspectors of Stocks.

No. 49.

RETURN showing the Average Wages paid to Mechanics in Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848; as ascertained from Returns furnished by the several Police Magistrates.

Trade or Calling.	Daily Wages, without Board and Lodging	Trade or Calling.	Daily Wages, without Board and Lodging.
	s. d.		s. d.
Bricklayers . . .	4 10	Painters	4 11
Carpenters . . .	4 8	Plasterers. . . .	4 6
Joiners	5 0	Plumbers. . . .	5 6
Masons	4 10	Quarrymen . . .	3 2

F. BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 50.

RETURN of Manufactories and Trades in operation in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848; distinguishing the Number of each, as ascertained from Returns furnished by the several Police Magistrates.

Agricultural Implement Makers.	Auctioneers.	Blacksmiths.	Breweries.	Butchers.	Cabinet-makers and Turners.	Candle Manufactories.	Carvers and Gilders.	Chemists.	Coachmakers.	Cooperages.	Corn and Ship Chandlers.	Dyers.	Engineers.	Fellmongers.	Foundries.	Furriers.	General Dealers.	Grocers.	Ironmongers.
47	9	125	40	127	32	10	4	16	7	17	12	2	7	17	7	3	360	44	15

Mast and Block Manufactories.	Mills.	Painters and Glaziers.	Pastry-cooks.	Potteries.	Printing Offices.	Publicans.	Rope-makers.	Sail-makers.	Saw-mills.	Shipwrights and Boat-builders.	Shoemakers.	Soap-boilers.	Tailors.	Tanners.	Tin-workers.	Tobacconists.	Wine-merchants.	Wool-staplers.
3	80	11	29	4	9	376	3	6	3	51	246	2	87	40	32	11	30	4

F. BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 51.

RETURN of the Net Revenue of Van Diemen's Land collected during the Year 1848.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in Treasury on 1st January 1848				£7,976	2	6
REVENUE OF 1848.						
Customs—Port of Hobart	49,527	8	6			
Ditto—Launceston	27,624	8	0			
				77,151	16	6
Post Office--Collections	5,184	3	8			
Ditto—Aid from Home Government	1,500	0	0			
				6,684	3	8
Wholesale and Retail Licences to sell Wines and Spirits				9,685	0	0
Auctioneers', Pawnbrokers', Hawkers', and Carriers' Licences				903	13	6
Fees under Port Regulation Act of Council				171	15	0
Stage-coach and Theatrical Licences				24	0	0
Fees for Registration of Dogs				906	5	4
Licences under Kangaroo Hunting Act of Council				49	0	0
Fees—from Judicial Department	2,671	10	11			
Ditto—Civil	699	2	0			
Ditto—Police	1,801	16	7			
				5,172	9	6
Water Rates				1,185	9	8
Rent of Markets				600	0	1
Tolls on Main line of Road, Hobart	177	19	2			
Ditto, Launceston	28	7	10			
				206	7	0
Rents of Crown Property				372	4	0
Miscellaneous Receipts				1,433	1	2
Grants from the Home Government:—						
In aid of Police and Gaols	24,000	0	0			
Ditto of Witnesses' Expenses	1,000	0	0			
				25,000	0	0
Total Revenue of 1848				£129,545	5	5
Balance in Treasury on 1st January 1849				£1,328	7	11

G. T. W. BOYES, Auditor.

No. 52.

RETURN showing the Expenditure from the Colonial Treasury during the Year 1848.

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Lieutenant-Governor				2,000	0	0
Civil Establishment:—						
Customs' Department	4,366	4	8			
Port Officer, Signal Stations, and Light-houses	6,944	5	3			
Post Office	5,579	5	6			
Government Printing Office	1,235	15	3			
Registrars of Births, Deaths, &c.	416	7	8			
Other Civil Departments.	8,050	1	6			
				26,591	19	10
Police Establishment:—				33,758	0	7
Public Works:—						
Roads	6,258	10	8¼			
Public Works	9,022	17	3¼			
Town Surveyors	1,578	8	6½			
Water-works	1,333	0	10			
				18,192	17	4
udicial Establishment:—						
Judges	2,739	0	0			
Supreme Court and Law Officers	6,958	0	0			
Courts of Requests, &c.	3,750	12	11			
Sheriff	2,373	18	10			
Gaols	3,841	9	4			
Coroners' Inquests	494	11	0			
				20,157	12	1
Carried forward.				100,700	9	10

Return showing the Expenditure from the Colonial Treasury during 1848—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				100,700	9	10
Ecclesiastical :—						
Church of England	9,301	12	7			
Church of Scotland	2,936	0	0			
Church of Rome	1,220	14	0			
Wesleyan Mission	500	0	0			
Baptist Mission	150	0	0			
				14,108	6	7
Day Schools				5,622	14	2
Pensions				446	11	9
Pauperism				3,759	8	1
Mechanics' Institute and Van Diemen's Land Society				600	0	0
Interest on Loans				1,754	15	7
Miscellaneous, including Repayment of an Advance by Colonial Agent to the amount of 4,500*l.*				9,200	14	0
Total				£136,193	0	0

G. T. W. Boyes, Auditor.

No. 53.

Return of the Amount of Land Revenue collected during the Year 1848, with the Charges thereon.

Land Revenue.	£.	s.	d.	Charges on Land Revenue.	£.	s.	d.
Balance on 1st January 1848	10,800	11	1	Survey Department	4,318	12	8
Rent of Crown Lands	17,466	5	2	Commissioners of Titles	576	11	6
Sale of Crown Lands	4,463	2	7	Aborigines' Establishment	2,164	16	10
Fees of Survey Department	1,076	10	5	Surveying Land, Loan to Bridgewater Commissioners, &c.	3,164	9	10
Fees for Surveys	440	6	6	Balance on 31st December 1848	24,295	4	5
Quit Rents and Redemption	203	17	9				
Sale of Aborigines' Stores	35	16	10				
Fees on Grant Deeds	33	4	11				
Total	£34,519	15	3	Total	34,519	15	3

G. T. W. Boyes, Auditor.

No. 54.

Return of all Pensions paid from the Colonial Revenue on the 31st December 1848.

Name.	For what Service.	Date.	Authority.	Amount.		
				£.	s.	d.
Oliver Smith	Long services as an Overseer	1826	Voted by Legislative Council and approved by the Crown.	25	0	0
William Gunn	Loss of right arm while endeavouring to capture Bushrangers	1828		70	0	0
William Fletcher	Long services as a Constable	1828		10	0	0
John Beaumont	Retired Sheriff	1843		160	0	0
John James Fenton	Loss of an eye while endeavouring to capture Bushrangers	1843		50	0	0
Ellen Ward	Loss of husband murdered while endeavouring to capture Bushrangers	1843		30	0	0
John Baker	Long services as District Constable	1843		25	0	0
Adam Sproule	Disabled while acting as Mail Guard	1847		18	5	0
Daniel Murphy	Thirty-three years' service as Bailiff	1848		30	0	0
Frederick Forth	Late Director-General of Roads, Office abolished	1848		100	0	0
Mrs. Belbin	Widow of J. Belbin, a pensioned Inspector of Stock	1848	Voted, but not yet confirmed.	30	0	0
			Total	548	5	0

G. T. W. Boyes, Auditor.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 55.

RETURN of Process issued out of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land; together with actions commenced or tried; as likewise Judgments, Suits in Equity, &c., for the Year 1848.

Year.	Summons.	Capias.	Actions brought.	Declarations filed.	Actions tried	Number of Verdicts by Consent Subject to Reference, &c.	Number of Judgments on Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits	Judgments on Computation by the Master on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	Judgments in Indebitatus Assumpsit Debt on Simple Contract under Sect. 35 of Act of Council 7 W. 4, No. 2, which provides for Speedy Recovery of Debts in certain undefended cases.	Judgments against Acceptors of Bills of Exchange and Makers of Promissory Notes under Act of Council 3 Vic., No. 3.	Executions.		Warrants of Attorney.	Cognovits.	No. of Equity Suits commenced.	Equity Suits decided.
											Fi. Fa.	Ca. Sa.				
1848	456	54	514	97	34	2	57	6	67	4	68	11	95	20	2	1

W. SORELL, Registrar Supreme Court.

No. 56.

RETURN of Process issued out of the Courts of Requests for the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

District.	Summonses Issued.	Fieri Facias.	Capias ad Satisfaciendum.	Actions Brought.	Actions Tried.
Hobart Town .	1,090	395	5	1,090	699
Launceston . .	446	118	2	446	218
Richmond . .	82	21	..	82	55
New Norfolk .	55	..	..	55	39
Oatlands . .	17	1	..	17	15
Campbell Town .	29	8	1	29	21
Longford . .	70	23	..	70	49
Total . .	1,789	566	8	1,789	1,089

Certified by the several Registrars.

No. 57.

RETURN showing the number of Persons who have declared themselves Insolvent, or who have been declared Insolvent, in Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

District.	Number of Persons who declared themselves Insolvent.	Amount of Scheduled Liabilities.	Amount of Scheduled Assets.	Number of Persons who were declared Insolvent by Creditors.	Amount of Scheduled Liabilities.	Amount of Scheduled Assets.	Number of Insolvencies superseded.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Hobart Town	57	55,751 9 7	41,163 14 9	2	4,732 3 7	4,147 14 10	2
Launceston	33	13,392 16 0	5,146 15 2	2	16,201 8 4	16,838 12 8	3
Total .	90	69,144 5 7	46,310 9 11	4	20,933 11 11	20,986 7 6	5

Certified by the Commissioners for Hobart Town and Launceston.

No. 58.

RETURN of Persons Tried before the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848, for Crimes committed against the Person; distinguishing between the Free and those who are or have been Convicts.

Crime.	Convicted.						Acquitted.					
	Free.		Free by Servitude or Pardon.		Convicts.		Free.		Free by Servitude or Pardon.		Convicts.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abduction	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..
Assault on Infants under 10 years of age	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault with intent to Rob	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bigamy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burglary, with Beating and Striking	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnal knowledge of Infants under 10 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Larceny from the Person	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Larceny in Dwelling-house and putting in Fear	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Robbery with Beating and Striking	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shooting with intent to Murder	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stabbing with intent to Murder	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Total	1	..	5	..	37	1	4	1	6	..	8	1

W. SORELL, Registrar.

No. 59.

RETURN of Persons Tried before the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848, for Crimes committed against Property; distinguishing between the Free and those who are or have been Convicts.

Crime.	Convicted.						Acquitted.					
	Free.		Free by Pardon or Servitude.		Convicts.		Free.		Free by Pardon or Servitude.		Convicts.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arson	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary	..	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cattle-stealing	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Coining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Corruptly taking Money to help to recover Security stolen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Embezzlement	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forging Warrants, Orders, &c.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Housebreaking	..	1	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horse-stealing	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny	4	1	20	1	5	..	4	1	4	5	1	..
Larceny by Servant	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny from Vessel in Navigable River	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny on board Ship on the High Seas	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Receiving	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	2	7	..	1	1
Robbery	..	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Robbery, being Armed	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sheep-stealing	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	8	..
Unlawfully Pledging	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttering Forged Warrants, &c.	1	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Totals	6	2	50	2	44	..	11	3	18	5	22	1

W. SORELL, Registrar.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 60.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons Tried before the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848; distinguishing between the Free Emigrants and those who are or have been Convicts.

Crime.	Convicted.						Acquitted.					
	Free.		Free by Pardon or Servitude.		Convicts.		Free.		Free by Pardon or Servitude.		Convicts.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Assault	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Assaulting and putting in Fear	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Assault with intent to commit a Rape	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault on Children under 10 years of age	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breaking into a Dwelling-house and Stealing	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Burglary	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
Cattle-stealing	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Embezzlement	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Horse-stealing	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housebreaking	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Keeping House of Ill-fame	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny	6	1	31	..	20	4	2	2	14	2	17	1
Larceny by Servant	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maliciously wounding a Cow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Maliciously wounding a Pig	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obtaining Goods under False Pretences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pig-stealing and Goat-stealing	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving Stolen Goods	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	2	..	1
Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sheep-stealing	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
Stealing from the Person	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Stealing in a Dwelling-house above 5*l.*	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	11	2	46	..	55	6	5	2	32	5	28	2
Totals	13		46		61		7		37		30	

Certified by the Clerks and Deputy Clerks of the Peace.

No. 61.

RETURN relative to the Conservancy of the Peace, 1848.

Unpaid Magistrates.								Chief Police Magistrate, with his Emoluments.	Police Magistrates, with their Emoluments.				Assistant Police Magistrates, with their Emoluments.				Police Clerks, with their Emoluments.								Constables
Naval and Military Officers on Retired or Full Pay.	Surgeons.	Barristers.	Clergymen.	Officers holding Civil Offices.	Merchants.	Other Gentlemen.	Total.	£.	.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
								800	500	495	450	395	395	345	295	145	250	200	160	140	120	100	80	65	506
65	24	6	9	20	19	105	248	1	1	4	1*	2	1	4	1	1* †	1	2	1	1	3	12	1	5†	

* Residences in addition.

† Pay from other appointments in addition.

No. 62.

RETURN of the Number of Gaols in the Colony on 31st December 1848.

No. of Gaols.	Number of Gaolers.	Number of Under-Gaolers and Turnkeys	Number of Javelin-men.	Expense of Gaols in 1848.	Number of Prisoners the Gaols are capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Gaols are capable of containing when more than one sleeps in a Cell.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement, Michaelmas 1848.						Punishment for Offences within the Prison during the Year.	Cases of Sickness and Death during the Year.		
							Misdemeanors.		Felons.		Total.			Cases of Sickness during the Year.	Greatest Number of Sick at one time.	Number of Deaths.
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
8	8	6	40	£. s. d. 3,841 9 4	151	717	57	6	60	5	117	11	30	334	28	Nil.

JOHN BURNETT, Sheriff.

No. 63.

RETURN of Persons taken before Magistrates in the several Districts of Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848; showing the Nature of the Offences with which they were charged; and distinguishing Free Persons from Bond (compiled from the Weekly Returns furnished by each Magistrate).

OFFENCES.	Hobart Town.		Launceston.		Westbury.		New Norfolk.		Rich-mond.		Oat-lands.		Campbell Town.		Norfolk Plains.		Bothwell.		Brighton and Green Ponds.	
	Bond.	Free	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.
lony and Larceny . .	486	273	114	46	31	15	43	14	85	12	32	35	85	30	80	59	20	9	61	23
sconding.	286	..	56	20	4	6	43	6	58	6	135	..	62	3	36	..	13	..	74	1
subordination . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	38	..	21	..	18	..	7	..	2	..
sence without Leave .	951	5	116	13	20	3	59	..	101	..	38	..	59	..	83	2	11	..	45	1
sobedience of Orders .	92	8	48	14	18	..	52	..	46	..	30	..	30	..	38	..	9	..	25	..
unkenness	747	1,752	218	283	74	22	161	95	94	48	74	62	70	51	186	167	29	41	144	50
glect of Duty . . .	59	..	21	..	6	..	57	..	12	1	24	3	20	..	18	1	12	..	17	..
olence	56	..	65	1	14	..	31	..	7	1	18	..	26	..	20	..	7	..	30	..
eness	1	..	4	24	..	..	10	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	..
sdemeanor	2,250	1	6	12	121	9	19	29	83	9	3	..	102	34	43	2	5	..	55	49
nal Convictions under Colonial Acts and English Statutes . .	86	1,308	58	324	4	36	27	38	4	33	..	..	..	40	31	69	15	67	..	4
saults	54	147	28	60	8	9	10	12	20	9	19	2	16	9	23	7	3	5	22	12
reties of the Peace and for Good Behaviour. .	..	27	..	27	..	..	..	3	..	5	2	..	1	1	..	5	..	3	..	..
rious other Charges not under the above heads .	264	153	441	38	21	1	244	1	76	7	270	33	110	11	192	18	214	49	223	11
ses under Examination	2	3	..	..	90	26	79	5	7	1	..	..	14	1	12	5	17	4	2	1
Total . . .	5,334	3,677	1,175	863	411	127	837	203	597	134	686	135	616	180	785	336	362	178	703	152
tal in each District . .	9,011		2,038		538		1,040		731		821		796		1,121		540		855	

OFFENCES.	Great Swanport.		George Town.		Prosser's Plains.		Fingal.		Morven.		Hamilton		Circular Head.		Port Sorell.		Kangaroo Point and Rokeby.		Totals.		General Totals.
	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	Bond.	Free.	
lony and Larceny . .	54	19	4	6	43	23	27	14	28	23	12	12	2	..	11	8	9	5	1,227	626	1,853
sconding.	10	2	14	3	12	1	14	..	24	5	5	..	..	1	3	..	5	..	854	54	908
subordination . . .	4	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	116	1	117
sence without Leave .	29	..	4	..	56	1	28	..	62	..	31	..	1	2	23	..	37	1	1,754	28	1,782
sobedience of Orders .	22	..	9	..	23	1	20	..	68	..	22	..	3	6	15	..	15	..	585	29	614
unkenness	52	20	19	6	98	76	68	38	152	151	35	24	15	36	16	10	36	35	2,288	2,967	5,255
glect of Duty . . .	16	1	3	..	24	..	14	2	9	..	11	..	1	5	5	1	16	..	345	14	359
olence	19	..	2	..	20	2	22	..	14	..	7	..	..	2	5	..	6	..	369	6	375
eness	1	..	3	..	6	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	48	27	75
sdemeanor	1	1	..	..	3	..	85	1	..	..	..	..	20	18	3	..	3	..	2,802	165	2,967
nal Convictions under Colonial Acts and English Statutes . .	13	64	1	9	22	74	8	29	18	48	3	5	10	2	8	4	..	5	308	2,159	2,467
saults	4	7	3	5	6	22	8	4	11	11	11	5	8	3	1	7	2	9	257	345	602
reties of the Peace and for Good Behaviour. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	81	85
rious other Charges not under the above heads .	148	7	29	8	159	17	58	11	133	38	133	24	8	3	7	2	22	14	2,752	446	3,198
ses under Examination .	5	4	..	..	40	25	34	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	313	87	400
Total . . .	378	125	91	38	514	242	406	110	531	279	271	73	68	78	103	35	154	70	14,022	7,035	21,057
tal in each District . .	503		129		756		516		810		344		146		138		224				

FRANCES BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 64.

STATISTICAL RETURN embracing Details of the Police and Magisterial Statistics of Van Diemen's Land, exclusi Tasman's Peninsula and Norfolk and Maria Islands; compiled from the Weekly Statement furnished by Magistracy, (not including Visiting Magistrates of the Convict Department), for the Year 1848.

Effective Strength of Police of all Rank.	Weekly Rate of Pay of Petty Constables.	Clothing supplied by the Colony.	Population.*			Number of Persons taken before Magistrates.									
						Bond.				Free.					
			Bond.	Free.	Total.	On Probation or under Sentence.	Pass-holders.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Total.	Holding Conditional Pardons.	Holding Free Pardons.	Free by Servitude.	Arrived Free.	Total.	General Total.
508	s. d. 12 3	Great Coats only.	24,487	46,282	70,769	215	9,316	4,491	14,022	661	37	3,842	2,495	7,035	21,057

Number of Male and Female Convicts Absconded, and Number Apprehended.†						Average Number of Constables employed each Day in pursuit of Absconded Offenders, principally under Arms.	Average Number of Constables employed more or less than the authorized Strength.	
Absconded.			Apprehended.					
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		More.	Less.
1,411	321	1,732	1,215	130	1,345	28	7	..

* By the Census of 31st December 1847, it appears that the Population of the Colony (including Military, their Wives and Children, 2,24 70,164, or 24,188 Bond, and 45,976 Free. By a Return from the Convict Department the former are stated at 27,070; and as by the 15th S of the Census Act there is no power to question any person as to his civil condition, this statement is taken as correct, and the difference de from the Free, leaving these at 43,094. Under Bond in this Return is given the actual number on 1st December 1848, as stated by the Convi partment. Under Free is given the total of Expirees and conditionally Pardoned within the year (per Convict Department), and 43,094. Thi be near the truth, assuming that the increase by births and arrivals balances the decrease by departures and deaths.

† The number apprehended embraces those only who were taken within the year. Absconded includes also those remaining at large from f years.

FRANCES BURGESS, Chief Police Magistra

No. 65.

SUBSIDIARY RETURN showing the Proportion between the Number of Convicts in each Class and the Number brought before Magistrates during the year 1848; prepared by comparison between the several Returns furnished by Magistrates in charge of Police Districts to the Chief Police Magistrate, and a Return of the Number of Convicts in each Class furnished by the Comptroller-General's Department; exclusive of Tasman's Peninsula, and Norfolk and Maria Islands, as well as of Prisoners brought before Visiting Magistrates, who report direct to the Comptroller-General.

Particulars.	On Probation or under Sentence.	Passholder.	Ticket-of-leave Holders.	Total.
Average Numbers during the Year, per Subsidiary Return, No. 68	2,708	11,022	9,013	22,761
Number brought before Magistrates, per Statement, No. 64	215	9,316	4,491	14,022
Proportion per cent. . . .	7·93	84·52	49·72	61·60

NOTE.—The Number of convicts on probation, or under sentence, brought before magistrates, appears to be a very small proportion of the whole of the number in that class; but this is especially the class of convicts under the jurisdiction of the visiting magistrates of the Convict Department; and, by reference to No. 67 of these Returns, it will be seen that in general it is only for graver offences that they come within these Returns.

FRANCIS BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 66.

SUBSIDIARY RETURN showing the Proportion between the Number of Free Persons in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land; distinguishing those who either arrived Free or were born in the Colony, from those who have become Free by Servitude or otherwise; and the Number brought before Magistrates, as shown by the several Returns furnished by Magistrates in charge of Police Districts to the Chief Police Magistrate, during the Year 1848.

Particulars.	Arrived Free, and born in the Colony (including Military, their Wives and Children.)	Became free by Servitude or otherwise.	Total.
Free Persons in the Colony	34,457	11,825	46,282
Free Persons in the Colony, exclusive of Military and Children under 14	15,666	..	..
Number brought before Magistrates, per Statement No. 64	2,495	4,540	7,035
Proportion per cent.	7·24	38·39	15·20
Or, excluding Military and Children from the calculation.	15·92	..	..

NOTE 1.—The Number in the 1st column (34,457) is taken from the census of the 31st December 1847; that in the 2nd column (11,825) is obtained by adding the total of expirees and conditionally pardoned during 1848 (per Return from the Convict Department) to the number given by the same census, modified by the Comptroller-General's statement of the number of bond in the colony at the date of the census; the total of which, assuming that the increase by births and arrivals in the colony is commensurate with the decrease by deaths and departures from the colony, will be an approximation to the actual number of the free population very near the truth.

NOTE 2.—Of the number brought before Magistrates (2,495) in the 1st column, two are free by servitude, who, having arrived free in the colony, have since been transported.

FRANCIS BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 67.

STATEMENT of the Offences and Civil Condition of Persons taken before Magistrates, as shown in the Return embracing the Police and Magisterial Statistics of Van Diemen's Land for 1848 (exclusive of Tasman's Peninsula, and Norfolk and Maria Islands); compiled from the Weekly Returns furnished by each Magistrate.

Offences.	BOND.													
	Convicts on Probation.		Passholders.		Holding Tickets-of-Leave.		Arrived Free, but since Transported.						Total.	
							Convicts on Probation.		Pass-holders.		Holding Tickets-of-Leave.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felony and Larceny .	49	1	648	43	436	48	..	..	1	..	1	..	1,135	92
Absconding	72	3	740	24	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	827	27
Insubordination . . .	2	..	108	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	1
Absence without Leave.	13	1	842	759	126	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	981	773
Disobedience of Orders .	5	..	447	89	41	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	92
Drunkenness . . .	8	..	879	323	914	163	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,802	486
Neglect of Duty . .	2	..	270	35	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	36
Insolence	3	..	262	70	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	295	74
Idleness	4	..	36	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	2
Misdemeanor . . .	10	..	1,139	512	1,026	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,175	627
Penal Convictions under Colonial Acts and English Statutes . .	2	..	20	1	236	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	50
Assaults	4	..	163	7	71	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	19
Sureties of the Peace and for Good Behaviour .	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Various other Charges not under the above heads	11	2	1,509	213	905	109	..	..	2	..	1	..	2,428	324
Cases under examination	23	..	126	45	103	12	..	..	..	..	4	..	256	57
Totals . . .	208	7	7,189	2,124	3,954	530	..	..	3	..	7	..	11,361	2,661

STATEMENT of the Offences and Civil Condition of Persons taken before Magistrates—*continued.*

Offences.	FREE.																Totals.		Gener Tota
	Holding Conditional Pardons.		Holding Free Pardons.		Free by Servitude.		Arrived Free.		Arrived Free, but since Transported.						Total.				
									Holding Conditional Pardons.		Holding Free Pardons.		Free by Servitude.				Bond.	Free.	Bond and Free
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.	
Felony and Larceny .	70	4	3	..	327	61	143	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	543	83	1,227	626	1,85
Absconding	3	..	..	..	43	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1	854	54	90
Insubordination . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	116	1	1
Absence without Leave .	4	..	..	..	16	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	1,754	28	1,78
Disobedience of Orders .	..	..	..	..	2	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	585	29	61
Drunkenness . . .	244	22	19	2	1,259	368	884	167	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,406	561	2,288	2,967	5,25
Neglect of Duty. . .	2	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	345	14	35
Insolence	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	369	6	37
Idleness	3	..	..	..	16	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	48	27	7
Misdemeanor . . .	26	..	..	..	95	11	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	13	2,802	165	2,96
Penal Convictions under Colonial Acts and English Statutes . .	177	19	7	..	834	232	737	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,755	404	308	2,159	2,46
Assaults	21	3	1	..	183	25	94	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	46	257	345	60
Sureties of the Peace and for Good Behaviour .	2	2	1	..	33	7	28	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	17	4	81	8
Various other Charges not under the above heads	38	3	3	1	232	22	118	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	55	2,752	446	3,19
Cases under examination	16	..	..	..	54	3	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	5	313	87	40
Totals . . .	608	53	34	3	3,107	735	2,094	399	..	..	..	..	..	2	5,843	1,192	14,022	7,035	21,05

FRANCIS BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 68.

SUBSIDIARY RETURN showing the Average Number of Convicts of each Class in the Colony of Van Diemen's La during the Year 1848; distinguishing those who are included in the Returns of "Magisterial Duties performed as furnished by the Magistrates in charge of Police Districts to the Chief Police Magistrate, from those wh being on Tasman's Peninsula, and at Norfolk and Maria Islands, are not included in those Returns; also t actual Number (distinguished in like manner) of each Class on 1st December 1848; compiled from a Retu obtained from the Comptroller-General's Department.

Particulars.	Number of Convicts, with Reference to the Returns furnished by Magistrates in charge of Police Districts to the Chief Police Magistrate.												Males on Probation, or under Sentence on Tasman's Peninsula, and at Norfolk and Maria Islands.				Total Number of Convicts in the Colony
	On Probation or under Sentence.		Pass-holders.		Ticket-of Leave Holders.		Total on Probation or under Sentence.	Total Pass-holders.	Total Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Total Males.	Total Females.	General Total.	Tasman's Peninsula.	Maria Island.	Norfolk Island.	Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											
Average for 1848	1,660	1,048	9,341	1,681	7,825	1,206	2,708	11,022	9,031	18,826	3,935	22,761	2,165	573	636	3,379	26,1
Actual Number on 1st December 1848 . . .	1,118	1,115	8,130	1,588	8,217	1,141	2,233	9,718	9,358	17,465	3,844	21,309	1,963	554	661	3,178	24,4

FRANCIS BURGESS, Chief Police Magistrate.

No. 69.

RETURN of the Number of Executions in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, and the Crime for which each Individual suffered, in 1848.

Crime.	Executed in Van Diemen's Land.			Executed on Norfolk Island.
	Free Persons.	Free by Servitude.	Convicts.	Convicts.
Arson	..	..	1	..
Murder	1	..	4	1
Robbery, being armed . . .	..	1	..	..
Shooting with felonious intent .	..	..	5	..
Stabbing with ditto	..	..	2	..
Wounding with intent to kill .	..	..	2	..
Total	1	1	14	1

JOHN BURNETT, Sheriff.

No. 70.

RETURN relative to the Civil Government in Van Diemen's Land during the Year 1848.

Free Persons employed.						Total Number of Persons Employed by the Colonial Government.	Expense of the several Establishments in 1848. (*Vide* Return, No. 52.)
Of the Class of Educated Persons.				Of Class not required to be Educated.			
Officers, Magistrates, &c.	Chaplains and Schoolmasters.	Medical Men.	Clerks.	Tradesmen and Seamen.	Other Free Persons.		£. s. d.
128	68	19	79	42	111	447	*136,193 0 0

* Of this sum £14,267 11*s.* 5*d.* were payments for the service of the year 1847.

J. E. BICHENO, Colonial Secretary.

No. 71.

RETURN relative to the Convict Establishment in Van Diemen's Land, during the Year 1848.

Free Men employed.							Expenditure in the Colony on account of Pay of Officers, and Food and Clothing for Convicts.	Expenditure in the Colony on account of Pay of Military Guard and Staff Officers, including Rations.	Estimated Consumption in 1849 of Articles the produce of the Colony, deducting the Quantities grown at Stations.
Of the Class of Educated Persons.				Of Class not required to be Educated.					
Officers, Superintendents, Magistrates, &c.	Chaplains, Catechists, and Schoolmasters.	Medical Men.	Clerks.	Tradesmen and Seamen.	Other Free Persons.	Number.	Expense in 1848.	Expense in 1848.	
141	54	29	51	83	218	576	£. s. d. 152,800 4 8	£. s. d. 91,777 2 4	Meat . . . 1,696,853 lbs. Salt Beef . 264,900 lbs. Salt Pork . 7,166 lbs. Suet . . . 60 lbs. Lard . . . 1,050 lbs. Flour. . . 3,628,316 lbs. Bread . . 575,566 lbs. Biscuit . . 37,960 lbs. Bran . . . 6,000 lbs. Vegetables . 823,921 lbs. Milk . . . 174,281 pints. Yeast. . . 2,269 gallons. Peas . . . 9,490 lbs. Straw . . 32,175 lbs. Oil . . . 13,909 gallons. Candles . . 9,954 lbs. Wood . . 7,665,026 lbs. Valued at £37,222 7*s.* 0*d.*

J. S. HAMPTON, Comptroller-General.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 72.

RETURN relative to the Light-houses in Van Diemen's Land, 1848.

Light-House, where situated.	Description of Light exhibited.	Number of Men employed to work it.	Expense of Maintenance during 1848.	Amount of Light Dues received during the Year 1848.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Kent's Group .	Bevolving light .	Officer and three men .	484 16 3	
Swan Island. .	Revolving flash .	Ditto	334 16 3	
Goose Island .	Fixed light . .	Ditto	292 0 0	1,359 5 4
Brune Island .	Revolving light .	Ditto	294 16 3	
Iron Pot Island.	Fixed light . .	Officer and two men .	282 0 0	
Low Heads . .	Revolving light .	Officer and four men .	378 5 0	
			2,066 13 9	

WM. MORIARTY, Port Officer.

No. 73.

RETURN showing the Number of Steam Vessels employed on the Rivers Derwent and Tamar, in Van Diemen's Land, on 31st December 1848.

Number and Date of Register.	Vessel's Name.	Rig.	When, where, and by whom Built.	Of Wood or Iron.	Dimensions.			Register Tons.		Tonnage of Engine Room.
					Length	Breadth.	Depth.	Old.	New.	
17. 1844	Derwent . .	Schooner.	Port Arthur, V. D. L., in year 1840, by David Hoy.	Wood	8·43	14·9	9·1	..	$48\frac{2015}{3500}$	$40\frac{734}{924}$
25. 1846	Native Youth.	Ditto .	Hobart Town in 1842, by John Watson.	Ditto	67·5	12·9	6·9	$63\frac{59}{94}$	$251\frac{1976}{3500}$	$21\frac{712}{924}$
8. 1848	Gipsy. . .	Ditto .	Sydney, N. S. W. in 1842, by Chowne, Thompson, and Chowne.	Ditto	80·4	15·7	8·6	$108\frac{20}{94}$	$43\frac{3038}{3500}$	50
(Sydney.)	Kangaroo .	Ditto .	Sydney, New South Wales, by Smith.	Ditto	92	14	6·3	79	35	25

Number and Date of Register.	Vessel's Name.	Engines.			Coals.		Master.	How Employed.
		No.	Horse Power.	High or Low Pressure.	Quantity carried in Boxes.	Quantity consumed per Hour.		
					Tons.	Cwt.		
17. 1844	Derwent . .	1	35	Low.	6	8	S. Price . .	By the convict department.
15. 1846	Native Youth	1	20	High.	4	3	J. Murdock . .	On the River Derwent as a passage boat.
8. 1848	Gipsy . .	2	32	Low.	7	10	E. Whiting. .	Ditto.
(Sydney.)	Kangaroo .	1	32	Low.	6	5	C. Handley . .	By the convict department.

WM. MORIARTY, Port Officer.

No. 74.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES for the Year 1848, Royal Observatory, Hobart Town.

Latitude . . . . 42° 52′ South.
Longitude . . . 9h 50m East.

Mean Pressure and Temperature for the Year.

1848.	Barometer during the Month.		Fahrenheit's Thermometer during the Month.		Mean for the whole Month.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Barometer.	Thermometer.
	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	Inch.	°
January	30·166	28·952	82·7	43·0	29·737	60·2
February	30·276	29·477	81·0	42·7	29·950	59·3
March	30·212	29·218	81·0	47·3	29·743	59·6
April	30·373	29·173	77·2	39·6	29·790	56·9
May	30·184	29·180	67·0	34·2	29·740	49·1
June	30·402	29·392	59·0	34·7	29·041	45·8
July	30·370	29·407	54·3	31·3	30·004	42·8
August	30·297	28·760	57·8	35·3	29·722	45·3
September	30·242	28·596	72·0	36·2	29·549	48·6
October	30·226	29·051	72·0	39·0	29·698	50·4
November	29·938	28·938	74·7	40·0	29·442	53·3
December	30·110	28·869	86·6	39·8	29·550	56·7

The mean pressure and temperature for the whole month are deduced from hourly observations, day and night (except on Sundays), down to the 1st of October; after which date they are deduced from observations taken at five periods in the 24 hours, viz., the hours 2 and 6 A.M., and 2, 6, and 10 P.M.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.
Mean for the year . . .	29·739	52°·3

The cistern of the standard barometer of the Royal Observatory is 107 feet above the level of the mean tide, causing a depression in the mercurial column of about 0·1.

Quantity of Rain which fell in the Year 1848, *as denoted by the Self-registering Rain Gauge at the Observatory.*

	Inches.
January	1·03
February	0·80
March	1·16
April	0·54
May	4·34
June	1·08
July	2·49
August	2·66
September . . .	1·91
October	1·61
November . . .	3·83
December . . .	2·22
Total . .	23·67

The results obtained for 1848 tend to confirm the alternation of the wet and dry seasons which has been previously remarked, viz.—

	Inches.
1842 . . .	22·84
1843 . . .	18·20
1844 . .	24·00
1845 . . .	15·89
1846 . . .	22·58
1847 . . .	14·02
1848 . . .	23·67

The unfavourable position of the Observatory, for a correct register of the absolute quantity of rain which falls in any year, has been noticed in the Meteorological Tables of 1847; relatively, one year with another, there cannot be any doubt of the accuracy of the register, as the reservoir which receives the rain is emptied every morning at 9 o'clock, and by a self-acting syphon besides, whenever the quantity which falls exceeds ·25 of an inch. The effect of evaporation is therefore inappreciable, as the pencil of the register marks the quantity as it falls. The area of the funnel which collects the rain is 200 square inches; and as the reservoir contains 50 cubic inches each time it is full, 0·25 of an inch of rain has fallen on that area.

Number of Hours in each Month, from 1*st January to the* 1*st October, on which the Wind blew from the following Quarters.*

Month.	North	South	East.	West.	N.W.	S.W.	N.E.	S.E.	Calm.	No. of Hours.
January . .	31	13	3	6	256	67	46	248	67	737
February . .	16	48	7	9	113	115	40	264	84	696
March . .	54	16	2	18	418	26	37	110	34	715
April . . .	58	11	3	21	413	38	11	54	36	645
May . . .	85	28	2	6	380	101	30	75	37	744
June . . .	32	18	..	3	479	101	11	32	44	720
July . . .	31	46	..	2	445	127	19	28	46	744
August . .	32	43	..	5	354	126	35	84	59	738
September .	53	22	3	5	343	59	70	118	42	715
October . .	Hourly Observation discontinued.									
November .										
December .										
										6,454
Hours lost (instrument undergoing repair) . .										122
									274 Days =	6,576 Total No. Hours.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

General Remarks upon the Weather during 1848.

The hot winds during 1848 were rare and of a moderate character, occurring on January 3, February 12, March 30, and April 5; that on February 12 was the most marked, the thermometer being 91° in the shade. None occurred in the latter part of the year.

There was but little rain until the month of May, when upwards of 2 inches fell between the 6th and 7th, and the whole month was wet, more rain having fallen in it than in any other month of the year. June was fine, with but little rain. So was July, with a mean temperature lower than the average. August was wet, but the spring months of September and October were fine. November and December were of a very severe character, having constant gales with wet cold weather. The mean temperatures of November and December are at least 3° below the usual average; and during the latter month the thermometer was several times as low as 40°, with snow in quantity on Mount Wellington.

The Aurora Australis was occasionally visible, but not with the brilliancy which was so remarkable in the year 1847. It was the most brilliant in appearance on March 25. On October 18 and November 17, when it appears to have been very remarkable in its character in Europe, it was here but indistinctly seen from the general cloudy state of the weather. It, however, caused very considerable disturbance in the magnetic instruments on those days.

Prevailing Winds.

The general summary given with the meteorological tables for the year 1847 contains all that is necessary to be said upon the prevailing winds. It will be perceived that the westerly winds embrace six-tenths of all the winds that blow during the year.

A Table of the Mean Temperature of the Air at the Observatory, by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, from a Record of Three successive Years' Hourly Observation, Day and Night, is given to show the accordance which the results present.

Month.	1846	1847	1848	Mean of Three Years.
	°	°	°	°
January . .	61·7	61·8	60·2	61·2
February .	58·9	60·9	59·3	59·7
March . .	57·9	57·9	59·6	58·5
April . .	53·3	53·2	56·9	54·5
May . . .	48·2	47·6	49·0	48·3
June . .	45·7	43·1	45·8	44·9
July . . .	42·8	43·9	42·8	43·2
August . .	44·3	47·9	45·3	45·8
September .	49·5	51·4	48·6	49·8
October . .	53·8	52·5	50·4*	52·2
November .	58·7	54·9	53·3*	55·6
December .	62·8	62·9	56·7*	60·8

Mean Temperature for the whole Year.	
	°
1846 . .	53·1
1847 . .	53·2
1848 . .	52·3

* Cold spring and summer.

J. H. KAY, Lieut. R.N.,
Director of the Observatory.

No. 75.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations at Launceston during the Year 1848.

Months.	Barometer, taken at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M.		Thermometer, Extreme Range.		Winds. N.		S.		E.		W.		N.E.		S.E.		N.W.		S.W.		Calm.		Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Quantity which fell each Month in Inches
January .	30·327	29·381	88	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	23	10	8	8	..	2·340
February .	30·428	29·612	88	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	12	14	14	1	·727
March . .	30·307	29·241	74	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	13	21	4	5	13	3	2·211
April . .	30·478	29·507	69	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	3	8	10	3	·852
May . . .	30·897	29·405	60	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	6	14	4	9	16	6	5·427
June . . .	30·510	29·609	55	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	9	4	11	20	9	2·268
July . . .	30·405	29·640	53	27·5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	10	5	9	5	6	17	5	2·790
August . .	30·342	29·320	56	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	7	12	1	3	23	3	3·288
September .	30·301	28·984	68	32	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	3	4	9	11	1	8	13	2	4·039
October . .	30·320	29·327	68	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	7	23	1	4	20	..	4·284
November .	30·037	29·025	71	36	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	5	..	..	1	2	18	14	..	5	7	1	4·508
December .	30·228	29·145	76	41	3	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	16	22	6	5	4	1	2·681
Total .	..	..	..	..	7	3	2	4	2	2	5	10	1	1	14	35	119	191	51	86	166	34	35·415

No. 76.

RETURN relative to the Church of England Establishment in Van Diemen's Land in 1848.

District.	Name of Clergyman.	Population.		Gross Ecclesiastical Income.	Amount of Pew-Rents.	Amount of Offertory Fund.	Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.		Baptisms.	
		Church of England.	Other Denominations.				How often administered.	Average Attendance.	Male.	Fem.
Archdeaconry of Hobart Town.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Bothwell	Robert Wilson, Deacon	662	311	278 7 11	..	4 10 0	2	12	5	5
Brighton	John Burrowes, B.A., Priest	1,850	642	277 5 5	20 0 0	8 16 5	12	12	6	10
	George Otter, M.A., Priest			275 0 0	7 0 0	..	2	1	10	7
	Thomas Forster, Priest			271 0 5	10 0 0	5 0 0	3	6 to 10	4	4
St. David's	†William Bedford, sen., D.D., Priest	14,145	7,284	470 0 0	275 0 0	180 0 0	16	50	78	67
Ditto	W. Tancred, M.A., Priest			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinity	†P. Palmer, M.A., Priest			360 0 0	45 0 0	6 0 0	12	40	49	38
Ditto	E. H. Bryan, Deacon			120 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. George's	Henry Fry, B.A., Priest			..	..	75 0 0	..	..	50	43
Brown's River	†E. Freeman, M.A., Priest			253 0 0	12 0 0	..	3	14	9	5
New Town	†T. J. Ewing, Priest			350 0 0	58 17 6	78 19 7	15	30	15	12
St. John's	S. B. Windsor, M.A., Priest			336 10 5	..	14 3 2	16	9	9	4
Huon	J. Andrewartha, Deacon			245 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
O'Brien's Bridge	W. R. Bennett, Deacon			236 0 5	8 0 0	10 0 0	4	8	6	6
Anson	George Giles, M.A., Priest			250 0 0	..	..	2	30	..	7
	J. G. Medland, Deacon			250 0 0	..	..	12	25	..	..
	David Galer, Deacon			286 0 5	..	..	4	10	5	8
	J. R. Buckland, Priest			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamilton	George Wright, Priest	1,038	321	273 0 0	1 10 0	8 0 0	6	7	9	8
Ouse Bridge	Ditto			..	6 0 0	6 0 0	6	4	..	..
Macquarie Plains	W. M. Hesketh, M.A., Priest			286 0 5	..	18 4 0	4	14	6	10
New Norfolk	†F. A. Marriott, M.A., Priest	1,903	481	435 0 0	24 10 6	30 1 8	14	14 to 24	15	11
Campbell Town	W. Bedford, jun., B.A., Priest	1,546	664	363 5 0	30 0 0	17 3 6	6	10 to 20	17	27
Ross	Ditto			..	20 0 0	13 14 8	6	10 to 20	..	..
Campbell Town	G. Eastman, Deacon			286 0 5	..	..	..	..	22	..
Norell	†James Norman, Priest	733	144	351 19 11	35 0 0	2 14 11	10	7	21	13
Prosser's Plains	C. Dobson, Priest			276 5 0	..	30 15 0	12	10	19	12
Swanport	J. Mayson, Priest	770	295	321 8 0	19 0 0	..	2	7	7	3
Clarence Plains	R. B. Grange, B.A., Priest	5,979	2,240	266 5 0	Free.	10 0 0	10	9 or 10	11	15
Richmond	A. Davenport, B.A., Priest			304 3 3	33 17 6	14 13 5	12	12	14	14
Jerusalem	S. B. Fookes, Deacon			100 0 0	..	3 0 0	5	5	2	..
Port Arthur	†E. P. Durham, B.A., Priest			250 0 0	..	..	4	10 to 20	4	2
Cascades	†F. Brownrigg, Deacon	..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Impression Bay	†J. R. Gurney, Deacon	..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	1	1
Patlands	†W. Dry, B.A., Priest	1,214	380	243 10 5	24 1 6	22 14 0	16	10	13	6
Jericho	Ditto						12	7	..	..
Rural Deanery of Longford.										
Longford	†R. R. Davies, B.A., Priest	2,814	876	500 0 0	92 0 0	105 9 4	13	25	23	23
Cressy	David Boyd, Deacon			..	..	..	4	8	..	..
Perth	A. Stackhouse, M.A., Priest			266 0 5	29 16 0	29 12 3	12	30	8	8
Christ's College	F. H. Cox, B.A., Priest			300 0 0	16 10 0	20 0 0	10	16	5	5
Horeton, Carrick, &c.	J. H. Reibey, B.A., & T. Reibey			55 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	10	9	7
Launceston	W. H. Browne, LL.D., Priest	6,492	3,608	517 2 6	135 9 2	113 5 10	18	38	106	64
	J. Yarker, S.C.L., Priest			342 0 0	140 17 6	137 17 2	12	36 to 40	52	55
Windermere	T. Rogers, B.A., Priest			266 0 5	..	8 0 0	8	6	4	5
Patterson's Plains	H. P. Kane, Deacon			54 12 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	6	6 to 14	2	1
Westbury	†J. Bishton, M.A., Priest	1,251	491	267 0 0	35 0 0	4 0 0	12	8	12	6
Deloraine	M. Williams, Priest			301 0 5	..	5 0 0	12	8 to 9	5	4
Port Sorell	Ditto	438	175	..	..	2 0 0	6	7 to 8	..	..
Evandale	†G. Wilkinson, B.A., Priest	1,656	823	240 1 10	25 15 6	1 0 0	12	7	10	13
Avoca	†W. Richardson, B.A., Priest	709	254	251 12 6	18 7 11	1 10 6	15	7	9	7
George Town	†J. Fereday, M.A., Priest	346	200	241 0 5	..	..	6	10 to 12	7	4
Circular Head	†T. N. Grigg, B.A., Priest	488 *	258 *	375 0 0	24 0 0	..	6	25	4	6

* These numbers do not include the Troops, and the Convicts in Punishment Gangs.
† These Clergymen have Parsonage Houses in addition.

GEORGE FOSTER, Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Tasmania.

No. 76.*

Church of Scotland.

Return showing the Distribution of the several Clergymen of the Church of Scotland Establishment in Van Diemen's Land in 1848, together with the Gross Income, Amount of Pew-rents, &c.

Police District.	Names of Clergymen.	Population according to Census of 31st Dec. 1847.	Average Attendance on the Ministry, including Out-Stations.	Gross Ecclesiastical Income.	Amount Received from Private Subscription and Church Funds.	Amount Received from Colonial Treasury.	Amount Received for Glebe.	Amount of Pew-rents.	Amount of Charitable Collections.	Sacrament of Lord's Supper.		Baptism	
										How often Administered.	Average Attendance.	Male.	Female.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Hobart Town	John Lillie	1,750	600	636 0 5	150 0 0	486 0 5	..	159 9 2	64 10 6	2	80	18	1
	James Bell		450	280 0 0	50 0 0	230 0 0	No Glebe	102 3 6	45 5 5	2	53	21	1
	Charles Simson		100	266 0 5	..	266 0 5	Ditto	3 18 6	6 19 9	4	12	5	
Launceston	John Anderson	809	350	310 0 0	..	310 0 0	Ditto	95 0 0	10 0 0	2	75	14	
	Robert K. Ewing*		..	159 0 0	159 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	James Garrett		135	266 0 5	..	266 0 5	..	..	..	1	10	5	
Macquarie River	John Mackersey	196	225	266 0 5	..	266 0 5	..	..	..	1	30	4	
Morven	Robert Russell†	261	380	243 10 5	..	236 0 5	7 10 0	35 10 0	143 0 0	4	48	15	
Sorell	Thomas Dugall	25	160	266 0 5	..	266 0 5	..	5 0 0	..	2	12	4	
Bothwell	John Robertson	136	200	271 0 5	..	266 0 5	5 0 0	..	29 12 8	1	32	8	
Swanport	Thomas Dove	94	110	266 0 5	..	266 0 5	..	14 0 0	10 0 0	1	15	3	
Missionary Stations.													
Hamilton	James Mitchell,‡ Missionary	..	60	35 0 0	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glen Dhu, River Ouse		..	40										
Corners		..	30										
Campbell Town	Alexander Cairnduff, Missionary	..	80	170 0 0	170 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Esk Vale		..	52										
Ross		..	60										
Upper Macquarie		..	45										
Mount Seymour		..	35										

* Mr. Ewing's appointment dates from 17th May 1848.

† Mr. Russell celebrates the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper four times at Evandale, twice at the Nile, and once at Esk Vale.

‡ Mr. Mitchell, whose salary is at the rate of £150 per annum, commenced his duties in October 1848. The Missionaries divide their labours among t different stations, and in some instances alternate with the ministers of the adjoining districts.

John Lillie, D.D.

No. 77.

Wesleyan Methodist Congregations.

Return showing the Distribution of the several Ordained Clergymen of the Wesleyan Church in Van Diemen's Land i 1848.

Police District.	Name of Clergyman.	Population.	Gross Ecclesiastical Income.	Pew-Rents.*	Charitable Collections.†	Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.		Baptisms.	
						How often Administered.	Average Attendance.	M.	F.
			£	£	£				
Hobart Town	Rev. John Eggleston and Rev. Jonathan Innes	2,566	About 300	About 200	200	Once each month	350	26	11
Campbell Town	Rev. J. A. Manton		75	20	120	Once in six weeks	60	5	8
Oatlands	Vacant for the present.‡								
Launceston	Rev. William Butters		About 220	About 100	200	Monthly	170	32	26
Longford	Rev. H. H. Gaud		70	15	55	Monthly	80	7	11
Westbury	Rev. J. B. Waterhouse		105	10	30	Once in six weeks	65	6	8

* The amounts of pew-rent are received and disbursed by the trustees of the several chapels, and applied by them to the liquidation of debts incurred i the erection of places of worship, repairs, &c.

† The amount of charitable collections includes subscriptions to Missionary Society, Tract Society, Sunday-schools, and fund for relief of the poor.

‡ A minister expected from Sydney.

J. A. Manton, Chairman of the Annual District Meeting.

No. 78.

Independent Congregations.

RN showing the Distribution of the several Ordained Clergymen of the Independent Congregations in Van Diemen's Land in 1848.

Police District.	Name of Clergyman.	Population.	Gross Ecclesiastical Income.	Amount of Pew-Rents.	Charitable Collections.	Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.		Baptisms.	
						How often Administered.	Average Attendance.	M.	F.
t Town	Rev. Frederick Miller .	No Return; supposed to be about 2,000.	£200, with residence	£. s. d. 17 7 4 Weekly offerings in lieu of ditto, £235 1s. 7d.	£. s. d. 128 9 7	Monthly	85	13	11
o	Rev. John Nisbet . .		No Return. . .	No Return	No Return	..	..	No Return.	
own (until May 1848)	Rev. William Day . .		Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto .	..	..		
Ponds (until May) .	Rev. R. K. Ewing* .		Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto .	..	..		
o (since June 1848)	Rev. William Waterfield		£135 9s. 6d., with residence . .	Ditto	28 0 0	Monthly	23		
eston	Rev. Charles Price. .		No Return . .	Ditto	No Return.	..	..		
o	Rev. John West . .		Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto .	..	..		
rell (until May 1848)	Rev. William Waterfield		. . .	. . .	..	..	..		

* Since joined the Presbyterian Church.

.—Catechists or lay missionaries are employed at the Huon River Settlement, and in the Richmond District; and the Rev. W. R. Wade, Baptist r, was engaged during 1848 in supplying the Independent chapels at Bagdad, Tea Tree, &c.

No. 79.

Roman Catholic Church.

Return furnished by the Lord Bishop of the Church of Rome in Van Diemen's Land, showing the Distribution of the several Roman Catholic Clergymen attached to the Colonial and Convict Departments in the Colony in 1848.

Place of Residence.	Name of Clergymen.	Population of District according to Census, 1847.	Baptisms.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Hobart Town	Very Rev. W. Hall .	3,430	128	129	257
Launceston	Rev. Thomas Butler .	1,573	61	72	133
Richmond	Rev. W. J. Dunne .	1,574	18	16	34
Population of other Districts .	. . .	3,327	..	..	..
	Total . . .	9,904	207	217	424

N.B.—These three clergymen have to extend their services to the sick, &c., in all parts of the colony, as far as circumstances will allow. Whatever sum has arisen from pew-rent, baptismal, marriage, or burial fees, has been expended on the church, poor, and cemetery, belonging to each incumbent.

The under-mentioned Clergymen were in 1848 attached to, and paid by, the Convict Department, and permitted to attend the Free Sick of their Church near their respective Localities; and also, of course, to minister to the Officers and Families of the same Faith on their Stations.

Place of Residence.	Name of Clergymen.
Hobart Town .	Rev. J. Cotham.
	Rev. O. Woolfrey.
	Rev. G. Hunter.
Oatlands . .	Rev. W. Bond.
Maria Island .	Rev. J. Livermore.
Port Arthur . .	Rev. A. Maguire.
Southport . .	Rev. N. Woolfrey.
The Mines . .	Rev. H. Magorian.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 16.

(No. 145.) No. 16.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison, to Earl Grey.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House, July 1, 1850.

(Received December 16, 1850.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1849, and to submit the following remarks in explanation of the facts shown in the tables:—

1. *Comparative Revenue.*

There is an apparent increase shown in the revenue of 1849 of 25,557*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, while there has been a falling off upon some heads of the revenue of 2,434*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The total increase is, therefore, 23,123*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* A large portion of this, however, is due to the appropriation of 15,048*l.* from the Land fund to the payment of a portion of the outstanding debt of the colony, and to the payment in 1849 of the last quarterly portion of the grant from the Home Government. The actual improvement in the revenue of 1849, as compared with that of 1848, amounts to 1,825*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

The greatest falling off is in the Customs, which show a diminution to the extent of 1,258*l.* compared with 1848. This deficiency is owing, in great measure, to a decrease in the consumption of spirits, and can be accounted for, partly by the increased consumption of beer, partly by the increase of the number of persons belonging to temperance societies. I have no reason to believe that illicit distillation or smuggling have increased to an extent likely to operate so unfavourably on the revenue, though I am well aware that with the present duties, or, indeed, with any duty, the temptation to a spirit drinker to avail himself of the means of procuring his principal luxury at a cheap rate is sure to lead to illicit distillation.

The other alterations in the revenue are of too trivial a nature to require any remark.

2. *Comparative Expenditure.*

It would appear by the table of comparative expenditure that the expenditure of 1849 exceeded that of 1848 by 18,441*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, but from this must be deducted 15,048*l.* 18*s.*, being the repayment of a portion of the sum borrowed from the Commercial Bank several years ago. The actual excess will then be 3,392*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, which is made up, in great measure, of back payments for past years, and of payments made in advance to the agent to cover purchases made for the service of the colony. The agent has hitherto been in the habit of requesting advances from the Treasury to cover his payments, which advances have to be repaid by the colony to the Commissariat at irregular periods. In my Despatch, No. 104, of 6th July 1849, I pointed out to your Lordship that it would be more regular for the Government here to transmit to the agent, by quarterly payments, the amount required in accordance with the estimates for the payments he would be called upon to make in England. This system I have no doubt will work well and regularly in the course of another year. During the year 1849 the agent called for advances from the Treasury in addition to the sums transmitted, and this will account for the additional expenditure under this head.

3. *Commissariat Expenditure.*

This has diminished when compared with that of 1848, the outlay in the latter year having been 244,577*l.*, and in 1849, 210,567*l.*, a decrease of 34,000*l.* and upwards.

This is accounted for, partly in the diminution in the payments for army services, owing to the reduction in the number of troops maintained for convict purposes, and partly by a diminished expenditure upon the convicts themselves. The reduction in the number of troops has enabled the commanding officer to dispense with some of the barrack accommodation which was formerly required, and for which a heavy rent was paid. In the present return of barracks, all those buildings are omitted, which are not in a state to be made available at short notice for the reception of troops. Several of the buildings, which in

former Blue Books were returned under the head of Ordnance or Convict Barracks, have not been for some years available as such.

4. *Public Works.*

Under the head of Public Works there is little that requires special notice. The wharves and other works connected with the harbours of Hobart Town and Launceston have been carried on steadily, and with very advantageous results. If the money arising from the wharfage dues be expended in well-considered improvements these two harbours will, in a few years, be in a position to accommodate all the vessels which will be likely to arrive, so as to enable them to load and unload with little delay or inconvenience, and such conveniences may be offered for the repair of vessels as will probably induce ships to resort to this colony for the purpose. The main road from Hobart Town to Launceston is nearly completed, and placed in a thorough state of repair; the cost of its maintenance will for the future, I hope, be defrayed by the tolls.

5. *Convict Public Works.*

The outlay upon convict buildings has consisted, in great measure, of the ordinary repairs; some additions have been made to the female establishment at Hobart Town, with the view of concentrating at one spot, and under one superintendent, the various detached establishments which are now scattered about the town. By this there will be a great improvement in the discipline, and a diminution of expense. Some separate cells have been added to the female establishment at Launceston. A large outlay is shown for the repair of the "Lady Franklin," but on these subjects I have written fully to your Lordship in separate Despatches.

Military Public Works.

The military works have been limited to the ordinary repairs of the buildings and barracks in charge of the Ordnance department.

6. *Legislation.*

As I expected that a change would take place in the constitution of the Legislature of this colony, I was not anxious to bring before the present Council any Bills involving questions of general policy. The Acts passed have, therefore, been principally such as were required for local purposes. Two Road Acts were passed, one of which involved the principle brought under your Lordship's notice in my Despatch, No. 190, dated 26th December 1849, by which the Crown was placed in the position of landlord, as regarded the lands leased for pasturage. The other was merely an ordinary Turnpike Act. I am happy to be able to report favourably of the operation of the different Road Acts which have passed, and of the consequent improvement of the roads.

7. *Pensions.*

There has been little change in the amount paid under this head. Mr. Ashman, to whom a pension of 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was granted, has since died. Captain Forth having received an appointment of greater value than his pension has not, of course, drawn the latter. Three small pensions of 40*l.*, 31*l.* 5*s.*, and 25*l.*, have been granted, all of which have been especially reported.

8. *Population.*

The return under this head is a mere copy of that of last year, no census having been taken since the year 1847.

9. *Ecclesiastical.*

No changes have taken place in the ecclesiastical arrangements, involving additional expense. The alterations which the resignation or absence of the chaplains have rendered necessary, have all been specially reported.

10. *Education.*

Under the system adopted, as reported in the Despatch accompanying the Blue Book of last year, the expense of education as chargeable to the Government have been diminished to the extent of 623*l.*, while there has been an

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

addition of seven schools, and of 536 children, to the number reported in 1848.

I have still, however, to deplore the insufficiency of the remuneration which can be held out to the masters, and consequently the incompetency of many of those who undertake the task of tuition, the only remedy for which will be the introduction of a system similar to that submitted to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 91, dated 25th April 1848, and which I propose to bring before the Council at the first meeting of the Elective Assembly.

11. *Coins, Exchange, &c.*

The amount of specie in the banks and military chest has diminished to the extent of 31,121*l.* The return on 31st December 1849, being 216,974*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and on 31st December 1848, 248,095*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

This has been caused, in great measure, by the remittances made to England to cover the deficiencies arising from the diminished value of the principal export from the colony in 1849, viz., wool. Bills upon England bear a high premium in consequence, and it was more advantageous to the merchant to pay the freight and insurance of specie, than to purchase bills of exchange.

12. *Imports.*

The total value of the imports into the colony for 1849, is estimated at 573,730*l.*, a falling off, as compared with the imports of 1848, of 20,424*l.* The effect, however, of the political changes in Europe, at the commencement of 1848, was not felt in this colony until the middle or latter end of the year, while trade can hardly yet be said to have fully recovered from the shock which it then received. The deficiency, however, in the imports may be partly accounted for by the fact, that the colony is now able to supply itself with several articles, which it was formerly compelled to purchase. If, for instance, we compare the importation of butter and cheese, hops, live stock, malt liquor, during the year with those of 1848, we shall find that in these there has been a falling off, to the extent altogether of 25,500*l.*, the fact being, that the farmers in Van Diemen's Land are beginning to compete with those of the adjacent colonies in the supply of butter, cheese, meat, and hops, and the brewers now produce an article which competes successfully with the English beer.

The mode, however, of arriving at the value of the imports is very defective, especially as regards those articles upon which duty is paid, which are set down at less than one-half of their actual value. Upon this subject it is probable I shall have to address your Lordship in a separate Despatch. It is, therefore, unnecessary to allude more particularly to it at present.

13. *Exports.*

The value of these has increased to the extent of 68,401*l.* There has been a steady increase in the amount of all the staple exports of the colony, with the single exception of oil, in which, owing to a failure in the fisheries, there has been a falling off to the extent of 10,500*l.* In flour, grain, and agricultural produce generally, there has been a large increase, and the opening of a large market for such articles in California will give a stimulus to production, and to prices which will be most beneficial to the colony. The export of timber has increased from 20,000*l.* to 34,000*l.*, or 70 per cent., and the demand is likely still to increase. The increase in all the above articles has been in the quantity; the value having been estimated upon the same data as last year. With regard to wool, however, there has been an increase in quantity, but as the price per pound has only been taken at 9¼*d.*, the value of the clip does not come up to that of the preceding year.

14. *Shipping, Inwards and Outwards.*

There has been an increase of 7,180 tons in the tonnage inwards, though the number of vessels has remained the same. The number of vessels outwards has diminished from 677 to 664, but the tonnage has increased from 95,988 tons to 99,130, or 3,142 tons. The evidence of both these returns tends to show an increase in the dimensions of the vessels trading to the colony.

In Sir George Youngs Despatch,
6th April 1850.
Nº 56.

FRENCHMANS ROCK

CHART
of
PORT ELLIOT.
Feb 1850.

PROPOSED LINE OF RAILWAY

FISHERY

BOAT HARBR

THE NOB

LIFSON'S BREAKWATER

C.S.

NOTE.

C.S. *Coarse Sand.*

R. *Rocky*

⚓ *Good Anchorage*

THE TIDE RISES FIVE FEET IN SUMMER,

Dº Dº SIX Dº Dº WINTER

Soundings in fathoms.

SCALE.

10 5 0 10 20 Chains.

Richard J Hill C E

Surveyor, Harbour Commissioners
Govt Offices, Adelaide, March 25th 1850.

J. Arrowsmith, lith.

In Sir George Young's Despatch,
6th April 1850.

No 56.

Sketch of

FLINDERS' PENINSULA,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Pinkerton
Pinkerton
Pinkerton
Pinkerton
Pinkerton
Pinkerton
Pinkerton
Pinkerton
L Newland
Pinkerton
Pinkerton
Pinkerton
Pinkerton
Mt Wedge
Pinkerton
Horn Pinkerton
Horn
Horn
Encamped
First Trip
Horn's Affray with Natives
Three Lakes
Investigator Group
Dense scrub with occasionally Patches of she Oaks and Pines
Mortlock
Mortlock
Mortlock
Conical Hill
Mortlock
Encamped
First fell in with the Natives Encamped
Vaux
Return Track
Vaux
Vaux
Vaux
L. Hamilton
Vaux
Encamped
Fell in with Natives caught four pursued others on foot
Encamped. Rain and no shelter obliged to give up pursuit and return to the Horses.
Vaux
Vaux
Vaux
Mt Hope
Pt Drummond
Beevors
Beevors
Forbit of Country for Sheep not occupied
Third Trip
Peters
Peters
Salt Lakes Encamped
Mt Greenly
Lake
Peters
Peters
Peters
Peters
Peters
Sinclair
Coffin Bay
Mt Dutton
Peters
Peters
Peters
Tennant
Tennant
Tennant
Tennant
Tennant
Tennant
Bishop
Mortlocks
Mine
Henderson
Price
Henderson
Tumby I.
Louth B.
SIR J. BANKS GROUP
Beard
Spicer
Pt Whidbey.
Hewson
Smith
Avoid B.
FLINDERS
Boston B.
PORT LINCOLN
Sims
Steaford Mera
Steaford B.
Thistle I.
Tuxton
Dense scrub extending from R. Dutton's Bay to Franklin Harbour
Salt Creek Cove
Dutton Bay
Tennant
Lipsons Cove
Salt Creek
Flinders L.
Franklin Harb:
SPENCER GULF

5 10 20 30 40 50
Scale of 50 Miles

REFERENCE

- Police Stations.
- Head Sheep Stations.
- Out Stations.
- Mines.
- Summer Sheep Stations.
- Track in search of Natives.

Sketched by Acting Comm.r of Police Tolmer.
1 September, 1849.

J. Arrowsmith Lithe

15. *Agriculture.*

The returns under this head of the quantity of land under crop, the amount of the produce, and the quantitity of stock are too defective to allow me to draw a fair conclusion from them, as to the state or progress of agriculture. For instance, it would appear that, with an increase of 2,500 acres under wheat, the produce had fallen off to the extent of 130,452 bushels. On the other hand, although the quantity of wool shipped for England has very much increased, the return of the number of sheep would indicate a diminution of 4,000, as compared with 1848. In point of fact, the return not being authoritative, cannot be depended on to any extent, and can only serve as a very general approximation to the quantities of agricultural produce.

16. *Ship Building.*

There has been an increase in the tonnage of vessels built in the colony to the extent of 800 tons. The number of vessels remaining the same. The fact is, an additional evidence of the increased size of the vessels now trading here.

17. *Manufactories, &c.*

As regards manufactures there is not much change. Two establishments have commenced manufacturing starch successfully, and great improvements have been made in the manufacture of cloth or tweed at the female convict establishment, the quality of the article produced being now quite equal to the wants of the establishment. The mines of coal to which I alluded last year have not yet been put into active operation, but the persons who have formed the Company for working them are still confident of being able to do so with success. The whale fishery has not been so successful this year as it was in 1848, and there has been a slight decrease in the number of vessels employed. The success which attended this speculation a few years ago, induced many people to embark in it, and vessels were bought and fitted out without proper attention, either to the competency of the master or the crew. The returns, however, are likely, I trust, to increase annually, as we by degrees can raise up a body of seamen properly qualified for the work they have to perform.

18. *Gaols.*

On this subject I can add nothing to what I said in my Despatch accompanying the Blue Book of last year.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) W. DENISON.
&c. &c. &c.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(No. 21.) No. 17.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor FitzGerald to Earl Grey.

Government House, Perth, March 1, 1850.

My Lord, (Received 12th July 1850.)

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1849, regretting that I cannot with more satisfaction refer your Lordship to its contents in proof of the onward progress of this colony.

2. In population we have but a small increase; it is, however, satisfactory to know that the disposition to emigrate to a neighbouring colony appears to have quite subsided, nor am I without hope that ere long we shall be recipients from that quarter.

Population in 1848 . .	4,460
,, 1849 . .	4,654
Increase . .	194

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

3. Referring to the general trade and commerce during the last year, I find a considerable falling off in the imports. This is to be attributed in the first place to a partial cessation of the sandal-wood trade from which we derive such large imports in return cargoes in the previous years. Secondly, to the non-importation of bread stuffs from South Australia; and although effecting materially our import returns, it has its counterbalancing advantage in giving some hope of our future capability of self-sustaining. The third and last cause to which I attribute this falling off in the imports, is the superabundant supply of every kind of merchandize brought into the colony in the year 1848, to an extent sufficient almost to meet the wants of the community in the year 1849; fluctuations of this kind, are, I fear, the unavoidable results of our small population, and great distance from Europe.

	£.	s.	d.
Imports in 1848 . .	45,411	11	6
,, 1849 . .	28,534	3	4
Decrease in 1849 . .	16,877	8	2

4. Our exports, I lament to think, are also below those of the previous year, but to an amount only equal to the diminution in the export of sandal-wood. They, however, more nearly approximate to the imports than on the previous year, and show a large increase in the export of horses and stock.

	£.	s.	d.
Exports in 1848 . .	29,598	9	0
,, 1849 . .	26,156	17	0
Decrease in 1849 . .	3,441	12	0

5. As a matter of course this depression in our imports, however partial, has not been without its corresponding effects on the revenue, which shows, I regret to say, a decrease in the previous year. It is, however, gratifying to know that the revenue of this year has arisen almost solely from causes so fixed and unalterable, and without those advantitious aids that contributed to swell that of the previous year, that I have little apprehension of further declension, but, on the contrary, am somewhat sanguine that ere two years it will be in my power to report a steady and increasing amount.

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue in 1848 . .	10,492	0	0
,, 1849 . .	9,596	12	9
Decrease in 1849 . .	895	7	3

6. Agriculture has not extended its surface beyond that of last year. Nor have I much hope that it will, until circumstances favour us with a further supply of labour, so long and anxiously called for. The colonists hope much from your Lordship's knowledge of their wants, and the kind sympathy you have expressed for their difficulties. Stock of every kind shows a very considerable increase.

7. Fisheries have not been over successful this year, but the fault is not with the fishermen, as they were in every way prepared with well-ordered arrangements along our shore had our waters been visited; but such was not the case, few in this part of the world remember a year when the fish were so few in number.

Minerals.

8. In mines our discoveries have been limited, if I except indication of copper discovered within three miles in a S.S.W. direction from the lead mine on the Murchison. These indications are so unmistakable that already have applications been made by parties for its purchase.

9. In the shipment of our magnificent timber, more especially of the eucalyptus kind, I am happy to say exertions far beyond those of any year are now in active progress for the supply of private houses in England. Our land sales have amounted to 645*l.* 13*s.*

10. In public works our operations have been limited by our diminished revenue, and the unusual and heavy demands made upon the Government by distillation awards,—yet have we constructed a bridge over the Canning, the largest yet known in the colony, and thus laid open a high road to our principal seaport, Fremantle, and ridden us of that discreditable inconvenience the ferry across the Swan.

11. Our operations on the Bar have been at a stand still from some unaccountable delay in the transmission by the colonial agent of the blasting fusees written for a year back.

12. Two good substantial and lasting beacons have been erected on the Challenger and Fish Rocks, two of the most dangerous that obstruct the approach to our anchorage, and just such a depth as to very often give no notice of their existence.

13. This operation of boring through rocks several feet under water, and placing or burying in them a strong pole, rising 20 feet above the surface of the water, which may be seen several miles off, has not been effected without considerable risk and expense, and great labour; and reflects credit on the superintendent of public works, for the ingenuity of the machinery applied in their erection.

14. This work is one of incalculable advantage to the colony in facilitating the approach of vessels to our anchorages, and enabling our pilots to deal with it as a standing sea-mark, from which they can take cross bearings and angles for the other difficult passages. I hope, however, next season to see several more put up on our dangers, now that we have succeeded in two instances, and I hope at much less cost than hitherto, as the same machinery will answer for all. There has also, principally from private subscription, with some Government aid, been built a good lighthouse on Arthurs Head, the promontory behind which stands the town of Fremantle, but not yet lighted, as we are awaiting the reflectors from England. Strange vessels, and even our coasting craft, will derive great advantage from this light during a night approach.

15. A new line of road is being opened and made from the Victoria Plains to the head of the Swan River, a distance of 90 miles; thus commencing to the above extent a high road leading from our capital to the future scene of our mining operations north of Champion Bay. Some improvements by bridging, &c., have been effected on our principal lines of road through different districts.

16. The survey department has been principally employed in marking out amended boundaries to the townsites, and defining the boundaries of private locations with great accuracy.

17. Our judicial, civil, and ecclesiastical establishments are without change since my last Report.

18. Twenty Ordinances have been passed during the year, from No. 6 to No. 25 of the 12 Victoria, and 13 Victoria, No. 1, viz.:—

12 Victoria, No. 7. An Ordinance for the regulation of Gaols, Prisons, and Houses of Correction in the Colony of Western Australia, and for other purposes relating thereto.

No. 8. An Ordinance to repeal certain Ordinances for imposing duties on Imported Goods, and for exemption of certain goods from duties, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

No. 9. An Ordinance to remove certain doubts as to the naturalization of J. A. L. Priess, F. Waldeck, B. F. Simmons, and F. A. Helnich.

No. 10. An Ordinance for the naturalization of certain persons.

No. 11. An Ordinance to provide for the Solemnization and Registration of persons belonging to certain denominations of Christians, not being Members of the Church of England.

No. 12. An Ordinance to amend the existing Laws respecting the Solemnization of Matrimony.

No. 13. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intituled "An Ordinance "to provide for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, "in the colony of Western Australia."

No. 14. An Ordinance to revive and continue an Ordinance intituled "An "Act to allow the Aboriginal Natives of Western Australia to give "information and evidence without the sanction of an Oath."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 15. An Ordinance to provide for the reduction or modification of the Toll upon Sandal Wood, and for the appropriation thereof.

No. 16. An Ordinance to extend the provisions or an Ordinance to regulate the Apprenticeship, and otherwise to provide for the guardianship and control of a certain class of Juvenile Immigrants, to other classes than those mentioned therein.

No. 17. An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of contributions in certain cases between Shareholders in Banking Companies.

No. 18. An Ordinance to provide for the summary trial and punishment of Aboriginal Native Offenders in certain cases.

No. 19. An Ordinance to provide for the Establishment of a Scale of Pilotage Fees and Light Dues.

No. 20. An Ordinance for regulating the Police in Western Australia.

No. 21. An Ordinance for adopting certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament.

No. 22. An Ordinance for the appropriation of the Revenue for the year 1850, and to provide for the payment of certain unforseen expenses during the year 1849.

No. 23. An Ordinance to alter the existing Law for the Establishment of a Central Board of Works, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

No. 24. An Ordinance to extend the Law of Quarantine.

No. 25. An Ordinance to regulate the keeping and carriage of Gunpowder.

13 Victoria, No. 1: An Ordinance to provide for the due Custody and Discipline of Offenders transported to Western Australia, and of certain classes of Offenders sentenced therein to Transportation.

19. An increased duty of 2*s.* a-gallon has been placed on all spirits; and as a counterbalance, a reduction of 9*d.* per pound on leaf-tobacco has been made, and 11*d.* on manufactured tobacco when boiled down for sheep dressing, thus lowering it to 1*d.* per pound, and giving, as I hope, great relief to the sheep-farmer without much loss to the revenue, from the increased quantity it is expected will be consumed, and resulting, I trust, in a very improved condition of both flocks and fleeces, which before, from the high duties on all tobaccoes, were in many instances disregarded from the limited means of the parties.

20. Education is generally well conducted throughout the colony, under the superintendence of an Education Board and Committee of Ladies. All denomination of Christians receive aid from the Government for the salaries of teachers if applied for. Private schools are also numerous, and I have reason to hope conducted with a due regard to the moral training of the youth. The amount given by the Government towards the salaries of the different teachers throughout the colony is 290*l.*

21. I regret I am not yet in a position to report that we have done much with regard to native tuition. This necessary obligation has not escaped my notice, but want of means has hitherto prevented them undertaking more than a limited number at Fremantle. The Wesleyans have also an institution, some eleven miles from Perth, with the view to agricultural and moral training of certain of the native youths. The situation of the establishment is, I regret to say, not the best.

22. Our gaols are three in number, those at Fremantle and King George's Sound good substantial buildings, proportionate to the population, while that of Perth is but a make-shift for the present.

23. The amount of bullion in circulation is, including specie in the Commissariat chest, 10,500*l.*

24. Western Australia has only one bank, on the principle of joint-stock companies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(No. 56.) No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir H. YOUNG to Earl GREY.

Adelaide, 6th April 1850.
(Received 22nd August 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship the Blue Book for the year 1849, compiled under the supervision of Captain Sturt, the Colonial Secretary. The population of the colony at the end of 1849 was 52,904. The immigration into the colony during 1849 was 13,824. Of this immigration 6,769 souls paid their own passages; of these 1,626 were from Germany; and 7,055 arrived under the auspices of Government at the expense of the Colonial Land Fund. The casualties of the Government immigration in 1849 were 105 births and 161 deaths on the voyage. The population of Adelaide is 11,000; the number of houses 2,922.

2. The total population of South Australia, of European descent, at the present date, cannot be less than 54,175. A census is to be taken on 1st January 1851, which is intended, by directions from your Lordship, to be simultaneous with a census throughout the British dominions.

Climate.

3. I annex an abstract of the rain-gauge from 1838 to February 1850, showing the annual fall to be 21·406 inches at Adelaide; and on the Mount Barker Hills, in 1848 and 1849 44 and 35 inches respectively. The average number of days on which rain fell in each year from 1838 to 1849 being 112 days. The summer of 1848 and 1849 is said to have been much cooler and more agreeable than any of the preceding summers since the settlement of the colony. The maximum of the thermometer for 10 years has been 106, and the minimum 46, the annual mean about 67.

Enclosure 1.

Agriculture.

4. The extent of enclosed land has been increased in 1849 as compared with 1848 from 125,643 acres to 138,710 acres.

5. *The Crown Land Sales* in 1849 comprised 56,607 acres, at an average of 1*l.* 2*s.* 7¼*d.* per acre; 72,106 acres were surveyed in 1849; the average cost of the field work for surveys was 4*d.* $\frac{3}{100}$ths per acre; the total cost of the Survey Establishment, and of the works performed by it in 1849 was twelve pence halfpenny per acre.

Three hundred miles of country, nearly due east of Port Wakefield, 28 miles, and north 11 miles, have been triangulated in 1849.

Revenue and Expenditure.

6. The receipts of the general revenue in 1849 were 108,301*l.*; the general expenditure 82,637*l.* Exclusively of the general revenue, the Land Fund receipts were 61,073*l.*; the Land Fund expenditure 66,017*l.* The interest of the bonded debt was, as has been usual, paid out of the general revenue, and the debt itself was reduced out of the Crown moiety of the Land Fund 15,000*l.* in 1849, as it had been to a like amount reduced from the same fund in 1848.

The Customs Revenue increased in the year ended 5th April 1850, as compared with the previous corresponding year 20⅓ per cent., viz., from 62,640*l.* to 75,379*l.*

The Tariff has undergone no change in 1849; the duties on wines, spirits, tobacco, and cigars produced more than half of the Customs Revenue.

7. The Imports for the year ended 5th April 1850 have increased in value as compared with the corresponding previous year 34¼ per cent., viz., from 471,539*l.* to 632,689*l.*

8. The Exports for the year ended 5th April 1850, contrasted with those of the

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

previous corresponding year are decreased one-half per cent., viz., from 485,951*l.* to 483,475*l.* The decrease has been chiefly owing to a smaller amount of the produce of the mines. The expectations of the miners and smelters of the Burra Burra ore, as mentioned in my last Annual Blue Book Report, were not realized to their full extent.

The export, as above, of wheat, meal, and flour to Great Britain and elsewhere was 14,497½ quarters of wheat, and 1,924 tons of meal and flour.

The export of tallow was 5,571 cwt. against 3,867 cwt. of the previous corresponding year.

The export of wool, for the year ended 5th April 1850, was 2,841,131 lbs. against 2,243,086 lbs. of the previous corresponding year.

9. The tonnage inwards and outwards has increased for the year ended 5th April 1850, as compared with the previous corresponding years 43 per cent., viz., from 112,338 tons to 160,497 tons.

The stock depastured on Crown lands, under licence, was, in 1849, 1,781 horses, 51,540 horned cattle, 885,918 sheep; and on the Crown common lands of the various hundreds there were either 33,747 more horned cattle, or 202,482 sheep. Certificates or licences being taken out in the proportion of one great cattle to six small cattle. The licences to occupy the waste lands of the Crown for the year ended March 1850 were 267; the licences extended over 12,522 square miles. The licences to cut timber on Crown land were 238.

Education.

10. The schoolmasters receiving aid from the Colonial Treasury have increased in numbers from 33 in 1848 to 64 in 1849; the aid from 707*l.* in 1848 to 1,317*l.* in 1849.

Religious Instruction.

11. The return of churches and chapels for 1849 is the same as in 1848; 20 places of worship, Church of England; 4 Church of Scotland; 3 Roman Catholic Church; 49 chapels not belonging to any of the forgegoing religious societies. The disinclination to receive aid from the Colonial Treasury which I found prevailing in June 1848 on the part of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and which is mentioned in my last Blue Book Report has ceased, and pecuniary aid is now received on the same terms and to the same relative extent by the Roman Catholics of South Australia as by those other portions of the community which are not averse from receiving Government aid under the Ordinances enacted in 1847.

On account of stipends for 1849 to date there was received by the

	£.
Church of England	697
„ Scotland	152
„ Rome	583
„ Wesleyan . . .	520
„ Lutheran . . .	34

and on account of ecclesiastical buildings, the Church of England received 750*l.*; the Church of Scotland, 122*l.*; the Church of Rome, 400*l.*; the Wesleyan Church, 244*l.*; and the German Lutheran Church, 150*l.*

Crime.

12. The convictions in 1849 in the Supreme Court were 126; being an increase of 29 per cent. over those of 1848. The convictions in the inferior tribunals of the Resident Magistrate and Police Commissioners in 1849 were 771, or 59 per cent. in excess of those of 1848. The population at the end of 1849 was in excess of the population at the end of 1848 nearly 37 per cent.

Legislation.

13. In 1849 fifteen Ordinances were enacted, bearing numbers from 1 to 15 inclusively. No. 1 incorporates the Governors of the Church of England Collegiate School of St. Peter's, Adelaide. Nos. 2, 3, 9, and 15 relate to the removal of defects in the administration of Criminal Justice; to the protection

of Justices from vexatious actions; and to the regulation of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of sessions. These Ordinances form parts of Law Reforms originated in 1849, and completed by Ordinances 5, 6, and 7 of 1850, for the recovery of small debts, and trial and punishment of minor offences; for the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of sessions with respect to summary convictions and orders; and for the regulation of the office of Coroners; in all of these Ordinances, except the last which is framed on a law in British Guiana. The provisions of the most recent English statutes on the respective subjects are introduced. Ordinances Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12 require no particular mention; 11, 13, and 14 introduce important improvements in the care and management of the city of Adelaide; and in the making and improving of the roads throughout the colony. Provision is made for the calling into existence of a Municipal Corporation for the city of Adelaide whenever the voice of the rate-payers shall be favourably expressed to such a measure as is set forth in the Enactments of Ordinance No. 11.

In the meanwhile Commissioners under Ordinance No. 13, composed of respectable colonists, selected by the Governor and Council, with the Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, as *ex-officio* Chairman, regulate the affairs of the city. A Central Board, also composed of other respectable colonists, selected as above, and presided over as above, have the management of the main roads of the colony, which are supported out of the general revenues, with the aid of annual licence fees on vehicles using the roads; and District Boards, popularly elected, take charge of their own district roads, maintainable by district assessments. These Ordinances have been too short a time in operation to judge of their efficiency in all respects; time and experience will probably show several alterations to be necessary. I have, however, at present the satisfaction of perceiving that an active spirit of improvement has been awakened which was greatly needed to be directed both to streets and roads.

14. Since the transmission of my last annual Blue Book Report I have ridden over the district between Adelaide and the Reedy Creek Mine, thence to the river Murray, returning by a different route through the Gumaraka country. The Reedy Creek is accessible at present from Adelaide only by passing over two ranges of hills nearly continuous the whole way; the plain or valley of Balhannah being almost the only level part. The waggon charge is 45*s.* a-ton for the journey of 40 miles. The sources of the Torrens and Onkaparinga take their rise close to each other near Mount Torrens, about 12 miles from the Reedy Creek, the Torrens taking a westerly and the Onkaparinga a southerly course. The Gumaraka district is fertile, well watered, and has recently been reputed to be auriferous. Shares in a projected Gold Company were not, however, taken by the public, and the enterprise of streaming and washing for gold is left in the hands of the original projectors, who are reported in the local newspapers to have the pursuit in progress. Near the South Australian Company's wool-shed, in the district called the Chain of Ponds, I accidentally found two men, last November, employed by the Company's agent, in making preparations in the bed of the river at that place to search for gold. When at the agricultural show at Balhannah a few days ago, I was informed that 12 men were engaged in the same pursuit in that neighbourhood. No important results have been made public, nor has the report of gold being found in South Australia prevented several hundreds of persons from leaving the colony to proceed to California. The village at Reedy Creek is fast assuming a settled and comfortable appearance; the population is about 350; the homesteads are held on lease at a handsome ground-rent to the Mining Company; a convenient rural chapel school has been built, and is now served by a Church of England catechist. The school numbers 25 children. A powerful steam-engine has been imported and erected. The quality of the copper ore is accounted to be of the most valuable description. A truck on a rail was propelled by the miners, and carried me about three-quarters of a mile through an excavation principally of granite, in parts of which the miners were at work. The distance of the mine from the river Murray is something more than eight miles, over a nearly level country, which appeared to Major Norman Campbell, the English Company's local superintendent, and to me, as we passed over it together in a cart, to be admirably adapted to a tram or railway, and to be well supplied with pines and other trees suitable for much of the wood-work required in such undertakings. The river, owing to its tortuous course, is here reckoned,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

although very considerably less by land, to be nearly 100 miles from Wellington Ferry, where I had visited it on my former excursion. It is deep and broad, and suited to vessels of considerable burthen, and free from obstructions between Reedy Creek and Wellington.

In a cliff on the Reedy Creek side of the river, where the bank is high and much worn by water in former times, I found fossil shells and coral firmly imbedded. The Reedy Creek was obtained from Government by purchase as a special survey of 20,000 acres, having previously been used, on licence, as a sheep run. Except for mining purposes, the upset price of 1*l.* per acre, at which it was claimed, must at the time have seemed a very full value indeed for land of so poor an appearance. It is very interesting, however, to know that recently in no fewer than 70 instances, at a depth of about 14 feet, springs of water have been ascertained to exist, and that clay has been found at a few inches from the surface, thus affording the best assurance that labour only is required to render much of the land available for cultivation. It is therefore quite within the bounds of reasonable supposition to expect that, at least, in patches, similar scrub-land, now despised, may yet prove as capable of producing food in other districts as it has unexpectedly shown itself to be in the Reedy Creek district.

15. My next land journey was that reported in my Despatch, No. 165, of the 27th November 1849, to the mouth of the Wakefield, at the head of Gulf St. Vincent. The dredging and deepening of the channel from the Gulf into the Creek, which was then authorized to be effected, has progressed very satisfactorily. The ease and safety of access, and the excellence of the anchorage for vessels riding at the head of the Gulf, and the facility with which barges drawing from 8 to 10 feet water can be used for loading vessels there, render Port Wakefield a most convenient and important shipping place for the traffic to and from the north. Applications for the sale of Crown land in this neighbourhood have been recently made to the extent of upwards of 6,000 acres; and on the Emu Flats, distant from the Wakefield 25 miles, and reputed to be a mineral district, applications have also been made for more than 3,000 acres, all of which were proclaimed for sale on the 10th of this month. I annex the Report of Captain Lipson, R.N., on Port Wakefield.

Enclosure 2.

16. My inspection of the sea-board of the colony has been completed, and has extended to Gulf Spencer and St. Vincent, to Port Lincoln, Rapid, Encounter, Guichen, and Rivoli Bays.

17. Of *Port Lincoln* it was remarked, on its discovery in 1802, "that the "excellence of the port might seem to invite there the establishment of a "colony, but the little fertility of the soil offered no inducement." Nor has it, in my opinion, at the present time any other prospect of becoming a populous or thriving settlement, than that which the recently ascertained mineral character of the country presents. The land is for the most part poor and rocky, the trees scrub and shiack, the water generally scarce and brackish. There is, however, a spring of good fresh water, below high water mark, on the beach, near the present township. Boston Island, where Flinders searched in vain for water, is still reputed to be destitute of it, although it is rather a marvellous fact that a flock of 1,200 sheep at present thrive there.

A speculative township, extending to the preposterous length of about five miles, was originally laid out along the margin of Boston Harbour (the adjacent bay is Port Lincoln proper and is uninhabited), and at the farthest extremity of it, on an eminence overlooking both bays, was laid the foundation stone of an intended church, which, however, was never proceeded with, and is now only alluded to by the settlers as a record of the exaggerated and hitherto disappointed expectations of the early purchasers of land, many of whom are resident in England.

The present occupiers of the township are thinly scattered along the opposite end of Boston Bay, about 60 in number, and several of the best and early-built cottages remain unroofed and abandoned. During my visit a subscription list was completed to 150*l.*, which will entitle the settlers to an equal amount from the Colonial Treasury; and I then laid the foundation-stone of a church to be called "St. Thomas," suitable in size to the population and its scanty pecuniary resources. It is now in progress of erection, and I hope and believe it will escape the ill-success of the previous attempt at supplying the settlement with a place of worship. Divine service was performed during my visit by the

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Lord Bishop of Adelaide, in a wool-shed, which had been obligingly lent, and cleared out for the purpose, by its owner. The catechist, having a few children less than the 20 which is the number required by law to constitute a school entitled to receive aid from the Public Treasury, was in consequence labouring under a disadvantage which he could but ill afford, and from which I hope he and others in similar unavoidable circumstances will soon be permanently relieved by an alteration of the law. Neither the bishop, the protector of aborigenes, nor myself, after repeated inquiries, could at that time ascertain that there was any reasonable prospect of successfully establishing a school for the children of the aborigines at Port Lincoln. Mr. Schurman, the Government interpreter, was formerly employed as a missionary teacher of the natives, and felt it his duty to induce his religious society, after a protracted experiment, to abandon the attempt, as one not sufficiently profitable. I have not, however, despaired, and at the end of this month a school for 20 native children will be tried on the terms set forth in my Despatch No. 50, of the 21st March. Two natives, educated at the Adelaide Aborigines School, were married whilst I was at Port Lincoln, by the bishop, and entered into the service of one of the sheep farmers. The population of the entire district is between three and four hundred; the number of sheep exceeds 70,000. The wool exported is about 600 bales, worth from 10*l.* to 12*l.* a bale. All the supplies, of every kind, are imported from Adelaide, at high freights. The Port Lincoln copper-mine is conveniently situated in the vicinity of Tunby Bay, and another mine, subsequently to my visit, has been discovered near Mount Liverpool. These mines are well spoken of, but it is most probable hat local capital will be insufficient to develop their value; for in the usual event of ore not being at once raised in remunerative quantities, and that the expense of steam-engines to lift the water becomes necessary to be incurred, colonial enterprise is usually paralyzed. I annex a rough sketch of the Port Lincoln district, showing the situation of the sheep-stations and mines, and the track of the police when in search of the aboriginal culprits mentioned in my Despatch No. 87, of 21st July 1849.

Map of Flinders' Peninsula—Port Lincoln District.

18. *Rapid Bay*, the neighbourhood of which I had previously visited by land, is well sheltered close in-shore, and commodious for small coasting craft, and the anchorage is good holding-ground. The soil in the little valley immediately around the bay is very fertile, and there is permanent fresh water in the gully leading down to the bay. It is more a sheep-farming district than an agricultural one; there are but few settlers, and scarcely any coasting-trade.

19. *Encounter Bay*, so named by Flinders, as a memorial of the meeting, in sight of the bay, of his ship "The Investigator" with the French man-of-war "Le Geographe," in April 1802, had also been previously visited by me by land, but was now entered from the sea, to get information on one of the important subject which had recently been referred to the Harbour Commission of Inquiry, of which Captain Lipson, R.N., then with me, was a member. I allude to the question of what sheltered part of Encounter Bay could be most conveniently, and at the least cost, connected by canal or rail with the Murray, so as to open up the navigation of that river to the sea. Accompanying this Despatch is a chart of that part of Encounter Bay which, from affection and respect for my gallant friend, the present Governor of Bermuda, I have named Port Elliot. I concur fully in the opinion of Captain Lipson, R.N., (of great nautical experience and cautious judgment,) whose Report I annex, that Port Elliot will most satisfactorily supply this long-felt and most important desideratum of a safe sea-port to the Murray River. From Port Elliot to the River Goolwa (where there is deep water into and through Lake Alexandrina, and up the River Murray, at least as far as the Wellington Ferry, and probably much higher,) the distance is seven miles. The country is so level that the ruling gradient is 1 in 100, and the space intervening between Port Elliot and the Goolwa, to the extent just mentioned, is all Crown land, with the exception of about 13 acres, which would be required for a terminus, and for one portion of the railway line to pass through. The extent of cultivable land still belonging to the Crown close to the proposed railway, and which would, in all probability, become immediately saleable, is 8,000 acres. The cultivable lands of Encounter Bay, the valleys of the Inman, the Hindmarsh, the Finniss, and Currency Creek, would be stimulated to increase their agricultural and grazing produce, by obtaining this facility of transport; and the ore of the Reedy Creek mine, and the wool of 300,000 sheep, would descend the River Murray, to be

Chart of Port Elliot, Enclosure 3.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

shipped at Port Elliot, instead of being sent, as at present, by a tedious overland route in waggons to Adelaide, Sydney, Port Philip, and Portland Bay. The cost of laying down moorings at Port Elliot, constructing a jetty there, and another at the Goolwa, and establishing a line of rail for horse-power, would certainly not exceed 20,000*l.*, a sum which I hope to satisfy your Lordship, in a separate Despatch, can well be spared from the Crown moiety of the Land Fund in the years 1851 and 1852. Copies of the survey charts, plans, and estimates of this work, by Mr. Richard T. Hill, civil engineer, are annexed to this Despatch, and will also shortly be laid before the Legislative Council, when the money item is brought under their notice, as a proposed expenditure out of the Land Fund. I beg to commend the project to your Lordship's favourable and early consideration and support, as one not merely of local importance to this province, but of general interest to all Australia.

Enclosure 4. Railway Plan and Section from Port Elliot to the Goolwa.

The Assistant-Protector of Aborigines on the Murray has recently reported to me that the aborigines at Encounter Bay were employed during the harvest by 36 different settlers, and reaped 666 acres. At Strathalbyn, for 11 settlers, the aborigines reaped 305 acres; at Mount Barker, for seven settlers, they reaped 97 acres; and at the Hutt River, for two settlers, 15 acres.

A traveller from Adelaide to the south-east district was taken ill on the Coorong, and had exhausted all his provisions; the aborigines built him a hut, brought him food and water, fed him on fish, and, after attending him several days, gave information of his helpless condition to the police, by whom he was removed to the station at Wellington, and thus saved his life. Between Nairne and Mount Barker the aborigines were the means of extinguishing a bush fire, which threatened destruction to the crops of the settlers. Around the lake, near the mouth of the Murray, the aborigines are employed by the sheep-farmers to extinguish bush fires, and they have become careful to prevent their occurrence. At Encounter Bay some of the aborigines are good boatmen, and are thus employed in the whaling season. I was informed that some of the lubras, or wives, made themselves useful as washerwomen, and my informant spoke highly of the kindness of one who had been a nurse to her child.

20. *Guichen and Rivoli Bays.*—In my last Annual Blue Book Report an intention was expressed of transferring the resident magistrate and officers of Customs from Guichen Bay to Rivoli Bay. The local Legislature subsequently made provision for the salary of a Customs officer at Rivoli Bay, but the result of my personal inspection of both bays leads me to the conclusion that neither the once contemplated transfer nor the intended new appointment is at all advisable. The annexed Reports from Captain Lipson, R.N., dated 17th February 1846, and 27th June 1849, fully coincide with my own observation of the superior commodiousness and safety of Guichen Bay over Rivoli Bay, whilst the unfavourable character of the latter bay seems to me to be inadequately stated. The reefs of Rivoli Bay are numerous and dangerous on both sides of the entrance, and the inside of the bay is shallow and narrow, and the ground-swell formidable.

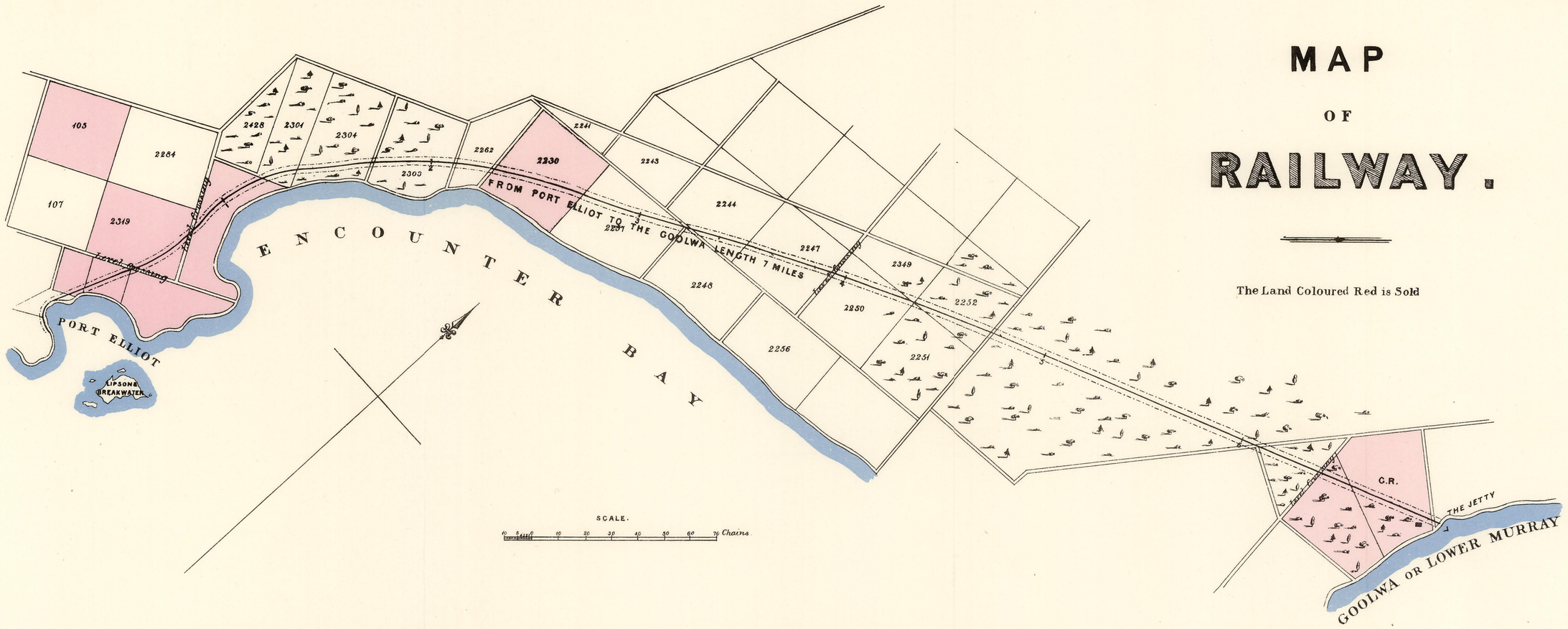
Enclosure 5.

The appearance of the country in the immediate neighbourhood of both bays is wretched in the extreme; sand and scrub and shiack trees; no signs of cultivation; there are about 40 persons at Guichen Bay township, a police station, court-room, blacksmith-shop, butcher's-shop, and public-house. At Rivoli Bay there are six families, and a boiling down of sheep establishment has been recently erected; the pasture lands are a considerable distance inland; the sea board being either destitute altogether of grass or the scanty supply of it which is found over a space fifteen miles from the sea, being unfavourable to the health of young cattle and sheep. The Mount Gambia District, fifty miles inland from Rivoli Bay, was represented to me by one of its inhabitants as good grazing ground for cattle, but unsuited for cultivation, because of the limestone, which in inconvenient masses prevailed near the surface; and fresh water was procurable at long intervals of space only in the natural caverns for which the country is famed. The cattle are purchased for eight shillings a head in the neighbouring districts, fattened at Mount Gambia, and driven overland 300 miles to Adelaide to be sold for 2*l.* or 2*l.* 10*s.*; all the calves are invariably destroyed as too troublesome and unprofitable to rear. The export of wool from Guichen Bay is 600 bales, and from Rivoli Bay half that number. I met at sea a mast and some rigging which were ascertained to belong to the schooner "Thompson," totally lost two months previously, with twenty souls on board, on the reefs near Rivoli Bay.

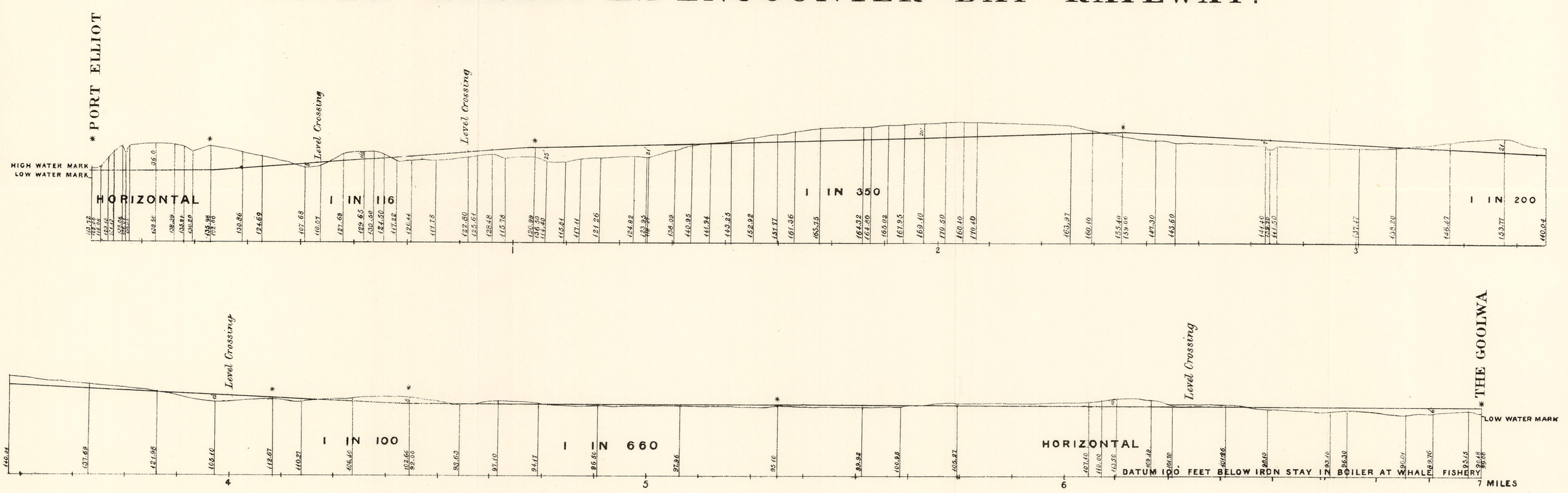
In Sir George Youngs Despatch.
6th April 1850.
No 56.

MAP OF RAILWAY.

The Land Coloured Red is Sold



RIVER MURRAY AND ENCOUNTER BAY RAILWAY.



SCALES
HORIZONTAL 6 IN 1 MILE.
VERTICAL 25 FT 1 IN.

Richard T Hill. C.E.
Surveyor Harbour Commission
Govt Office. Adelaide, March 25th 1850.

J. Arrowsmith Lithe

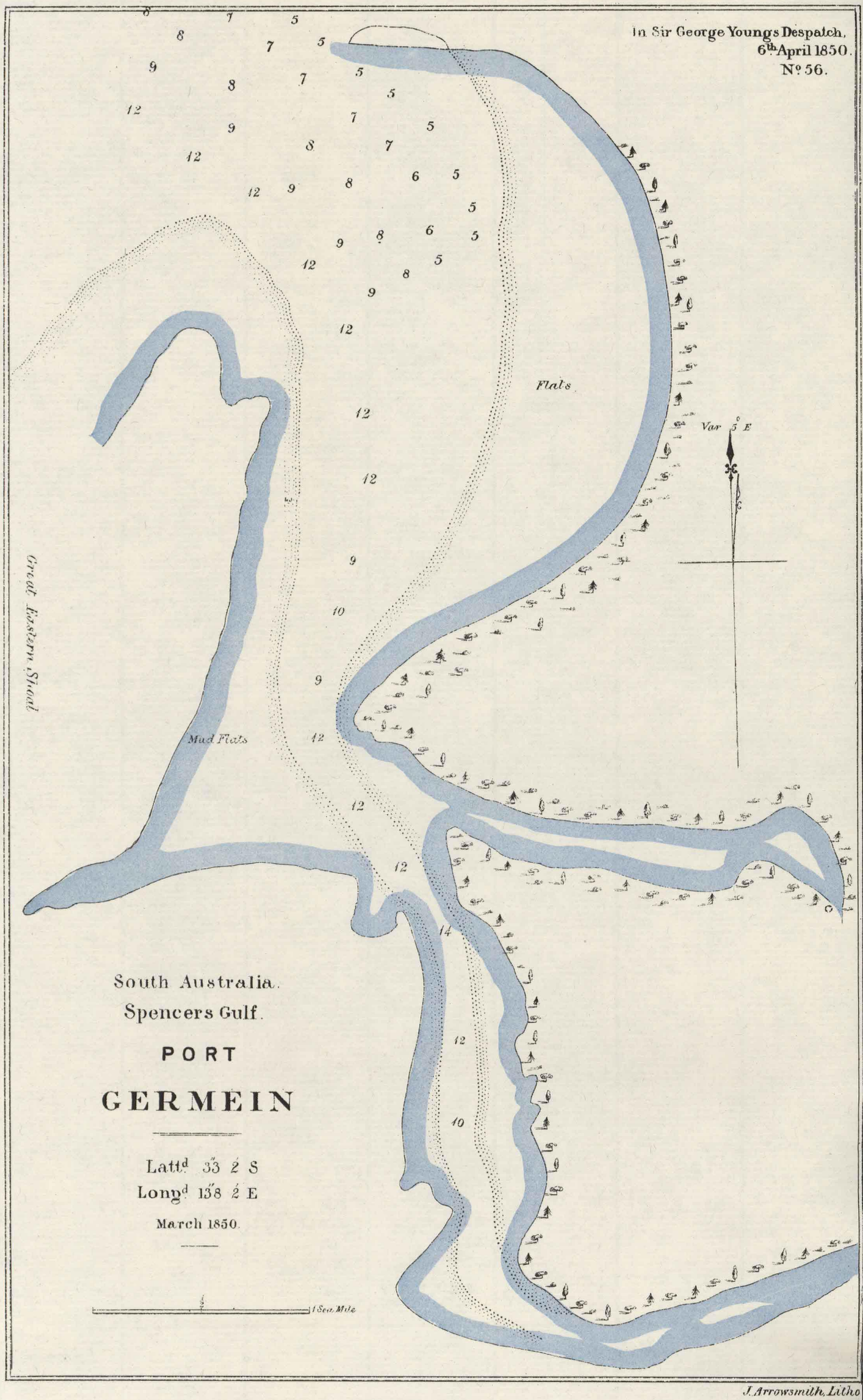
In Sir George Young's Despatch,
6th April, 1850.
No 56.

Chart
OF THE SOUTHN COAST OF
KANGAROO ISLAND
BY
THOS LIPSON COMMR R.N.
March 1850.

KANGAROO ID

Pt Marsden
Nepean Bay
Reef
C Jervis
Back Stairs Passage
Kangaroo Head
Antichamber B.
Valala Shoal
Pages
St Albans
Pink Bay
C Willoughby
Thickly Wooded Hills
Woody Hills
Borda
vis 40 miles
C Bedent
Salt Water creek
Good Anchorage
Vivonne
C Hersant
Bouguer
C Du Couedic
C Linois
Ganthaume
Pelorus Reef
Lipson's Reef
27
Amp. 2°5'E.
Ten feet above w.
Youngs Reef
Thirty feet above the water
Tremendous Breakers

J. Arrowsmith Litho.


In Sir George Youngs Despatch,
6th April 1850.
No 56.
Flats
Var 5° E
Great Eastern Shoal
Mud Flats
South Australia.
Spencers Gulf.
PORT
GERMEIN
Lattd 33 2 S
Longd 138 2 E
March 1850.
1 Sea Mile
J. Arrowsmith, Litho

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

21. *Kangaroo Island.*—On leaving Rivoli Bay I passed close along the shores of Kangaroo Island, of which Flinders in 1802 thought "the soil superior to "some of the land cultivated at Port Jackson, Sydney, and to much of the "land in the stony counties of England." In patches, at the present time, grain of a quality equal to the finest grown in other parts of the colony, is raised there; the island has but few inhabitants, and the sheep depastured do not exceed a couple of thousand. A survey party is about to proceed to the island to attend to the few applications for land which have been recently received. The substantial buildings erected at Kingscote, on the first formation of the colony, by the South Australian Company, are tenantless. Stone is occasionally brought from the island for use at Port Adelaide, and fine cray-fish, and salt. Captain Lipson, R.N., with his characteristic zeal and usefulness, has lately availed himself of the colonial Government schooner "Yatala," to make a most valuable and much needed survey of the south coast of Kangaroo Island: of the survey Report and Chart I annex copies. In June last Captain Lipson, Captain Freeling, Royal Engineer, Mr. Lambeth, Colonial Architect, and Captain Duff of the merchant service, reported as the result of a careful investigation, by sea and land, that Cape Willoughby offered the most eligible site for the lighthouse on Kangaroo Island. I annex a copy of their Report. The local Legislature has voted 3,420*l.* for the purpose, and the lighthouse is under contract to be completed in October 1851.

Chart of Kangaroo Island, Enclosure 6.

Enclosure 7.

22. *Spencer's Gulf.*—Proceeding up this gulf until Mount Young (an excellent land-mark, so named by Flinders after the Admiral of that day) bore west and by south, we steered an east course and reached Port Germein. This is a creek at the head of the gulf, named after the second Port Adelaide pilot, who first discovered it some few years ago. Anchoring off it in two fathoms water we were agreeably surprised to find it a miniature likeness of the Port Adelaide Creek. The barque "Ellerslie," of 400 tons, had taken in a cargo of 600 bales of wool and 70 barrels of tallow, five miles up Port Germein Creek; and the brigantine "Elizabeth" was then taking in cargo seven miles up the Creek at Mr. Younghusband's wool shed. I annex a chart of Port Germein, procured on the spot from the master of the barque "Ellerslie." The country looked well from the gulf, and the mountain range formed a bold and noble boundary to the sea. Should the mineral properties of the Mount Remarkable Special Survey Company be developed, or settlement from any other cause take place at the head of Spencer's Gulf, greater convenience and safety than are afforded by Port Germein and the gulf, for the shipment of produce, cannot possibly be desired.

Port Germein.

Towards the head of the gulf at low water a few sand spits are visible, but there is no doubt of the existence of several deep ship channels which only require to be buoyed off to obviate the delay without injury, which we sustained for a few hours by grounding our schooner on one of the banks until the tide rose.

23. Before closing this Report it may be interesting to contrast South Australia in 1850, the fifteenth year of its age, with New South Wales in 1803, when it had attained the same age. It will, of course be remembered that South Australia, from its proximity to other colonies, and especially to New South Wales, enjoyed many advantages to accelerate its progress.

New South Wales, 1803, *the* 15*th Year of its Settlement.*

OFFICIAL RETURN published by CAPTAIN FLINDERS, R.N.

Land granted	125,476	acres
Cleared of wood	16,624	„
In wheat	7,118	„
In barley and maize	5,279	„
Horned cattle	2,447	
Sheep	11,232	
Horses	352	
Europeans of every description	7,134	

South Australia, 1850, *the* 15*th Year of its Settlement.*

Land granted	655,589	acres
Fenced land	138,710	„
In wheat	35,183	„
In barley and oats	7,220	„
Horned cattle	51,540	*
Sheep	885,918	*
Horses	1,781	
Europeans	54,175	

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

* Depastured on Crown land, besides 33,747 horned cattle, or 202,482 sheep on commons' lands of Crown.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure 1 in No. 18.

Encl. 1 in No. 18. ABSTRACT of the RAIN GAUGE REGISTER kept on West-terrace, Adelaide, by G. S. KINGSTON, Esq., from 1st September 1838, to 28th February 1850, inclusive.

Year.	Quantity in Inches.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Fall.
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·438	2·353	0·82	1·65	..
1839	0·453	0·446	0·85	0·379	0·245	3·497	2·128	4·767	0·85	2·57	3·31	0·345	19·84
1840	0·335	2·01	0·437	1·202	1·487	3·247	1·9	2·829	4·64	1·9	0·19	3·82	23·997
1841	0·45	0·35	0·81	3·57	1·71	2·32	0·758	2·823	2·045	0·94	0·47	1·71	17·956
1842	0·37	0·71	1·015	1·808	2·05	2·401	2·09	2·77	1·931	2·633	1·19	1·35	20·318
1843	0·21	0·54	0·59	1·06	2·98	1·72	3·307	2·16	1·085	1·64	0·2	1·7	17·19
1344	0·41	0·175	0·74	1·68	1·845	1·138	4·655	2·115	2·34	1·045	0·91	0·825	17·878
1845	0·134	0·32	0·28	0·53	2·63	3·695	2·453	3·266	1·95	1·165	1·28	1·335	19·034
1846	0·14	2·32	0·675	2·5	3·58	1·93	3·78	2·64	2·59	2·235	2·95	1·505	26·651
1847	0·17	0·03	1·608	4·0	2·37	7·8	4·49	1·77	2·335	0·655	1·185	1·7	28·113
1848	0·0	0·0	0·965	0·75	2·23	1·32	2·48	2·85	3·119	2·88	2·425	0·665	19·674
1849	0·0	0·285	0·61	2·29	1·805	7·21	4·03	3·511	2·423	0·79	1·96	0·5	25·417
1850	4·0	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average	0·56	0·601	0·78	1·797	2·492	3·297	2·91	2·448	2·147	1·741	1·407	1·5	21·406

NUMBER of DAYS on which Rain fell in each Year.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1838	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	3	3	..
1839	7	3	6	5	5	10	12	16	10	9	14	5	102
1840	3	5	7	10	7	11	8	16	16	6	4	6	99
1841	2	3	4	12	8	7	10	15	10	6	6	10	93
1842	4	4	4	10	13	13	14	17	9	19	8	4	119
1843	3	4	4	6	10	13	20	15	12	12	3	3	105
1844	6	4	7	16	16	9	18	17	16	9	13	4	135
1845	7	4	4	6	18	15	16	19	6	9	11	9	124
1846	2	6	5	13	15	14	15	13	10	8	9	4	114
1847	1	1	8	15	8	20	18	11	10	7	8	7	114
1848	0	0	5	5	7	10	13	17	15	18	14	10	114
1849	0	3	6	9	11	14	16	17	16	5	6	6	109
1850	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average	3	3	5	10	11	12	15	16	12	10	8	6	112

ABSTRACT of the RAIN GAUGE REGISTER kept at Battunga, Mount Barker, by R. DAVENPORT, Esq., for the Years 1848 and 1849.

Year.	Quantity in Inches.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Fall.
1848	0·08	0·0	1·21	1·6	8·22	3·08	3·38	5·59	6·19	6·42	5·72	2·68	44·095
1849	0·14	0·08	0·08	1·58	10·25		6·14	5·83	5·53	1·42	3·09	0·5	35·44

From the above it appears that while the fall of rain was 25 per cent. greater in Adelaide in 1849 than in 1848, the reverse was the case in Mount Barker.

Encl. 2 in No. 18.

Enclosure 2 in No. 18.

REPORT of Capt. LIPSON, R.N., on PORT WAKEFIELD.

Harbour Master's Office, Port Adelaide,
March 11, 1850.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that on my return from a marine survey of Kangaroo Island on Friday last, I proceeded to the mouth of the Wakefield for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of progress accomplished during my absence in the operation of deepening the entrance channel.

The result of a careful examination of the locality and of the labour which has been performed enables me, with the utmost confidence, to assure his Excellency that not only will the full extent of improvement contemplated by him, when selecting this as a place of shipment, be fully carried out, but, further, that the balance remaining on hand, after paying for what has

been already done, will permit of more extensive excavations, which will add materially to the resources of a landing-place, the advantages of which appear to me more manifest on each successive visit.

A substantial cut has already been effected through the entire breadth of the bank, which obstructed the entrance into the river.

The manner in which this part of the work has been done has reduced the expense considerably below the amount expected. The channel being now clear, not only will the depth of water continue the same, but the wash, as it flows within narrow limits into and out of the creek, will have the effect of deepening the passage.

I have found that certain parts of the bank of the creek have given way under the pressure of the cargoes taken into the barges or landed from them. This, when considering the great weight of ore and coals, is only what should have been anticipated whilst the margin of the river remains unprotected. Until the Government shall have determined into what hands the landing-places will fall, this evil must, I apprehend, be allowed to continue, though without any probability of the detached soil producing any injury to the navigable channel.

As soon, however, as steps can be taken towards improving the landing portion of the harbour, it would no doubt be of advantage that a few piles be driven for the purpose of making a facing.

In conclusion I beg to state, as likely to afford the Lieutenant-Governor some satisfaction on the subject of an undertaking, in the success of which, as one of considerable public utility, I believe his Excellency to be much interested, that on my previous visit to the Wakefield I was accompanied by Mr. Quin, the first pilot, and on Friday last by Mr. Germein, the second pilot, both of whom (on the score of long experience and of undeniable abilities in their vocation) may be deemed competent judges of the resources of a harbour, and of the eligibility of anchorage ground; and by them my views in every point, but more especially as regarding the ease and safety of access, have been fully concurred in.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) Thomas Lipson, Harbour Master.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 3 in No. 18.

Encl. 3 in No. 18

Harbour Master's Report on Rosetta Head and Port Elliot as Places of Anchorage.

Harbour Master's Office, Port Adelaide,
February 11, 1850.

Sir,

In obedience to the instructions of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, I have the honour to submit the conclusions at which I have arrived with reference to the relative merits of Rosetta Head and Port Elliot as places of anchorage for vessels resorting to Encounter Bay.

As a great objection to the former I would remark, with the winds most prevalent it would be extremely difficult to take square-rigged craft sufficiently close to obtain shelter under the bluff, which difficulty will be found to increase the greater the need of protection. Masters of vessels finding themselves thwarted in their attempts to get round, must, as their only alternative, drop anchor in a position so exposed as to render considerable the danger of being driven ashore. With the wind blowing from the south, or from any point on the east of that quarter, experience has shown this place to be totally unsafe, the barque "Solway," the brig "South Australian," and the schooner "John Pirie" having been cast on shore during the same winter. The two first were totally wrecked, and the last-named considerably damaged.

Port Elliot, on the contrary, is easy of approach, and sheltered against all winds, except that from the south-east, from which direction there is little cause to apprehend inconvenience from a heavy sea in the place of anchorage, because the great length of beach (about eight miles) extending in that quarter must operate as a check.

The whalers employed at Encounter Bay, of whom I made inquiries on the subject, uniformly agreed in the statement that the south-east wind never reaches with any degree of violence; and their assertion to the security of the anchorage ground is borne out by all having a practical knowledge of the spot. The entrance is of sufficient extent to allow of beating either in or out; the soundings are regular and clear, varying from five fathoms to two, the bottom being composed of firm blue clay. Coasting vessels might moor in perfect safety with a depth of two and a-half fathoms, at a distance less than a quarter of a mile from the beach. Indeed it is my opinion that Port Elliot will be proved the safest anchorage (except Port Lincoln) on the south line of the province.

I would beg to suggest, as a first step towards accommodation to vessels trading there, that a single set of moorings be laid down in such a position as to bring the easternmost point of Lipson Breakwater to bear south-east.

For the use of coasters, rings might be secured to the large rocks, which are conveniently placed to keep them from their off-shore anchor. The cost for one set of moorings, anchors, cables, rings, &c., would be about 500*l*.

To bring to the fullest use the natural capabilities of this harbour, it would only be necessary to erect a jetty on the west side of the beach, which construction should be protected against the action of the water from seaward by means of an artificial barrier, to be formed by dropping stone from the projecting ledges. This additional convenience, by which boats would be

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

enabled to receive or discharge cargo in any weather, might, according to calculations made by Mr. Hill, the engineer, and myself, be attained at a cost of 1,000*l.*

I would also state, that I lay at this anchorage in the "Yatala," with his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on board, for three days, with a heavy gale from the southward, and, although a great sea outside the breakwater, we lay perfectly sheltered with little or no strain on the cable.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. LIPSON, Harbour Master.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 4 in No. 18.

Enclosure 4 in No. 18.

REPORT on the RIVER MURRAY and ENCOUNTER BAY RAILWAY, and PORT ELLIOT.

SIR, Adelaide, 25th March 1850.

HAVING completed the instructions conveyed to me respecting the survey of a line of railway from the Goolway, or Lower Murray, to Port Elliot, as well as a survey of the latter harbour, in conjunction with Captain Lipson, I have the honour to make the following report:—

Gradients.

I have made a most careful survey of the country between the points above mentioned, as shown by the plan and section which accompanies this report, and consider the section sent to be the best possible to be procured between the river Murray and the sea. The gradients are most favourable, the ruling gradient being 1 in 100 for a distance of 27 chains, which, though not in the direction of the ford, is compensated for by a horizontal run of a mile and three-quarters, and a gradient of 1 in 160 for three-quarters of a mile between it and the river.

Curves.

The curves are easy, with the exception of one of 10 chains adjoining the terminus at Port Elliot; but the situation obviously does away with what would render it objectionable had it been situated in any other part of the line.

Cuttings and embankments.

The cuttings and embankments are light, with the exception of 500 yards near the harbour, of 36 feet in depth; but this being through soft, clayey soil, will not be a very expensive work. The other cuttings consist principally of a very soft limestone and clay slate, both of which are very easily worked.

Length and cost.

The length of railway will be seven miles, and the cost per mile will be 2,701*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, making the total cost for the whole line 18,909*l.* 5*s.*, as detailed in the accompanying estimate.

Locomotive and horse-power.

It will be observed that the parts of the reports referring to the curves and gradients, as well as the gradients adopted in the section, are entirely with reference to the working of the line by locomotive power, but that in the estimate horse-power is substituted for that of steam; as I believe it is a question beyond all dispute, that the former mode of transport is quite sufficient at present for the exigencies of the colony.

Might I suggest the propriety of at present taking and fencing off the width of land required for the cuttings and embankments as shown on the section, which are requisite to procure the gradients favourable for the working of a locomotive; but at present making only such cuttings and embankments as would be required for a tram-way worked by horses. This would diminish the present outlay by 5,000*l.*, and would allow the heaviest part of the work to lie over until the traffic required a locomotive, when, if the tide of immigration still continues, labour will undoubtedly be had much cheaper than at present.

Port Elliot.

With respect to the harbour at Port Elliot, Captain Lipson having already reported on its capabilities, it only remains for me to add an estimate of the expenses of the work necessary to be executed for the protection and convenience of shipping. The arm to the breakwater I consider necessary to protect the boats from the swell which enters the harbour during a south-east wind. The total cost of the works proposed amount to 1,800*l.*, as detailed in the estimate, to which, as well as the chart of Port Elliot, I beg leave to refer you.

Jetty at the Goolwa.

A wooden jetty will also be necessary for loading and unloading at the Goolwa, the cost of which will be 400*l.*, as detailed in estimate.

Acreage and produce.

I have also made inquiries as to the quantity of acres at present under cultivation, and the quantity of wheat sown in the districts, which would be benefited by the construction of a harbour at Port Elliot, which I beg to give you in detail.

Number of Acres at present under Cultivation.

Encounter Bay	227	acres.
Inman Valley	200	„
Hindmarsh Valley	277	„
Currency Creek	98	„
Waipinga	5	„
Finniss	24	„
Total	831	acres.
Average number of bushels per acre	20	
Total	16,620	bushels.

Probable quantity of Crown land which would be cultivated.

I have also made careful inquiries of parties likely to be informed on these subjects, and have examined documents in the Land Office referring to the quantity of Crown land likely to be brought into cultivation on the opening of a port and railway, and find the probable quantity of Crown land would be 8,000 acres. This includes 3,000 acres on the shores of Lake Albert,

which are at present only lying unbought in consequence of the great difficulty which exists in getting produce to a market. These 8,000 acres would

Give an increase of	160,000 bushels.
Which added to the former amount . .	16,620 „
Gives	176,620 bushels as a total.

Probable produce.

This produce, it will be perceived, is exclusive of that which would be sent down from the Murray and its tributaries; and from inquiries I have made, I find that there are 300,000 sheep in those districts, whose wool (which taken at the low rate of 2½ lbs. per sheep, amounts to 750,000 lbs.) would be sent down the Murray and despatched from Port Elliot, instead of, as at present, being sent to Sydney, Port Phillip, and Portland Bay, by a tedious overland route, conveyed by dray and bullocks. The ore from the Reedy Creek Mine would also be sent down the Murray to Port Elliot, instead of, as at present, overland to Adelaide. From these data, and from the stimulus which a cheap and expedititious mode of transit always gives to the energies and industry of a country, I have no doubt that if such works as those proposed are carried out, it will add much to the prosperity of this already thriving colony.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD T. HILL, C.E.,
Surveyor Harbour Commission.

To the Chairman of the
Harbour Commission.

Estimate of the River Murray and Encounter Bay Railway Works at Port Elliot, and Jetty at the Goolwa.

	£.	s.	d.
Earthwork, including four level crossings, cuttings 40,840 cubic yards, at 2*s.* 3*d.* per yard	4,594	10	0
Embankments, 37,650 cubic yards, at 10*d.* per yard .	1,568	15	0
Double fencing for seven miles, two-rail fence, at 6*s.* per rod of 5½ yards for 14 miles	1,124	0	0
56-lb. rails, 24,640 yards, at 10*l.* per ton . . .	5,005	0	0
Iron bolts for seven miles of railway, at 11*l.* per mile .	77	0	0
12,320 sleepers, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per sleeper	1,537	0	0
Ballasting, 24,000 cubic yards, at 1*s.* per cubic yard .	1,200	0	0
Two stations of timber, at 300*l.* per station . . .	600	0	0
Waggons, gear, &c.	845	0	0
Engineering expenses, surveying, &c.	500	0	0
Required land, which must be purchased, 13 acres at 4*l.* per acre	52	0	0
	17,103	5	0
Contingencies 10 per cent. .	1,806	0	0
Total cost	18,909	5	0
Cost per mile	2,701	6	5

Works at Port Elliot.

	£.	s.	d.
One wooden jetty, 60 feet long by 20 wide, including piles, cross and tie-pieces, platform and ironwork . . .	400	0	0
Stone breakwater, 60 feet long, with lip 20 feet long, containing 900 cubic yards, at 1*l.* per cubic yard . .	900	0	0
Two moorings, at 250*l.* each	500	0	0
	£1,800	0	0

The Goolwa.

	£.	s.	d.
A jetty 60 feet long by 20 feet wide, including piles, cross-pieces, tie-beams, flooring, ironwork, &c. . . .	400	0	0

Total Cost of Works.

	£.	s.	d.
Railway	18,909	5	0
Port Elliot	1,800	0	0
Jetty at Goolwa	400	0	0
Total . .	£21,109	5	0

RICHARD T. HILL, C.E.,
Surveyor to the Harbour Commission.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Encl. 5 in No. 18.

Enclosure 5 in No. 18.

CAPT. LIPSON'S REPORT on RIVOLI and GUICHEN BAYS.

SIR, Port Adelaide, February 17th, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the inspection of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, a report on the capabilities of Rivoli and Guichen bays, from a survey of which I have lately returned.

Rivoli Bay, lying perfectly open to the south-west, is unfit for affording proper shelter to square-rigged vessels. Small craft may, if well found in ground-tackle, take in cargo, but I fear it will be difficult to ride there with the wind from N.W. to S.W. It would be expedient for vessels trading to this bay to lay down stout moorings as it would be found extremely inconvenient to weigh heavy anchors, owing to the strong ground-swell and shoal water.

Guichen Bay is situated 10 or 12 miles south of Cape Jaffa, or, as it is sometimes called, Cape Bernouilli. It affords a safe anchorage in security against every wind, and throws from the south point, called Cape Dombey, an extensive ledge of rocks which is nearly dry when the tide has fallen, and serves as a breakwater for the outside swell. In the middle of the bay, and in a direction N.N.W. from Cape Dombey, lies Godfrey Island, from which extend two reefs, one towards the S.E., and the second reaching the mainland with a N.E. bearing. As for the distance of five miles the soundings do not vary six inches in a straight line, with a perfectly smooth bottom; the place of anchorage is free from heavy seas. The soundings are regular, not exceeding seven fathoms in any part of the bay. The shoals from the island, as well as from Cape Dombey, are plainly to be discovered through the breakers formed upon them; and large vessels will, by keeping in mid-distance between the island and the south point of the bay, find ample room, without danger from either, anchoring three-quarters of a mile from the shore in five fathoms water, Cape Dombey bearing west.

As the beach is everywhere and at all times free from surf, the only requisite for loading vessels would be a small jetty for the purpose of keeping boats afloat whilst taking in cargo; and I feel persuaded that wool ships might, after taking in their dead weight at Port Adelaide, proceed to Guichen Bay for wool, with both convenience and safety. The approach is extremely easy since, after making Godfrey Island (which presents itself as a remarkable feature), the navigator has only to steer through a passage three miles wide, keeping it and Cape Dombey at equal distance on either side, thereby avoiding all danger from the reefs. An extensive ledge of rocks, reaching 10 or 12 miles from Cape Jaffa towards Godfrey Island, operates as an additional break to the water from without, leaving the anchorage free from swell, and giving to the place the characteristics of a sound rather than of a bay.

In conclusion, I have only to express my opinion that Guichen Bay will be found of essential advantage, not only as an outlet for the produce derived from that part of the province, but also as a port of refuge for vessels surprised in a gale of wind whilst proceeding along the coast; a protection hitherto much needed.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS LIPSON,
Naval Officer and Harbour Master.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

SIR, Custom House, Port Adelaide, June 22nd, 1849.

WITH reference to my report upon the petition of settlers in the south-eastern district, praying that Rivoli Bay may be proclaimed a free port, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that I have since made inquiries of the masters of coasters who have been in there, and that they all concur in stating that the bay is open to the north-west gales (the heaviest on this coast); that in ordinary seasons a vessel drawing 10 feet water could not lie there without great risk of shipwreck, and that even for small coasters the place is unsafe.

Under these circumstances I beg to express my opinion that, to proclaim Rivoli Bay a free port would involve expense and inconvenience, and would not promote the objects the petitioners have in view, viz., to enable ships of burthen to load and discharge cargoes there under insurance.

I have, &c.,
ROBT. R. TORRENS, Collector.

The Hon. B. T. Finniss, Colonial Secretary.

SIR, Port Adelaide, June 27th, 1849.

WITH reference to the opinions given in a letter from the Collector of Customs, on the subject of the eligibility of Rivoli Bay as a harbour, and upon which letter I am instructed to report, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the reasons which led me, when surveying that anchorage, to the views set forth on this head in the second paragraph of my report, dated 17th February, 1846, to the effect that square-rigged vessels could not visit the bay without risk; and that fore-and-aft craft must be well found in ground-tackle, and be managed with caution.

Rivoli Bay is a roadstead perfectly open from the S.S.W. to the N.N.W., the horns of the bay being so limited as to afford little or no shelter in that portion in which a vessel must lie. Both at the entrance and considerably inside, it is studded with rocks and reefs, except in one direction (from W.S.W.), in which a channel of some breadth is to be found free from danger of this description.

During the winter months the heaviest gales blow from the N.W.; and a vessel at anchor must trust to her tackle to resist the violence of the wind, as it blows in without obstruction from seaward, as well as the heavy sea, which is rendered still more terrible by coming in contact with the broken bottom. In the event of a vessel in such an emergency parting from her moorings, she must inevitably be thrown on a lee shore.

I am of opinion that square-rigged vessels, in consequence of their more general unwieldiness when in difficulty, and of their greater draught of water, could not, without incurring considerable danger, continue long in Rivoli Bay. Smaller craft, owing to their less draught of water, could lie closer in shore; and by using stationary holding tackle intended for larger vessels, would run considerably less risk, and, with a fore-and-aft rig, could better be extricated.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS LIPSON, Harbour Master.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 6 in No. 18.

Encl. 6 in No. 18.

SURVEY OF SOUTH COAST OF KANGAROO ISLAND.

Harbour Master's Office, Port Adelaide,
March 15, 1850.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the perusal of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the subjoined observations which I have been enabled to make in the course of a minute survey of the coast of Kangaroo Island, from the completion of which I returned on the 9th instant.

I will, as soon as completed, transmit a chart, on which will be seen a delineation of the coast and of the obstructions to be found in each vicinity, as also the track-lines of the schooner whilst employed on this duty.

It should be premised, that the southern coast of Kangaroo island not having been laid down in the survey of New Holland, made by Captain Flinders, I have been under the necessity, with a view to distinguish the different land marks, of adopting, in the absence of English names, those appearing on a French chart, which, in as far as regards this particular part, I have found tolerably accurate, though, in some instances, the projections are not sufficiently pronounced.

Proceeding first round the east end of the island, and following a westerly course, I approached a rock 30 feet high, distant from Cape Willoughly 38 miles, and bearing from it S.W. by W. ½ W. a considerable ledge even with the surface of the water, extends two miles to the S.E. of this rock, which latter is observable eight miles off; its position, with regard to the nearest coast projection (Cape Lenois), is S.W. by S., distance seven miles.

I persevered five miles further on the same course, when, turning round the east horn of an extensive bight (Vivonne), I was agreeably surprised to find a bay, so far protected as to afford perfect shelter against all winds except that from the S.E. The holding-ground is good and clear, and the soundings vary with great regularity from eight to two fathoms. The existence of a roadstead is, I believe, very little known; but might prove of essential advantage to navigators when overtaken by heavy weather in the neighbourhood of this otherwise unharbouring line of the coast. The principal shelter must be sought as near as possible under the west extremity of the bay, where a vessel may be anchored only a quarter of a mile from the shore, in four fathoms. A tracing of the anchorage, with its soundings, will accompany the chart. When entering the bay, caution must be taken to avoid concealed rocks which lie four miles E. ½ S. from the west, or Kersaint Cape. They generally produce broken water, but when the wind is not sufficient to cause a lash of the sea, the danger might be neared unperceived.

As these rocks are placed nearly in the middle of the bight, with deep water all around, the mere knowledge of their existence would be sufficient, with ordinary precaution, to remove any possibility of an accident.

During my stay in this bay, I caused the schooner's whale-boat to be carried some distance over the sand, to a considerable sheet of salt water observable in-land, and which I at first considered to be a lagoon. After rowing a distance of six or seven miles, the water became too shallow to permit our further progress with the boat; we therefore desisted, and returned to the more immediate object of my mission, though not before we had, with a few casts of a net, procured a considerable supply of fish, which appeared to abound there.

Eighteen miles further west, I reached a reef, of which a part is visible above the water, and the remainder on a level with the surface. It bears S.S.W. ¾ W. seven miles from Cape Bouquer—a projection W. by S. 15 miles from the western extremity of the bay above described.

Continuing six miles to the westward, I perceived a line of rocks standing two miles from a prominent cape (Cape du Couedie), which, from that spot, extends its bearings from S. to S.W.

The remainder of the south coast is clear, but too uniformly unbroken to offer any shelter whatever.

All the rocks of which I have spoken are not at a sufficient distance from the coast to be much in the track of vessels; whilst their proximity to the land would be likely, in most instances, to prevent navigators being taken by surprise. But, as too much caution cannot be exercised towards guarding against the danger arising from these rocks, the existence of which

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

I some time since reported, it may not be deemed superfluous that I should now offer the precise information which a more favourable opportunity for investigation enables me to submit.

Three in number, and perfectly detached as far as soundings will reach, these rocks embrace an expanse of five miles, in a direction from N.E. to S.W. The exact position of the central one is 36° 25″ south latitude, 137° 16′ 30″ east longitude; its bearing from Cape Willoughby is S.W. ½ W., at a distance of 5⅞ miles; and from Cape Kersaint (the west end of the bay described above) S. ¾ E. 23 miles. The water in the immediate vicinity of these rocks is of considerable depth, sounding taken as near to them as I could approach, gave 45 fathoms. A channel of equal depth exists between each.

As the tides set with great force in directions E. and W., it is incumbent on navigators, when within a possibly threatening distance from this danger, to maintain an ample offing to the southward, otherwise, in consequence of a drift tending strongly towards these rocks, a considerable error in the position of a vessel during the hours of a single night, would, I can state from experience, be the almost certain result.

A report having reached me that broken water had been observed 45 miles S.W. of Cape Bedout, I steered in that direction, and made every effort, by numerous traverses and intersections, to obtain a view of the spot. I continued the search to the distance of 60 miles, but without succeeding in my purpose.

As I remembered to have observed, in some of the public prints, the mention of a statement emanating from the master of the "Augusta," that he had seen heavy breakers seven miles south of Neptune Island, on the west coast of Kangaroo Island, I took occasion to satisfy myself of the correctness or otherwise of the assertion.

Thinking it right that all unnecessary alarm should be removed, I can affirm, with perfect confidence, as the result of a most diligent search, that the statement is erroneous, and the warning uncalled for.

On my return passage to Port Adelaide, I had reason to observe grounds for caution on the part of masters of vessels when rounding Cape Willoughby, to keep at a distance of at least two miles from the shore on account of the currents to be met with in that neighbourhood. These are sufficiently strong to carry a vessel, when only acted upon by light winds, on a ledge of rocks projecting two miles S.E. from the easternmost horn of Anticham ber Bay, and which point I have distinguished on the chart under the name of St. Alban's Cape.

The necessity for this caution will be apparent when I mention the fact of two vessels having recently come in contact with the ledge.

Whilst in Back Stairs Passage I renewed a search (in which, on previous occasions, I had been unsuccessful) for a sand-bank, which was reported to me as existing there; but which most coasting masters have, all along, been unwilling to credit.

After repeated trials, I succeeded in establishing the correctness of the information. I found a bank, from the east end of which Cape Willoughby bears S. by W., Cape Jarvis N.W. by N., and the southern passage E. by S. ½ S., a quarter of a mile in breadth, and three miles in length, in a N.W. and S.E. direction, having upon it, at low tide, a depth of water varying from three to eight fathoms; and, as soon as the margin is passed, a sudden increase to fourteen fathoms is found.

As the upheaving of this considerable body of sand has no doubt been caused by the counteraction of tide, which in this passage operates with great violence, it appears to me likely that each successive year will reduce the depth of water to be found on the bank; it should, therefore, be guarded against by those commanding vessels of heavy tonnage.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

THOMAS LIPSON.
Naval Officer, Harbour Master, &c.

Encl. 7 in No. 18.

Enclosure 7 in No. 18.

REPORT on LIGHTHOUSE at CAPE WILLOUGHBY, KANGAROO ISLAND.

Port Adelaide, June 22nd, 1849.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 12th instant. I proceeded on Friday last, in the "Yatala," with the Acting Surveyor-General, the Colonial Architect, and Captain Duff, towards the eastern coast of Kangaroo Island, with a view to decide on the eligibility of Cape Willoughby as the site for a lighthouse.

On the following morning we arrived off that point, and, availing ourselves of the favourable weather, stood to the westward for the purpose of examining the outline of the coast, and ascertaining the various points seaward to which the benefit of a light fixed on the spot mentioned might extend; after which a close inspection of the immediate locality was made on shore.

I beg to report, as the result of the investigation, my opinion that Cape Willoughby is most desirably placed for the object in view. The ground is of considerable elevation, and with the additional height usually allowed to lighthouses, would render the light conspicuous from a great distance; whilst its position with regard to the remaining line of coast, on either side, would render a light placed there of extreme utility to navigators sailing either from the southward or from the eastward. Even on the north side, though the projections of the main land coast would prevent the light being seen from a distance, yet the warning would be given as soon as Cape Jarvis would be rounded, and in sufficient time to remove any possibility of danger.

My ideas on this subject coincide with those entertained by Captain Duff, and are further supported by the opinion of Captain Walsh, of the brig "Dorset," whose vessel I met by appointment, under the Cape, on her voyage to Hobart Town. The latter shipmaster, from his many years' experience in the coasting trade, may, I think, be considered a judge of some competency on this head.

I would take the present opportunity of calling the attention of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to the existence of several dangerous rocks on the south side of Kangaroo Island, which do not appear on the charts of Flinders.

I regret that time would not allow of my making as minute an examination as I should have wished; but, knowing that the danger lies in the track of many vessels bound from or to the neighbouring colonies, I took such bearings as may, by being made public, enable seamen to avoid the perils; viz.—A large rock bearing from Cape Willoughby S. W. ½ W., 37 miles; and from a point named in Flinders' chart, "Rocky Point." N. by E. eight miles. Further south is another rock, having a most dangerous sunk ledge on each side, and extending N.E. by N. six miles; the southernmost end bears S.W. ¼ W., 53 miles from Cape Willoughby, and S.S.W. ½ W., 28 miles from Rocky Point.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary. THOS LIPSON, Harbour Master.

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 9.) No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEO. GREY, K.C.B., to Earl GREY.

Taranaki, February 6, 1850.
(Received 20th June, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to state that I have received privately from Wellington two copies of the enclosed statistics of the province of New Munster: and although the Lieutenant-Governor has not yet transmitted these documents to me with the accompanying report, which I should have liked at the same time to forward to your Lordship, still the documents are in themselves so highly interesting that I think it better to forward them without delay.

I think your Lordship will feel that the Lieutenant-Governor has conferred a great advantage on the colony by having such a valuable body of statistics compiled; and that the Colonial Secretary of New Munster has, both in the compilation of the returns and in drawing up the Memorandum which accompanies them, executed with great ability and care the task which was confided to him.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) G. GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

STATISTICS OF NEW MUNSTER, NEW ZEALAND, FROM 1841 TO 1848.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Province of New Munster is considered in the following Returns as divided into four districts. The first, that of Wellington, includes Wanganui or Petre, and as much of the Northern Island as is comprised in the province. The North end of the Middle Island, half way down to Bank's Peninsula, forms the district of Nelson. The districts of Akaroa and Otago comprehend all the remaining portions of the Middle Island which are nearer those settlements respectively.

The names Wanganui and Petre are applied indiscriminately to the settlement on the northern shore of Cook's Strait.

The Returns are compiled from materials furnished by a general census taken in August 1848; and from those supplied for the ordinary Colonial Blue Book at the end of each year. This will account for some discrepancies in the totals of different returns respecting the same subjects. On the face of all those derived from the census is a notification to that effect.

POPULATION.—*General Increase.*—In the years 1845 and 1846 the population of New Munster had decreased 5·68 per cent. on its amount in 1844; but in 1847 and 1848 it increased 20·62 per cent. on its amount at the end of 1846. In Wellington during the latter two years the increase was 17·06 per cent., in Nelson 9·00 per cent., on their respective populations in 1846.

Increase by Births.—The number of registered births is no guide to the actual number that took

NEW ZEALAND.

place in the province in 1848, as it is certain that very many occurred which were never registered. But even those that were, amounted to 3·55 per cent. on the population at the end of 1847. An approximation may, however be made to the real rate of increase by births, by comparing the number of children in the province under two years of age (Return No. 3) with the numbers of the population at the end of the years 1845, 1846, and 1847. As the Returns for those years were taken in December of each year, and the return of children in August 1848, the amounts of population at the periods mentioned may be considered the correct numbers of those of whom the children were the produce. The average population of these three years was 7,645 souls. The number of children under two years (deducting those belonging to Otago, the inhabitants of which settlement arrived in 1848), that is, the number born between August 1846 and August 1848, was 760, which gives an average of 380 for each year. The increase, consequently, on the population in 1846 and 1847 was at the rate of 4·95, or nearly 5 per cent. per annum by births alone. The deaths in 1848 were only ·81 per cent. (Returns No. 1 and 5) on the population of that year (the number who died being added to its amount). This would give 4·14 for the actual rate of annual increase of the population, exclusive of immigration. In Great Britain the increase of population for ten years, from 1831 to 1841, (allowing for emigration) was 15·02 per cent., or 1·50 per annum. The per centage is, however, too low for New Munster, as the births of those who died under two years of age are omitted in the above calculation.

The large proportion of deaths in Nelson, as compared with Wellington, in 1848, was occasioned by the number of infants dying that year of hooping cough. In the same year, throughout the province, the deaths were 1 in 123 of the whole population. In England, in 1842, 1 in 46·08; in the United States (no date given) 1 in 37.

Original Extraction of the Population.—The centesimal proportions the inhabitants of different origin in the province bear to the whole population respectively are as follows: (Return, No. 2.)

51·86	per cent. born in	England.
12·16	,, ,,	Scotland.
·55	,, ,,	Wales.
3·21	,, ,,	Ireland.
2·39	,, ,,	British Colonies.
3·17	,, ,,	Foreign Countries.
26·51	,, ,,	New Zealand.
99·85		

Thus it appears that there are, exclusive of the military, more than four times as many English as Scotch in the province, and nearly four times as many Scotch as Irish. The foreigners are principally Germans, and the French at Akaroa.

Proportion of Sexes.—In August 1848, there were about 1,000 more males than females in New Munster; an excess equal to about one-ninth of the whole population. This excess is greatest among adults between 21 and 45 years of age. At Wellington the actual excess of males of this age is about four times as large as in Nelson, though the population is only half as large again. The proportion of females born is considerably greater than of males, judging from the number alive under two years old in 1848; but the proportions are reversed with respect to all the other septennial periods given. The number of females considerably exceeds that of males in England and Ireland.

Immigration and Emigration.—The Returns of Immigrants and Emigrants are mere lists of arrivals and departures. The only result apparently that can be arrived at upon this subject is an approximation to the excess of re-emigration over the immigration that has taken place independently of that set on foot by the New Zealand Company in the first colonization of the country. Deducting from the total population of August 1848, which amounted to 8,543, the number then existing of persons born in the colony, which by Return No. 2 is shown to have been 2,264, we have 6,279 immigrants still in the province. Taking the whole number introduced by the New Zealand Company as 8,904 souls, and allowing 1,200 for New Plymouth, we have 7,704 for New Munster. If the number of immigrants at present in the colony be subtracted from this, the remainder is 1,423, which represents the excess of loss by death and re-emigration, over gain by immigration other than that caused by the New Zealand Company in founding the settlements of the province. As the deaths in question, by a calculation from the loose returns we have of them, amount to between 400 and 500, the excess of loss by re-emigration would be about 1,000. The actual number of them that belonged to the body sent out by the Company, the returns do not enable us to ascertain.

Medical Statistics.—The hospital returns chiefly relate to the natives, and show conclusively that the diseases most frequent among them are those arising from want of good food, good shelter, and cleanliness; perhaps, also, from the absence of habits of industry. The centesimal proportions of diseases treated at the Wellington Hospital were these:—

Fever		14·6		
Rheumatic diseases	11·1	Abscess	8·9	
Inflammation of lungs	8·8	Ulcers	3·0	
Consumption	4·7	Hakihaki	8·6	
Cough and Catarrh	3·8	Scrofulous diseases	5·4	
	28·4		25·9	
Contusions, burns, &c.	5·4			
Ophthalmia	4·1			
Syphilis and gonorrhœa	4·7			
16 other complaints	15·9			
	30·1	Total	99·0	

Thus 71 per cent. of the cases of disease may be attributed to the causes above stated; for the 4·1 per cent. of cases of ophthalmia most probably arose from the habit of living in huts filled with wood-smoke.

Return No. 7 also shows the habitual residences and the parent tribes of the patients received into the hospital. The greater part came from the neighbourhood of Wellington, and the West Coast as far as Wanganui, and belonged to the Ngatiawa. Such Returns, continued for a series of years, would be interesting, as marking the gradual extension of the beneficial effects of European science and skill among the natives.

Occupation.—Of the 1,501 persons in the Wellington Settlement following specific callings (exclusive of female domestic servants) it appears that 34·8 per cent. were engaged in agriculture and pastoral pursuits in 1848; and of the 699 at Nelson, 45·3 per cent. But at Nelson there were 36·8 per cent. employed in husbandry, and in Wellington only 22·3 per cent.; the proportion being restored in the latter place by the much greater number employed in stock-keeping there than at Nelson.

Of the whole number of mechanics and craftsmen in the province, no less than 54 per cent. were carpenters, joiners, splitters of wood, or sawyers.

Of the 2,548 persons in the province following specific pursuits, there were 37·5 per cent. belonging to the labouring class engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits; 30·5 per cent. of mechanics and craftsmen, and about 5·3 per cent. of mariners and fishermen. In Great Britain the proportion engaged in maritime occupations in 1841, including the national and mercantile navy and fishermen was 3·8 per cent. of all male persons 20 years of age and upwards.

The return of persons holding special licences for the sale of spirits affords a standard of the gradual spread of the settlers over the interior of the country since the year 1845. One of the first symptoms of traffic commencing in a new direction is the licensed house for the accommodation of travellers.

Production, &c.—*Land in Cultivation, &c.*—In Wellington the cultivation of land appears by the Returns (No. 10) to have been neglected for the breeding of stock, which the high rate of wages for labour, the ready market for cattle, and other circumstances, render much more lucrative. The only noticeable increase, though a slight one, in the number of acres of any grain cropped in 1848, was of oats; but a considerable quantity of land seems to have been laid down in pasture. In Nelson the quantity of acres cropped was about four times as large as in Wellington, and, on the whole, greater than in the previous year; but a slight decrease is observable in the number of acres of wheat, barley, and potatoes, the increase being in oats. The amount of land laid down in pasture had also increased.

In the whole province a steady increase in cultivation has been maintained since 1843, the greatest being in 1845 and 1846. In Nelson the number of acres cropped in 1844, 1845, and 1846, increased at the rate of 1,000 a-year, though the population in the same years was decreasing.

Stock.—In the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, horned cattle increased in the settlement of Wellington at the rate of 400 a-year; in 1846 and 1847, of 200 a-year; and the increase in 1848 was 2,014. The greatest proportional increase in sheep was in 1846, the consequence probably of the suppression of native disturbances.

In Nelson the amount of horned cattle in 1848 was 1,500 greater than in 1847, the highest increase in any previous year having been 503. Sheep having increased at the rate of 3,000 a-year during 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, increased by 10,000 in 1847, and by 17,000 in 1848. This was the consequence of the opening of the Wairau districts to flock-owners.

There were seven coasting vessels belonging to natives in New Munster in 1848.

Mortgages on Land in Wellington.—It is not to be inferred from Return No. 17 that the amount of property mortgaged in 1847 was for money then advanced. The fact is, that the landed securities were not given till that year, but the debts were incurred in the earlier and less prosperous years of the colony's existence.

Interchange.—*Imports and Exports.—Wellington.*—(Returns Nos. 18 to 24.) The articles imported into the colony in greatest quantities are the following:—Flour, tea and sugar, live stock, beer, wines, spirits, and tobacco.

The great increase in imports to Wellington in 1847 as compared with 1846, and the considerable decrease in 1848, seem to show that the improving circumstances of the colony in 1846, and the commencement of the large commissariat expenditure, and of that upon roads, caused a sudden rise in demand, the extent of which could not be sufficiently ascertained to enable the importers to provide only the requisite supply, which accordingly produced the falling off in imports in 1848.

It is satisfactory to observe that the importation of flour into Wellington from beyond seas has been declining since 1846, while the quantity imported coastwise has been proportionably increasing. From the Return (No. 23) of coastwise imports for one quarter it appears that above 100 tons must have been so imported in 1848.

The decrease in imports in 1848 also affects the return of exports for that year, as the totals given in the latter include imports re-exported. The other causes of the decrease in exports from the province in 1847 and 1848 are, 1st, the increased proportion the exports to New South Wales have borne to those to Great Britain in those years as compared with former ones, which tends to lower the *declared* value of goods at the Custom House, as a duty of 10 per cent. is paid upon them in Sydney; 2ndly, the low price of wool in England in 1848; and, 3rdly, the consequent retention by sheep-owners of the produce of their flocks in the expectation of getting better prices at a future period.

Nelson.—The sudden increase of imports into Nelson (Return No. 18) from 10,706*l.* in value in 1847, to 21,879 in 1848, is shown in No. 19 to have been caused by the introduction of sheep, cattle, and horses, the number imported in that year amounting in value to 13,454*l.* These productive imports being deducted, the total from beyond seas would amount only to 8,425*l.*; while the total exports, beyond seas and coastwise, amounted to 6,796*l.* The greater part of the wool was retained, as the value of that exported was only 140*l.* in 1848; and in 1847, 1,878*l.* Some was sent through Wellington; but the sheep having increased from 20,000 in 1847 to 37,000 in 1848, the value of exports produced may be presumed to have equalled the imports from abroad, even though such of the latter as were received through Wellington were included in the estimate. This is satisfactory proof of the sound condition of the settlement.

The rapidly increasing production of flour for home consumption is also shown by Returns Nos. 19, 23, and 24. In 1846, 155 tons (value 1,478*l.*) were imported into Nelson from beyond seas; in 1847, only 54 tons (value 484*l.*); and in 1841, none at all; while 86 tons (value 1,032*l.*) were exported

NEW ZEALAND.

coastwise. In 1848, 2,594 bushels of barley, 800 bushels of wheat, 38 tons of potatoes, besides other field produce, were exported beyond seas.

New Munster.—The Return of exports of New Zealand produce (No. 21) gives a favourable view of the resources of the country. Though the amounts exported are small, the variety of valuable articles enumerated, several of which, especially flax and timber, appear only to need a greater supply of capital and labour to render them considerable exports, is such as to warrant sanguine anticipations of the future importance of the colony.

Native Trade.—Return No. 22 gives an approximation to the amount of trade in New Zealand produce coastwise to Wellington. No return of the exact quantities of particular articles was kept till the last quarter of 1848; but the return given shows the amount of tonnage employed in the aggregate of trips in bringing the articles enumerated in it. The produce imported from the East Coast of the Northern Island is entirely grown by the native population, and much of that from the West Coast. So with respect to Queen Charlotte's Sound. The number of tons employed in this trade amounted in 1848 to 6.044, the tonnage of each vessel being multiplied by its number of trips. When, in addition to the Maori produce thus imported, the quantity brought by land into Wellington is taken into consideration, as well as the money spent, chiefly among the natives, in the construction of roads (about 17,000*l.* in 1848, according to Return No. 18), it will be apparent what a powerful agency for imparting the most effective kind of civilization is brought to bear upon them by the existence of the settlement of Wellington, with its government expenditure. The work on the roads gives them the regular habits, and a knowledge of the implements of industry; while they are encouraged and stimulated to persevere in it by the tempting market and ready remuneration the settlement offers for its fruits. The resources of the colony are at the same time developed, and the best guarantee provided for the preservation of peace. The system of road-making is, in fact, a native school of industry, and the effects of attendance at it are seen, not only in the personal benefits, physical and moral, which *work* must unquestionably confer on the aboriginal people, but in the spread of their cultivations, the increase of their property and trade, and, as a necessary consequence, their more willing submission to European law.

The returns of *shipping inwards and outwards*, for 1846, 1847, and 1848, show a gradually increasing amount of vessels and tonnage trading with the colony. The number of men belonging to British and British colonial ships in the trade amounted in 1848 to 1,054.

Provisions.—From Return No. 26 it appears that the price of the necessaries of life has diminished considerably since 1844.

Moral Condition.—*Education.*—The conclusions to be drawn from the Educational Returns are much less definite and decisive than would have been the case had the numbers of those acquainted with, or ignorant of, the elementary arts of reading and writing, given in Return No. 30, been classified according to their ages, so far at least as to distinguish between children of the age at which instruction is generally given, and adults who had passed it. We learn, however, from the tables as they stand, that, of the proportions of persons unable to read and write in the different settlements to their population respectively, the greatest was in Akaroa, being 35·4 per cent.; and, as perhaps might have been expected from the state of education in Scotland, considerably the lowest in Otago, being only 20·4 per cent. In Wellington it amounted to 28·4, and in Nelson to 32·4 per cent. The fact of a greater proportional number being unable to read and write in Nelson than in Wellington may possibly be accounted for in some degree by the greater proportion of children in Nelson, where the number under seven years of age is 31 per cent., while in Wellington it is only 28 per cent. But it is more probable that the excess is owing to the difference of the classes from which the adult population in the two settlements was derived. As this is so much more exclusively agricultural at Nelson than at Wellington, where so many comparatively are engaged in commercial pursuits, an equal amount of elementary knowledge was hardly to be looked for among them. This supposition is confirmed by a comparison, as far as can be made, of the proportions of the numbers above seven years old unable to write to the population above the same age in the settlements respectively. At Wellington this proportion amounts to 26 6 per cent., while at Nelson it is as high as 34·9 or nearly 35 per cent.; a considerable increase in the difference of the proportions against Nelson, as compared with those given above. If the returns had furnished the means of arriving at the number of adults in the settlements unable to write, it would probably have been found that the difference in the proportions had still increased; that is, that a still greater proportion of ignorance in reading and writing would be found in the *adult* population in Nelson. At Otago the ratio of persons above seven unable to write, to the whole population above seven, is much lower than that given above, being no more than 16·0 per cent., while at Akaroa it is up to 40·8 per cent.

The results of a comparison of the proportion of the population unable to write, with the corresponding proportion in England and Wales, appear to be greatly in favour of New Zealand. The proportion throughout England and Wales in 1844 of those signing the marriage registers with marks was 40·8 per cent. of the whole number signing. Though this may be too high a per centage for the whole population at the present time (as most of the males under 20, and females under 15, may be considered as excluded, and the education of the young had advanced since the portion of the population included in the marriage register was of an age to receive it, so that a return comprising the former would *lower* the per centage),* yet the proportion, it may be presumed, would even then be much greater than in New Munster, where those above seven years old unable to write are only 29·3 per cent. of the population above seven. This comparison is on too limited a scale perhaps to warrant general conclusions, but it seems to suggest, what more extended observation will probably prove to be the case, that emigration is most frequent among the better educated of the labouring classes at home—that education, in short, is a great promoter of emigration.

The proportionate numbers receiving education compared with those at home seem also very creditable to New Munster. Of those between the ages of 2 and 14 (the only periods up to 15 specified in the returns) the centesimal proportion in New Munster receiving *daily* education was 58·66, a per centage which would be increased if we could deduct the number under five years of age from both sides of the proportion. Even in Scotland the per centage of those receiving education in 1837 was only 31·41. And to the New Munster per centage should be added those attending Sunday schools alone, an amount not ascertainable from the returns as made. In England and Wales, in 1833, the proportion receiving daily education in schools of all kinds was 30·7 per cent. The fact, however, still remains, that there

* *Vide* "Porter's Progress of the Nation." London, 1847.

are about 26·8 per cent. of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 (deducting three-fifths from the number between 2 and 7 to get an approximation to that between 5 and 7) who are receiving no *daily education* in schools in New Munster. It is indisputable, then, that even allowing for private instruction at home, a great deal is left to be done in the way of education in the province.

The proportion of those receiving daily education to the whole number between 2 and 14 years of age is 61·78 per cent. at Wellington, 56·89 at Nelson, and 35·55 at Otago. It is highly creditable to the founder and promoters of the Nelson schools that the Nelson per centage is so high as it is; for the centesimal proportion of the inhabitants of the town and suburbs is in Nelson 42·4 to the whole population, while at Wellington (including Wade's Town, but not Karori or Porirua Road, in the suburbs) it is 56·4. This much greater dispersion of the population over rural districts makes provision for the education of the children by many degrees more difficult.

But though we may, perhaps, congratulate ourselves, on the whole, that the state of education is no worse than it is, still, considering the circumstances of the great body of the inhabitants of the province, the proportion above stated of children between 5 and 14 years of age, without daily education, is much greater than should be allowed to continue. It will be a disgrace, indeed, if there ever be found a single adult, of British origin, born in New Zealand since its regular colonization, unable to read and write. And a peculiar degradation will attach to a person of European extraction, deficient in these simple accomplishments, in a country, the aboriginal and uncivilized inhabitants of which almost universally possess them.

Religious Persuasions.—It will be seen by Return No. 32 that at Otago, in 1848, there were 276 persons of five different persuasions, including that of the Free Church of Scotland, and 206 of the Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The fact is interesting as connected with the experiment of founding settlements exclusively of persons of one religious denomination.

Criminal Statistics and Administration of Justice.—The criminal statistics of the province have at first sight an unfavourable aspect in some particulars, the cause of which is, however, very apparent from the Returns (Nos. 35 and 36).

The average centesimal proportions of convictions to committals were in 1848, in Wellington 60·30, in Nelson only 37·50; or about twice as many convictions per cent. on committals in the former place as in the latter. But the average for the five years throughout New Munster is considerably below the per centage in England, where 72·14 per cent. of committals end in convictions, or in Scotland where 74·91 per cent. have this result. This may in some degree be accounted for by the necessary imperfetcion of the means for securing the punishment of offenders in a young colony, and especially in one where the settlements are dispersed along so extensive a sea-coast as that of New Zealand, where the class most given to breaches of the law can pass so easily out of the reach of justice, and the expense of bringing witnesses to the place of trial is unavoidably great. But another cause will presently be mentioned.

The convictions for all offences, excluding those of natives, before the Supreme Court in the district of Wellington, taken at an average of the five years ending December 31, 1848, bore to its population the proportion of 1 conviction to every 556 souls; the committals 1 to every 338 souls. In Nelson the corresponding proportions were, of convictions 1 to every 1,641, and committals 1 to every 753 souls. Thus convictions in Wellington were three times as many as in Nelson, in proportion to their respective populations, and committals something more than twice as many.

But committals afford, perhaps, a better test of the state of a country in respect to crime than convictions. And the committals throughout New Munster in these five years were in the ratio of 1 to every 400 souls. In England and Wales in 1841 they were only 1 to every 573, and in Scotland only 1 to every 738. This unfavourable, and at first sight very surprising result, may easily, and as far as the settlers are concerned, very satisfactorily, be accounted for.

Return No. 35 proves indisputably from what source this large amount of crime proceeds. If from the 88 committals during the five years be deducted those of prisoners from New South Wales and Hobart Town, and the few from Parkhurst, it will be found that the amount of committals is reduced by nearly one-third (88—31=57), which gives a proportion of 1 committal to every 464 of the population, when the per centage (2·39) from the British colonies in 1848, which may be taken as the proportion in the other years, has been deducted from the average population with which the committals are compared. Again, deducting, in addition to these, the committals of soldiers from one side of the proportion, and the number of military from the other—we have the committals diminished by nearly two-thirds (88—56=32), or 1 to every 697 souls, a much smaller proportion than in England. Lastly, if the committals of sailors and persons whose previous country was not known be omitted from the calculation, there will be left for committals among original settlers only one-fifth of the whole (88—70=18). The exact proportion to the corresponding population cannot be determined in this last case, because the number to be subtracted from the population is not ascertainable; but it is clear that it would be such as to make the comparison with either Scotland or England a very favourable one for Wellington. In Nelson the proportion, including all classes, is less than in either of those countries.

The evils of the neighbourhood of penal colonies are shown by the fact just proved, that one-third of all the crime of the province for the last five years has been supplied thence. And this may in some degree account for the small proportion of convictions to committals noticed above—so large a number of the prisoners committed having been old offenders, most probably long practised in all the arts of eluding justice.

Resident Magistrates' Courts.—Return No. 37 of Classified Prisoners Summarily Convicted, shows in a minor degree the same facts as to the sources of crime. Rather more than one-half the cases of convictions in Wellington during the five years were of original settlers. The proportions in 1848 (Return No. 38) for the different settlements show that small offences were least frequent in Nelson and most in Akaroa. But the numbers are too small in the latter case for any sound conclusions to be drawn. Cases of drunkenness brought before the resident magistrate were three times as numerous (soldiers not included) in Wellington as in Nelson. The more maritime and commercial pursuits of the inhabitants and the greater amount of money in circulation may perhaps account for this.

Civil Cases.—Return No. 40 clearly demonstrates that the Resident Magistrates' Courts have satisfactorily superseded the Courts of Requests in the province. The very considerable increase in the number of civil cases in 1848, and of the proportion of cases settled out of Court, prove that the extended powers given to the magistrates have operated beneficially for the public, and that a greater amount of business in both the civil and criminal departments of summary jurisdiction can be

NEW ZEALAND.

efficiently carried on in the single Court than was in the two together previously existing instead of it, namely, the Police Magistrate's and the Court of Requests.

The English and Scotch statistics, alluded to in the foregoing Memorandum, are taken from Mr. Porter's "Progress of the Nation, 1847," whose general arrangement has also been as nearly as possible observed in the classification of the Returns.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

LIST OF RETURNS.

Population.

PAGE

Return of the European population of New Munster from 1843 to 1848 337
Return of the native countries of the population of 1848 337
Return of the ages and distribution of the population in 1848 338
Return of immigration and emigration in 1848 . . 339
Return of births, deaths, and marriages in 1848 . . 339
Return of the number of patients treated at the Colonial Hospital from its establishment 340
Return of the kinds of diseases of natives treated at the Colonial Hospital in 1848, and of the tribes and residences of the patients 340

Occupation—Profession.

Return of the occupations and professions of the population in 1848 341
Return of houses specially licensed for sale of spirits, &c., from 1845 to 1848 342

Production—Consumption—Accumulation.

Return of land in cultivation from 1843 to 1848 . 343
Return of live stock from 1843 to 1848 343
Return of whaling stations, and the produce of the fisheries from 1841 to 1848 344
Return of buildings in 1848 345
Return of manufactories, mines, and works, from 1842 to 1848 346
Return of vessels belonging to the ports of New Munster in 1848 346
Return of annual rents paid to aborigines in 1848 . 347
Return of mortgages on lands in Wellington from 1845 to 1848 347

Interchange

Return of imports and exports from 1841 to 1848 . 348
Return of imports in detail for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848. 349
Return of exports in detail for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848. 352
Return of exports of New Zealand produce from New Munster in 1846, 1847, and 1848. 354
Return of coastwise imports of New Zealand produce to Wellington in 1848 356
Return of coastwise imports of New Zealand produce to Wellington in last quarter of 1848 . . . 357

PAGE

Return of coastwise exports of New Zealand produce from Nelson in 1847 and 1848 358
Return of shipping inwards and outwards in 1846, 1847, and 1848. 359
Return of prices of food and labour in 1844, 1846, and 1848 359

Revenue and Expenditure.

Return of revenue and expenditure from 1841 to 1848, with total cost of Government House 360
Return of revenue and expenditure in detail for New Munster in 1848 361
Return of revenue of customs from 1841 to 1848 at the different ports 362

Moral Condition.

Return of the numbers able and unable respectively to read and write in 1848 363
Return of public and private schools and scholars attending in 1848 364
Return of the numbers of each religious persuasion in 1848 365
Return of churches and chapels, accommodation and attendance in 1848 366
Return of committals and convictions before the Supreme Court from 1844 to 1848 367
Return of classes of prisoners tried before the Supreme Court at Wellington from 1844 to 1848. . . . 368
Return of the average number of committals, &c., and their proportions to population, &c., from 1844 to 1848 368
Return of classes of prisoners summarily convicted at Wellington from 1844 to 1848 369
Return of summary convictions in the settlements of New Munster, &c., from 1844 to 1848 369
Return of civil cases in the Courts of Requests and Resident Magistrates' Courts at Wellington and Nelson in 1847 and 1848. 370
Return of all civil cases in the Resident Magistrates' Courts of New Munster in 1848 370
Return of letters and newspapers passing through the post office, Wellington, in 1847 and 1848 . . 371
Return of native assessors in New Munster in 1848 . 371
Return of the number of depositors in the Wellington Savings' Bank in 1848 372

No. 1.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the European Population in the various Settlements in the Province of New Munster, for the Years from 1843 to 1848 inclusive.

Settlements.	1843.*				1844.				1845.				1846.			
	Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.
Wellington .	2,106	1,702	150	3,958	2,212	1,835	300	4,347	2,208	1,866	119	4,193	2,134	1,843	89	4,066
Petre . .	132	77	..	209	128	69	..	197	115	75	..	190	129	86	..	215
Nelson . .	1,588	1,354	..	2,942	1,560	1,355	121	3,036	1,546	1,364	21	2,931	1,524	1,329	..	2,853
Akaroa . .	..	..	..	..	129	37	79	245	139	62	66	267	157	90	..	247
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .	3,826	3,133	150	7,109	4,029	3,296	500	7,825	4,008	3,367	206	7,581	3,944	3,348	89	7,381

Settlements.	1847.				1848.							Total, with Military.
					Civil.				Military.			
	Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Strangers or Aliens.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Wellington .	2,487	1,993	174	4,654	2,672	2,086	..	4,758	1,265	315	1,580	6,338
Petre . .	109	57	..	166	104	66	..	170	..	..	..	170
Nelson . .	1,504	1,363	..	2,867	1,657	1,433	..	3,090	..	..	..	3,090
Akaroa . .	173	113	..	286	152	113	..	265	..	..	..	265
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	350	270	..	620	..	..	..	620
Totals .	4,273	3,556	174	7,973	4,935	3,968	..	8,903	1,265	315	1,580	10,483

* The total number of emigrants introduced by the New Zealand Company into Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, was 8,904 souls, at a cost of 233,543*l*., or 26*l*. a-head, including cabin passengers.

This Return can only be considered as an approximation in many of its items. In 1843, the boundaries of the Wellington Return are defined, as including Wellington and the adjacent villages. In 1845, as those of the tract given by Mr. Spain's award, excluding Wairarapa therefore and the Coast. In 1847, they include Wairarapa and the Coast to Manawatu. In 1848, all the Province of New Munster in the Northern Island, except Wanganui. The figures in the columns headed "Strangers and Aliens" are evidently often conjectural. In the Nelson Return for 1844, 101 German settlers are included in this class. In the Returns for 1848 the column is left blank.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Native Country or Birth-place of the Population in the various Districts of the Province of New Munster, ascertained by a General Census taken in August 1848.

Districts.	Locality.	Born in the Colony.		In England.		In Wales.		In Ireland.		In Scotland.		In other British Colonies.		In Foreign Countries.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.
Wellington .	Town and Suburbs	374	372	774	655	5	6	58	40	145	116	42	21	29	12
	Rural Districts:—														
	Karori and Karori Road . .	31	25	87	80	..	..	15	11	10	10	2	1	..	..
	Wade's Town	10	15	27	18	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	..
	Hutt, including Wai-nui-O-Mate.	154	136	310	187	..	2	10	6	61	46	11	..	4	..
	Wairarapa and Coast, from East Cape to Lowry Bay.	13	21	65	19	1	..	6	2	38	13	3	..	1	..
	Porirua Road, Bay and Coast to Wanganui.	66	68	204	102	..	2	15	6	60	32	10	..	8	..
	Total . . .	648	637	1,467	1,061	6	10	104	65	323	223	68	22	42	12
	Wanganui:—														
	Petre and Suburbs. . . .	20	23	48	18	1	2	1	3	22	12	4	..	2	..
	Total in the District .	668	660	1,515	1,079	7	12	105	68	345	235	72	22	44	12
Nelson . .	Town and Suburbs	179	178	360	359	3	4	10	7	27	33	22	12	31	25
	Rural Districts:—														
	Wakapuaka	14	19	56	45	1	..	4	1	8	6	..	..	1	..
	Waimea, East	73	76	158	117	2	2	11	5	22	18	8	3	48	34
	,, South.	53	42	129	107	3	2	8	7	5	5	7	4	1	1
	,, West	25	23	58	52	1	2	..	..	25	11	2	4	3	1
	Motueka, Moutere, Riwaka, Massacre Bay.	45	54	87	69	..	..	4	5	12	9	2	2	1	1
	Wairau, Cloudy Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound.	8	8	31	5	1	..	..	..	5	1	21	14	..	..
	Total in the District .	397	400	879	754	11	10	37	25	104	83	62	39	85	62
Akaroa . .	. . . . .	40	41	41	19	..	1	10	6	24	19	8	2	36	18
Otago . .	. . . . .	26	32	87	57	4	2	18	6	124	105	8	2	9	5
	Total in the Province .	1,131	1,133	2,522	1,909	22	25	170	105	597	442	150	65	174	97

This Return does not include the Military and Families.

From the General Census Returns, August 1848.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Population in the various Districts of the Province of New Munster, classed under the heads of Age, Sex, Married and Single, as ascertained by a General Census taken in August 1848.

Districts.	Locality.	Number of each Age.														Totals.			Married and Single.			
		Males.							Females.										Males.		Females.	
		Under 2 Years of Age.	2 and under 7.	7 and under 14.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 45.	45 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Under 2 Years of Age.	2 and under 7.	7 and under 14.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 45.	45 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Males.	Females.	General Total.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Wellington .	Town and suburbs	125	279	200	149	580	79	15	131	254	180	165	420	60	8	1,427	1,222	2,649	444	983	452	770
	Rural Districts:—																					
	Karori and Karori Road	11	21	33	23	41	15	1	9	20	30	19	36	13	..	145	127	272	48	97	47	80
	Wade's Town	3	6	15	6	8	6	2	9	10	2	6	10	2	..	46	39	85	16	30	12	27
	Hutt, including Wai-nui-O-Mate .	48	93	91	55	226	36	1	44	94	55	34	126	23	1	550	377	927	143	407	143	234
	Wairarapa and Coast, from East Cape to Lowry Bay.	6	7	10	30	63	8	3	5	10	11	4	22	3	..	127	55	182	22	105	21	34
	Porirua Road, Bay, and Coast to Wanganui.	23	43	47	36	187	26	1	19	48	37	21	74	11	..	363	210	573	92	271	83	127
	Total . . .	216	449	396	299	1,105	170	23	217	436	315	249	688	112	..	2,658	2,030	4,688	765	1,893	758	1,272
	Wanganui:—																					
	Petre and Suburbs	6	16	15	8	47	6	..	8	12	7	8	22	1	..	98	58	156	29	69	25	33
	Total in the District . . .	222	465	411	307	1,152	176	23	225	448	322	257	710	113	..	2,756	2,088	4,844	794	1,962	783	1,305
Nelson . .	Town and Suburbs	54	152	110	51	228	37	..	73	136	115	70	207	17	..	632	618	1,250	212	420	217	401
	Rural Districts:—																					
	Wakapuaka.	4	15	14	17	33	1	..	8	14	15	8	26	..	..	84	71	155	25	59	25	46
	Waimea, East	28	55	60	64	101	14	..	29	64	46	20	85	11	..	322	255	577	92	230	92	163
	,, South	14	46	36	29	65	16	..	21	27	29	20	56	15	..	206	168	374	62	144	60	108
	,, West	11	20	15	16	46	6	..	9	17	15	12	36	4	..	114	93	207	39	75	39	54
	Motueka, Moutere, Riwaka, Massacre Bay.	20	31	18	19	59	5	..	20	39	26	6	46	3	..	152	140	292	55	97	53	87
	Wairau, Cloudy Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound.	..	9	4	3	38	12	..	1	2	2	4	15	4	..	66	28	94	18	48	17	11
	Total in the District . . .	131	328	257	199	570	91	..	161	299	248	140	471	54	..	1,576	1,373	2,949	503	1,073	503	870
Akaroa . .	. . . . .	7	27	16	10	85	6	1	14	38	12	9	37	3	..	152	113	265	42	110	37	76
Otago . .	. . . . .	21	38	24	23	141	28	1	23	36	37	27	76	9	1	276	209	485	84	192	78	131
	General Total in the Province of New Munster.	381	858	708	539	1,948	301	25	423	821	619	433	1,298	179	10	4,760	3,783	8,543	1,423	3,337	1,401	2,382
	Military and their Families	49	45	14	142	1,013	2	..	57	69	23	11	154	1	..	1,265	315	1,580	111	1,154	113	209

From the General Census Returns, taken in August 1848.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 4.

RETURN of Immigration and Emigration to and from the Settlements of New Munster during the Year ended the 5th January 1849.

	Immigration.				Emigration.			
	Adults.		No. of Children.	Total.	Adults.		No. of Children.	Total.
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		
To and from WELLINGTON.								
Great Britain	21	12	11	44	9	7	4	20
British Colonies	204	36	27	267	128	28	35	191
New Ulster	50	13	14	77	22	7	5	34
Foreign States	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5
Totals	275	61	52	388	163	43	44	250
To and from NELSON.								
Great Britain	30	20	33	83	..	..	..	..
British Colonies	14	4	..	18	25	4	..	29
New Ulster	33	14	14	61	51	18	9	78
Foreign States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	77	38	47	162	76	22	9	107
General Totals	352	99	99	550	239	65	53	357
To and from OTAGO.								
Great Britain	195	136	188	519	..	..	..	..
British Colonies	23	..	..	23	8	..	..	8
New Ulster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	218	136	188	542	8	..	..	8
General Totals	570	235	287	1092	247	..	..	365

TOTALS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION TO AND FROM NEW MUNSTER FOR THE THREE YEARS 1846, 1847, AND 1848.

Years.	Wellington.			Nelson.			Otago.			New Munster.
	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigration.	Excess of Immigration.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Excess of Immigration.	Total Excess.
1846	220	217	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1847	274	195	79	50	32	18	..	..	..	97
1848	388	250	138	162	107	55	542	8	534	627
In three years	882	662	220	212	139	73	542	8	534	727

The Returns for 1846, from which this abstract is made, are certainly erroneous; the total population at the end of 1846 having been 200 less than at the end of 1845, though the births must greatly have exceeded the deaths in 1846 as in other years.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 5.

RETURN of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in the settlements of New Munster, in 1848.

Districts.	Births.			Deaths.																			Marriages.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	7 Years and under.		14 Years and under.		21		30		40		50		60		70		Above 70		Total.		Gen. Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Wellington	80	90	170	6	6	.	2	1	.	3	2	2	6	3	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	17	18	35	Church of England . 30
Nelson .	46	56	102	5	13	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	4	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	11	23	34	Church of Scotland . ..
Akaroa .	..	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Free Church, Scotland 14
Otago. .	3	7	10	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	Reformed Presbyterian 7
Totals .	129	154	283	12	20	.	3	2	.	3	4	2	9	7	3	4	2	1	1	.	.	31	42	73	Roman Catholic . . 3
																									Wesleyan Methodist . 10
																									Deputy Registrar . . 2
																									Total . . . 66

No Maori births or deaths were registered in 1848. Of half castes, the birth of 1 male and deaths of 2 males are recorded. The number of unregistered births is not ascertained. The registrars were not appointed before the end of March 1848.

Compiled from Returns furnished by R. R. Strang, Esq., Registrar-General.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 6.

RETURN of the Number of Patients treated at the Colonial Hospital, Wellington, from September 1847, to March 1849.

	Race.	From 15th September 1847, to 31st March 1848.				From 31st March 1848, to 31st March 1849.				Total treated from September 1847, to March 1849.
		Treated.	Cured.	Died.	Discharged Incurable.	Treated.	Cured.	Died.	Discharged Incurable.	
In-door Patients .	European	16	37	3	1	40	95	2	..	56
	Native .	29		4	..	60		..	3	89
Total In-door Patients .		45	37	7	1	100	25	9	3	145
Out-door Patients .	European	8	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Native .	105		8	..	97	90	7	..	202
Total Out-door Patients .		113	105	8	..	97	90	7	..	210
Total Patients		158	142	15	1	197	185	9	3	355

No. 7.

RETURN of the Number and Kind of Native Cases treated at the Colonial Hospital from 1st January to 31st December 1848, with the Names of the Tribes and habitual residences of the In-door Patients.

Disease.	In-door Patients.					Out-door Patients.	Total In and Out.	Tribe and Residence of In-door Patients.				
	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Left in Hospital.			Name of Tribe.	Habitual Residence.	Distance from Hospital.	Number admitted.	Cured.
										Miles.		
Abscess	2	..	..	..	2	13	15					
Amaurosis	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	Ngatiawa .	Wellington:—			
Catarrh and Cough . .	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	,,	Pipitea Pa . .	..	6	6
Colic	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	,,	Te Aro Pa . .	1¼	9	7
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	,,	Hutt Valley:—			
Consumption . . .	3	..	2	..	1	6	9	,,	Petoni . . .	6	2	1
Contusions, Wounds, and Burns.	1	..	..	..	1	8	9	,,	Waiwetu . . .	9	2	..
								,,	Queen Charlotte's Sound:—			
Deafness	..	..	..	..	..	3	3		Teawaite . .	35	1	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	,,	West Coast:—			
Dyspepsia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	,,	Wareroa . . .	33	1	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	,,	Waikanae . .	38	2	..
Fever	6	6	..	..	..	20	26	,,	Taranaki . .	238	1	1
Fractures	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	,,				
Gastric Affections . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Ngatikuhunu	Wellington:—			
Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	,,	Kumutoto Pa .	½	2	2
Haki-haki	5	5	..	..	..	11	16	Ngatitama .	Kai-warra . .	1	2	1
Hooping Cough . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Ngatitoa .	West Coast:—			
Hypertrophy and Diseases of the Heart.	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	,,	Porirua . . .	14	3	1
								,,	Manawatu . .	68	1	1
Inflammation of Lungs	2	2	..	..	..	13	15	Ngaitau .	Porirua . . .	14	1	..
Ditto other local	4	4	..	..	..	1	5	Ngatiraukawa	Otaki . . .	48	6	4
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	Ngatiruaka	Whanganui . .	110	2	2
Lumbago	..	..	..	..	..	2	2					
Ophthalmia	1	..	..	..	1	6	7					
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Fever.	7	7	..	..	..	14	21					
Scrofulous Diseases . .	1	1	..	..	..	8	9					
Spine (disease of) . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1					
Syphilis	1	1	..	..	..	4	5					
Tooth-ache	..	..	..	..	..	2	2					
Ulcers	2	..	..	..	2	5	7					
Total . . .	41	28	2	..	11	137	178		Total . .	..	41	28

The result of the treatment of out-door patients cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, owing to the irregularity of their attendance at the Hospital.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 8.

RETURN showing the Distribution of Occupations among the Population of the various Districts of the Province of New Munster in August 1848.

Districts.	Members of Professions.	Capitalists and Employers of Labour.				In Permanent Employ of Individuals, but not Manual Labourers.	Manual Labourers.													
							Mechanics and Craftsmen.													
	Lawyers, Clergymen, Surgeons, Military Officers, and Surveyors.	Land Proprietors, Farmers, & Merchants.	Manufacturers, Brewers, and Millers.	Shopkeepers and Retail Dealers.	Total.	Clerks and Overseers.	Printers.	Sawyers and Splitters.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Brickmakers.	Bricklayers.	Masons and Plasterers.	Smiths.	Tanners	Saddle and Harness Makers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Of Crafts not specified.	Total.
Wellington	45	147	6	71	269	83	13	88	108	10	17	7	25	2	2	61	20	16	20	84	473
Petre . .	2	6	..	8	16	4	..	9	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	22
Nelson . .	20	69	9	16	114	11	3	30	48	3	7	10	15	2	1	31	6	6	7	40	209
Akaroa . .	..	18	..	2	20	4	..	5	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	22
Otago . .	17	13	..	8	38	4	..	15	23	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	5	53
Totals .	84	253	15	105	457	106	16	147	192	16	25	18	47	4	3	99	26	23	30	133	779

Districts.	Manual Labourers—*continued.*									Persons following no specified Trade or Calling.					Totals.
	Pastoral and Agricultural Labourers.					Miscellaneous.									
	Husbandmen.	Shepherds.	Keepers of Horned Cattle.	Farm Servants (including Gardeners).	Total.	Carters.	Mariners and Fishermen.	Domestic Servants.		Naval and Military Pensioners.	Males—principally Children.	Females—Adults and Children.	Paupers or receiving Alms.	Strangers and Visitors.	
								Male.	Female.						
Wellington.	335	46	103	38	522	39	74	41	117	7	1,133	1,900	*	10	4,668
Petre . .	4	..	6	..	10	..	3	1	3	..	42	55	..	..	156
Nelson . .	259	12	17	29	317	5	24	19	41	..	887	1,327	..	..	2,954
Akaroa . .	18	7	12	5	42	..	13	3	9	..	50	101	..	1	265
Otago . .	38	12	8	6	64	..	21	8	22	..	86	107	..	2	405
Totals .	654	77	146	78	955	44	135	72	192	7	2,198	3,490	..	13	8,448

* The returns of persons receiving aid are erroneous in the originals. In August 1848, there were 3 lunatics, 2 children of lunatics, and 1 orphan child, in Wellington, receiving aid, at the rate in the aggregate of 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* a month; and in Nelson 4 widows (1 being a widow of a constable killed at Wairau, and 2 being invalids) and 2 children, receiving such aid to the amount of 4*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* a month altogether.

The above Return includes, of the Military, only the Non-Commissioned Officers.

Compiled from the General Census Returns taken in August 1848.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 9.

RETURN of Houses Specially Licensed for Sale of Spirits, &c., in the Settlements of New Munster, in the Years from 1845 to 1848, inclusive.

WELLINGTON.

Date of Issue of Licence.	Locality of Licensed House.		Distance from Principal Town.	Name of Publican.	Fee per Annum.	Conditions of Licence.
1845.			Miles.		£. s. d.	
Mar. 24	Hutt Valley .	Taita . . .	14 from Wellington	Thos. J. Hughes	5 0 0	
Mar. 25	Porirua Road .	Halfway House	6 ,, ,,	Antony Wall .	5 0 0	
July 11	Petre . . .	. .	112 ,, ,,	Alvah Smith .	15 0 0	To keep a ferry-boat and charge moderately.
1846.						
June 26	Hutt Valley .	Aglionby . .	8 from Wellington	W. Burcham .	20 0 0	
Oct. 1	Port Nicholson	Okiwi . . .	15 ,, ,,	W. Brown . .	5 0 0	To keep a ferry-boat and charge moderately.
,,	Porirua Road .	Halfway House	6 ,, ,,	Antony Wall .	10 0 0	
,,	Petre . . .	. .	112 ,, ,,	W. Holder . .	5 13 5	Licence for a portion of the year only.
1847.						
,,	Hutt Valley .	Taita . . .	14 from Wellington	Thos. J. Hughes	10 0 0	
,,	Port Nicholson	Okiwi . . .	15 ,, ,,	W. Brown . .	5 0 0	
,,	Wairarapa Valley	. .	. . .	Jas. Walter .	5 0 0	
,,	Porirua Road .	Halfway House	6 from Wellington	Antony Wall .	15 0 0	
May 19	Porirua . . .	Jackson's Ferry	12 ,, ,,	Chas. Radford .	10 0 0	To keep a ferry-boat, and charge moderately.
Mar. 4	,, . . .	Paramatta Point	16 from Wellington	Andrew Green .	10 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Feb. 4	West Coast . .	Pukaroa . .	23 ,, ,,	John Nicoll . .	5 0 0	
,,	,, . .	Uruhi . . .	38 ,, ,,	W. Jenkins . .	5 0 0	
May 17	Port Underwood	Ocean Bay . .	. . .	J. Deblois . .	5 0 0	
1848.						
,,	Hutt Valley .	Taita . . .	14 from Wellington	Thos. J. Hughes	5 0 0	
Mar. 22	,,	Upper Hutt .	20 ,, ,,	Jas. Brown . .	5 0 0	
,,	Port Nicholson	Okiwi . . .	15 ,, ,,	W. Brown . .	5 0 0	To keep a ferry-boat, and charge moderately.
,,	Wairarapa Valley	. .	. . .	Jas. Walker .	5 0 0	
,,	Porirua Road .	Halfway House	6 from Wellington	A. Wall . .	10 0 0	
,,	Porirua . . .	Jackson's Ferry	12 ,, ,,	Ch. Radford	5 6 0	Keep a ferry-boat, accommodation for travellers, and stabling for 4 horses.
,,	,, . . .	Parramatta Point	16 ,, ,,	Andrew Green .	10 10 0	
,,	,, . . .	Pauatahunui .	20 ,, ,,	Edw. Boulton .	Free.	
,,	West Coast .	Uruhi . . .	38 ,, ,,	W. Jenkins .	5 0 0	
,,	,, . .	Waikanae . .	40 ,, ,,	John Nicoll .	5 0 0	

NELSON.

1845.			Miles		£. s. d.	
,,	Waimea East .	Richmond .	8 South of Nelson	Thomas Kite .	5 0 0	To keep 2 rooms and a four-stalled stable.
,,						
Dec. 1	Waimea West .	,, . .	12 South West . .	John Palmer .	4 0 0	To keep a ferry-boat over Waiiti River.
1846.						
Dec. 1	Waimea East .	Richmond . .	8 South of Nelson .	Thomas Kite .	5 0 0	As before.
,,	Waimea West .	,, . .	12 ,, ,,	John Palmer .	4 0 0	,,
1847.						
,,	Waimea East .	Richmond . .	8 South of Nelson	Thomas Kite .	10 0 0	As before.
June 19	,,	,, . .	8 ,, ,,	W. Harkness .	5 0 0	3 rooms, and stabling for 4 horses.
,,	Waimea West .	. .	12 ,, ,,	John Palmer .	4 0 0	As before.
Feb. 15	Motueka . .	. .	20 by sea; 40 by land E.N.E.	G. Harwood, afterwards to T. Atkins.	Free	A ferry-boat over Motueka River.
,,	. .	. .	. . .	. .	4 0 0	3 rooms, and stabling for 4 horses.
June 18	Waimea South .	. .	20 South	W. Palmer . .	Free	2 rooms, and stabling for 4 horses.
Mar. 6	Suburban North	Wakapuaka .	8 North	J. S. Graham .	4 0 0	2 rooms, and stabling for 2 horses.
Sept. 13	Riwaka . . .	. .	20 by sea; 45 by land	Robert Macnab	4 0 0	,, ,,
1848.						
,,	Waimea East .	Richmond . .	8 South of Nelson	Thomas Kite .	7 10 0	As before.
,,	,, .	,, . .	8 ,, ,,	W. Harkness .	7 10 0	,,
,,	Waimea West .	. .	12 ,, ,,	John Palmer .	4 0 0	,,
,,	Motueka . .	. .	20 by sea; 40 by land N.E.	Thomas Atkins	5 0 0	,,
,,						
,,	Suburban North	Wakapuaka .	8 South	J. S. Graham .	4 0 0	,,
,,	Waimea South	Wairoa . . .	13 ,, ...	W. Palmer . .	Free	2 rooms; stabling for 4 horses.
July 18	Port Underwood	Ocean Bay . .	120 East	Jas. Deblois .	5 0 0	To provide 2 rooms, with beds for travellers.

AKAROA AND OTAGO.

1846-7-8.					£. s. d.	
,,	Akaroa . . .	Pigeon Bay .	. . .	W. Heaphy .	5 0 0	None.
1848.						
,,	Otago harbour .	Port Chalmers .	. . .	Jas. Anderson .	10 0 0	,,
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	. . .	Alex. Mackey .	10 0 0	,,
,,	Otago . . .	Dunedin . .	. . .	J. Watson . .	,,	

Total Number of Licensed Houses in New Munster.

	Wellington.	Nelson.	Akaroa.	Otago.	Total.
1845	3	2	,,	,,	5
1846	4	2	1	,,	7
1847	9	7	1	,,	17
1848	10	7	1	3	21

No complete records of the conditions (if any) of Bush Licences for Wellington District previous to 1848 have been preserved in Wellington. The Nelson return is from one supplied by his Honour the Superintendent.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 10.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Quantity of Land (in Acres) in Cultivation in the various Settlements of the Province of New Munster, for the Years from 1843 to 1848, inclusive.

Districts.	1843							1844							1845						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total. In Crop.	Total. In Cultivation.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total. In Crop.	Total. In Cultivation.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total. In Crop.	Total. In Cultivation.
Wellington .	..	..	..	..	132	450	582	599	78	82	136	205	895	1,100	591	80	67	142	277	880	1,157
Petre . .	43	8	12	14	..	77	77	50	7	18	6	..	81	81	51	5	19	12	..	87	87
Nelson . .	..	..	..	..	..	673	723	327	93	182	288 *120	5	890 *120	895 *120	892 *25	207	468	332 *120	..	1,899 *145	1,899 *145
Akaroa . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	3	4	80	..	137	137	51	5	15	50 *39	14	127 *39	141 *39
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	43	8	12	14	132	1,200	1,382	1,026	181	286	510 *120	210	2,003 *120	2,213 *120	1,585 *25	297	569	536 *159	291	2,993 *184	3,284 *184

Districts.	1846							1847							1848						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total. In Crop.	Total. In Cultivation.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total. In Crop.	Total. In Cultivation.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pasture.	Total. In Crop.	Total. In Cultivation.
Wellington .	494	115	98	21	406	728	1,134	330 *338	154 *4	91	193 *495	719	768 *837	1,487	350 *54	241	69	200 255*	1,318	860 309*	2,178 309*
Petre . .	48	2	12	10	..	72	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	2½	..	10½	10½
Nelson . .	1,371	162	910	241	82	2,766	2,848	1,551	156	1,088	230	106	3,026	3,132	1,435 *1,137	332 *290	1,079	223 290*	263	3,069 1,717*	3,332 1,717*
Akaroa . .	70	6	12	60	..	148	148	109	17	13	190	..	329	329	171	7	9	142	..	329	329
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1½	50	..	53½	53½
Total .	1,983	289	1,032	332	488	3,714	4,202	1,990 *338	327 *4	1,192	613 *495	825	4,123 *837	4,948 *837	1,957 *1,191	582 *290	1,165½	617½ 245*	1,581	4,322 2,026*	5,903 2,026*

The figures distinguished by asterisks refer to Land in Cultivation by the Aboriginal Inhabitants.

The returns for Wellington relate to the Districts of Porirua and the Hutt, and the country round Port Nicholson; consequently the most extensive Aboriginal cultivations, as at Manawatu, Wanganui, &c., are not included in the amounts given above.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 11.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Amount of Stock in the various Settlements in the Province of New Munster, for the Years from 1843 to 1848, inclusive.

Districts.	1843					1844					1845				
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
Wellington .	136	1,464	5,223	158	..	190	1,800	8,000	450	..	260	2,298	12,002	665	..
Petre . .	5	184	147	69	..	7	205	129	120	..	10	316	174	152	..
Nelson . .	42	560	1,130	117	1,152	76	918	4,782	250	..	82 *4	1,233	7,473	453	2,409
Akaroa . .	..	..	..	..	..	12	293	948	62	..	15 *1	424	1,949	101	..
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	183	2,208	6,500	344	1,152	285	3,216	13,859	882	..	367 *5	4,271	21,598	1,371	2,409

No. 11—*continued.*

Comparative Return of the Amount of Stock in the various Settlements, &c.

Districts.	1846					1847					1848				
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
Wellington .	265	3,483	20,530	650	..	546	4,772	24,447	941	..	672	6,786	35,507	1,111	2,008
Petre . .	16	414	458	298	..	14	302	148	93	..	67	886	582	178	15
Nelson . .	99	1,591	10,022	1,029	2,866	130	2,094	20,450	2,180	3,236	234 *8	3,540 *5	37,699	5,353 *200	3,239 *5,500
Akaroa . .	22	483	2,519	300	..	26	708	3,710	280	..	16	679	4,396	310	627
Otago . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	781	7,731	206	1,035
Total .	402	5,971	33,529	2,277	2,866	716	7,876	48,755	3,494	3,236	1,092 *8	12,672 *5	85,915	7,158 *200	6,924 *5,500

The figures distinguished by asterisks refer to Stock the property of the Aboriginal Inhabitants. The only return of it received is for Nelson. In the other Settlements they possess a considerable number of Horses and some Cattle.

The Otago Return was made in August 1848, and is therefore below the true amount at the time the Returns for the other Settlements were made, viz., in December 1848.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 12.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Number, Strength, and Produce of Whaling Establishments connected with the Port of Wellington; and of the Amount and Value of Produce actually Exported for the Years from 1841 to 1848, inclusive.

Years.	Establishments.				Amount of Produce in Tuns.				Value of Produce per Tun in Pounds Sterling.				Total Value of Produce.	Amount actually Exported from the Ports of New Munster.				Value of Oil, &c., Exported from New Munster.
	Stations.	Ships.	Boats.	Men.	Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Humpback Oil.	Whalebone.	Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Humpback Oil.	Whalebone.		Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Humpback Oil.	Whalebone.	
					Tuns	Tuns.	Tuns	Tuns	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Tuns	Tuns.	Tuns	Tuns	£.
1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	424	..	49	12,062
1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	342	..	20	6,735
1843	..	4	91	768	10	1,279	..	65	60	20	..	100	32,680	16	657	9½	51½	20,177
1844	23	..	68	650	..	1,215	..	49	..	18	..	137	26,240	59	933	1½	39⅔	24,235*
1845	..	..	91	850	103	935	2	36¾	60	18	18	130	27,823	40	381	..	2½	8,256
1846	..	..	69	618	13½	756	32	27¾	60	18	20	140	19,074	60	781	..	53½	23,852
1847	..	..	51	408	7	460	..	15½	50	14	..	120	8,644	48½	548	..	14¾	13,124
1848	..	2	28	..	175	302	..	16	50	14	..	120	14,898	61⅓	195¼	7	26½	10,087

* In this sum is included 25*l.* given in the Nelson returns as value of "7 casks of Whale Oil" shipped thence.

The Stations above enumerated extend from the Bay of Plenty to Foveaux Straits, and are therefore not all comprised within the Provinceof New Munster; but the excess of the amount of the Produce of the Establishments in some years over the amount exported arises also partly from the fact that Oil and Bone are frequently bartered at the Stations for goods supplied by coasters not employed by the owners of the Stations, and often shipped directly from the Stations without the cognizance of the Customs. The excess of Oil, &c., exported over that produced by shore-parties consists of the quantity left by Whalers visiting the port.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 13.

RETURN showing the respective Numbers of Buildings of different Materials in the various Settlements in the Province of New Munster in August 1848.

Districts.	Locality.	Buildings.									
		Of what Materials.				Description of Roofing.					
		Stone or Brick.	Wood (weather board).	Other Materials (Clay & Wood, &c.)	Totals.	Slated.	Shingled.	Thatched.	Boarded (weather).	Total.	Out-buildings.
Wellington .	Town and Suburbs	45	303	177	525	28	435	36	26	525	281
	Rural Districts—										
	Karori and Karori Road. . . .	1	41	12	54	..	35	2	17	54	62
	Wade's Town	..	4	12	16	..	10	5	1	16	11
	Hutt, including Wai-nui-O-Mate .	..	158	11	169	..	86	63	20	169	124
	Wairarapa and Coast, from East Cape to Lowry Bay.	1	12	19	32	..	7	25	..	32	56
	Porirua Road, Bay and Coast to Wanganui.	..	56	70	126	..	51	60	15	126	160
	Total	47	574	301	922	28	624	191	79	922	694
	Wanganui—										
	Petre and Suburbs	..	13	27	40	..	21	19	..	40	38
	Total in the District .	47	587	328	962	28	645	210	79	962	732
Nelson . .	Town and Suburbs	35	140	88	263	2	161	74	26	263	162
	Rural Districts—										
	Wakapuaka	..	17	11	28	..	13	12	3	28	32
	Waimea, East.	6	58	46	110	1	41	63	5	110	131
	,, South	3	35	33	71	..	27	26	18	71	100
	,, West	4	28	10	42	..	9	14	19	42	48
	Motueka, Moutere, Riwaka, Massacre Bay.	..	36	20	56	..	12	29	15	56	79
	Wairau, Cloudy Bay, Queen Charlotte's Sound.	..	14	21	35	..	2	25	8	35	26
	Total in the District .	48	328	229	605	3	265	243	94	605	578
Akaroa . .	. . . . .	1	35	34	70	..	30	38	2	70	86
Otago . .	. . . . .	..	58	42	100	..	37	58	5	100	69
	Total in the Province .	96	1,008	633	1,737	31	977	549	180	1,737	1,465

NOTE.—This Return was made before the occurrence of the earthquakes in October 1848, since which period the brick buildings then injured have been replaced by others of wood, or of weather-boarded brick or brick-nogging.

From the General Census Returns, August 1848.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 14.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Manufactories, Mines, and Works in Wellington and Nelson, for the years from 1842 to 1848 inclusive.

Description of Mine, Manufactory, &c.	Wellington.							Nelson.						Total in 1848.
	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	
Breweries	..	..	3	2	2	2	3	..	1	1	2	3	3	6
Brick Kilns	..	..	4	4	4	4	2	..	4	2	1	3	..	2
Candle Manufactories	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cloth or Stocking Looms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	2
Cooperages	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Flax Mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1
,, Rope Walks	..	1	2	2	..	2	2*	..	1	1	2	3	2	4
,, Sacking Looms	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	2
Flour Mills, Wind	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,, Water	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	2	3	4
,, Steam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lime Kilns	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	2
Mines, Coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
,, Lime Quarries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2
Salt Pits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ship Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	4
,, Boat Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tanneries	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	4
Timber Saw-mills, Water	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	3	3	4	4	4	5

* The Wellington Returns apply only to the district of Wellington proper. In the neighbourhood of Manawatu there are four rope-making establishments, which at *present* turn out from 40 to 50 tons per annum of rope and wool lashing, and small cordage; and one flour and saw-mill.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office, and from private information.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 15.

RETURN of all Vessels belonging to the Ports of New Munster on the 31st December 1848.

Port.	Names of Vessels.	Description.	Where Built.	How Owned.			
				By Europeans.		By Natives.	
				No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Wellington	Fisherman	Cutter	Wellington	1	11	..	..
	Queen	Schooner	,,	1	45	..	..
	Perseverance	,,	,,	1	82	..	..
	James	,,	,,	1	11	..	..
	Richmond	,,	,,	1	23	..	..
	Paul Jones	Cutter	,,	1	25	..	..
	Isabella	Schooner	,,	1	11	..	..
	Catherine Ann	Cutter	,,	1	12	..	..
	Edward Stanley	Schooner	,,	1	18	..	..
	Mana	,,	Mana	1	21	..	..
	Rover's Bride	,,	Paterson's River	1	36	..	..
	Sisters	,,	Pigeon Bay	..	..	1	10
	Eliza	,,	Port Levy	1	33	..	..
	Katherine	,,	Manawatu	1	21	..	..
	Ocean	,,	Cloudy Bay	1	24	..	..
	Perseverance	,,	Jacob's River	..	..	1	19
	Gipsy	,,	Wanganui	1	15	..	..
	Governor Grey	,,	,,	1	26	..	..
	Amazon	,,	Jacob's River	1	120	..	..
	Fly	Cutter	Bay of Plenty	1	23	..	..
	Hoturangi	Schooner	Tolaga Bay	1	13	..	..
	Eleanor	,,	Queen Charlotte's Sound	..	..	1	12
	Rose	,,	Auckland	..	..	1	35
	Harlequin	,,	Sydney	1	62	..	..
	Scotia	,,	,,	1	68	..	..
			Total of vessels belonging to Wellington	21	700	4	76
Nelson	Ann and Sarah	Cutter	Nelson	1	16	..	..
	Carbon	Schooner	,,	1	12	..	..
	Hydrus	Lugger	,,	1	11	..	..
	Mary Ann	Schooner	,,	1	27	..	..
	Catherine	,,	,,	1	10	..	..
	Supply	Ketch	,,	1	15	..	..
	Emergency	Schooner	,,	1	26	..	..
	Triumph	,,	,,	1	11	..	..
	William and Horina	,,	,,	..	..	1	12
	Erina	,,	Massacre Bay	..	..	1	12
	Lucinda	,,	,,	..	..	1	21
	Old Man	,,	Queen Charlotte's Sound	1	8	..	..
	Old Jack	,,	Port Underwood	1	8	..	..
			Total of vessels belonging to Nelson	10	144	3	45
			Total of vessels belonging to New Munster	31	844	7	121

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 16.

RETURN showing the Annual Rent drawn by the Aboriginal Inhabitants from Europeans in the Province of New Munster.

Districts.	Particular Localities.	Quantity of Land occupied or Rented in Acres.	Amount of Rent paid.
			£ s. d.
Wellington .	Porirua, comprehending both sides of the Bay and the coast of Terawiti, including Mana	Indefinite	21 0 0
	Waikanae, including Kapiti and the line of coast from Porirua to Rangitiki	,,	72 15 0
	Wanganui.	,,	12 0 0
	Wairarapa, and the coast from East Cape to Lowrie Bay.	100,011	609 0 0
			714 15 0
Nelson . .	Motueka and Rewaka	63	21 0 0
Akaroa . .	. . .	106,200	32 0 0
Otago . .	. . .	10,015	76 15 0
	Total		844 10 0

From the General Census Returns, August 1848.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 17.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Amount of Mortgages on Land in the District of Wellington, Registered during the Years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

Mortgages.	Amounts Registered in				Total.
	1845	1846	1847	1848	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Town Lands	50 0 0	890 0 0	5,347 12 7	400 0 0	6,687 12 7
Town and Country Lands . .	2,280 0 0	1,330 0 0	15,476 0 2	..	19,086 0 2
Country Lands	290 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	..	450 0 0
Totals	2,620 0 0	2,300 0 0	20,903 12 9	400 0 0	26,223 12 9
Amount paid off	..	..	934 17 0	4,456 17 4	5,391 14 4
Amount outstanding	..	..	..	..	20,831 18 5

NOTE.—A considerable amount of the mortgage debt is believed to have been discharged, but the releases are not registered.

Compiled from the Records in the Registrar of Deeds' Office.

ROBERT R. STRANG, Registrar of Deeds.

Registrar of Deeds' Office, Wellington,
13th December 1849.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 18.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Value of Imports and Exports at the Ports of the Province of New Munster, for the Years from 1841 to 1848, inclusive.

Port.	Country.	IMPORTS FROM 1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Wellington .	Great Britain . . .	30,433	38,849	42,552	9,792	6,640*	7,140	27,448	23,348
					4,979*	4,011			
	British Colonies . .	..	..	31,183	26,378	10,059*	50,920	64,796	51,300
					7,566*	14,690			
	United States . . .	23,192	73,743	37	..	1,622	1,200	167	1,116
	Foreign States . . .	..	..	7,072	3	733	154	2,098	..
	Total	53,625	112,592	80,844	48,618	37,755	59,414	94,509	75,764
Nelson . .	Great Britain . . .	..	..	3,761	8,564†	1,783†	4,680	4,341	4,033
	British Colonies . .	..	..	15,742	16,049	4,528	5,209	6,225	17,761
	United States . . .	..	..	769	..	..	..	139	85
	Foreign States . . .	..	..	4,320	1,060	..	30	..	..
	Total	..	..	24,592	25,673	6,311‡	9,919	10,706	§21,879
Otago . .	Great Britain . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,615
	British Colonies . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,143
	United States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Foreign States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,767
	Grand Total . £	53,625	112,592	105,436	74,381	44,066	69,333	105,216	107,412

Port.	Country.	EXPORTS TO 1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
Wellington .	Great Britain . . .	3,637	..	20,373	23,090	7,421*	21,050	6,004	12,377
					5,565*				
	British Colonies . .	..	..	7,946	6,636	1,991*	9,434	14,048	8,373
					1,319*	12,032			
	United States . . .	10,810	12,156	..	8	..	200	..	..
	Foreign States . . .	..	..	740	537	1,281	596	3,134	152
	Total	14,447	12,156	29,059	37,155‖	22,725	31,280	23,186	20,902
Nelson . .	Great Britain . . .	..	..	..	41†	..†	690	200	..
	British Colonies . .	..	..	249	1,402	1,499	2,339	3,376	1,973
	United States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign States . . .	..	..	3	46	150	41	..	..
	Total	..	..	252	1,489	1,649†	3,070	3,576	1,973
Otago . .	Great Britain . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	British Colonies . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	United States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign States . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total . £	14,447	12,156	29,311	38,6 4	24,374	34,350	26,762	22,875

* Custom Duties were abolished on the 31st September 1844, re-established 10th May 1845. The only return of Imports and Exports for this period is one which gives their total values for the whole seven months. Three-sevenths of these totals have been added to the values of Exports and Imports for 1844—four-sevenths to those for 1845. Such fractional amounts are marked with an asterisk.

† No return of Imports or Exports at Nelson during suspension of Customs has been preserved.

‡ Decrease chiefly owing to stoppage of New Zealand Company's expenditure, and partly only apparent from omission of returns during suspension of Customs.

§ Increase caused by the great importation of sheep and cattle consequent on the acquisition of the Wairau. See Return No. 19.

‖ In published returns in the Auckland Government Gazette, given at £30,273.

The great excess in value of Imports over Exports is owing in a great measure to Commissariat expenditure, amounting, Parliamentary Grant included, to £93,072.

The decrease in value of Exports exhibited by this return for the years 1847 and 1848 is to be attributed to the following causes:—1st. The somewhat increased proportion the Exports to New South Wales have borne to those to Great Britain, in 1847 and 1848, as compared with previous years; a duty of 10 per cent. being paid for them in the former country, its effect is to lower the declared values at the Custom House, which values are given in the returns. 2nd. The fall in the price of wool in England. 3rd. The consequent retention by sheep owners of the produce of their flocks in the expectation of obtaining better prices at a future period. 5th. The diminution in the Imports not required for home consumption, and consequently in the amount re-exported. The Nelson amount for 1848 is further reduced by the value of wool shipped at Wellington, but grown at Wairau.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 19.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Imports to Wellington and Nelson for the Years 1846, 1847, 1848.

ARTICLES.	WELLINGTON.						NELSON.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
Apparel, Clothing, &c.:—												
Apparel and Slops	198 pkgs.	2,455	329 pkgs.	5,088	379 pkgs.	3,113	185 pkgs.	1,586	69 pkgs.	356	61 pkgs.	669
Blankets	1,304 pairs	1,424	2,933 pairs	3,584	2,830 pairs	1,655						
Boots and Shoes	1,104 ,,	519	55 cases	675	59 pkgs.	662						
Cottons and Calicoes	116,480 yds.	1,986	76,721 yds.	1,486								
Drapery and Haberdashery	264 pkgs.	4,166	607 pkgs.	7,490	387 ,,	5,270	6 ,,	1,915	68 ,,	2,283	90 ,,	1,746
Hats and Caps	4 cases	26	13 ,,	139	22 cases	233						
Woollens and Flannels	4,631 yds.	398	1,804 yds.	165								
Arms, Ammunition, &c.:—												
Guns, Shot, &c.	..	..	..	..	1 case	25	..	..	..	..	3 ,,	20
Percussion Caps	..	..	..	..	40,000	2						
Powder	1,888 lbs.	25	..	..	490 lbs.	17	8½ brls.	30	..	..	8 brls.	28
Building Materials:—												
Bricks	..	..	..	..	40,000	54						
Cement	..	..	40 casks	39	180 casks	93						
Gravestones, Hearthstones, &c.	..	..	..	..	1	1						
Shingles	4,000	1	17,900	6	250,000	70						
Slates	..	..	..	..	8,000	36						
Bullion and Coin	..	..	2 boxes	580	2 boxes	1,000						
Carriages:—												
Axles for Carts	18	1										
Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	28
Gigs	..	..	1	16	4 gigs	70						
Cooperage:—												
Casks	170	135										
Shooks	..	..	28¾ tons	57	206 tons	184						
Drugs, Dyes, &c.:—												
Blue	18 lbs.	1										
Drugs	14 pkgs.	85	49 pkgs.	253	51 pkgs.	282	32 pkgs.	90	10 pkgs.	87	2 pkgs.	11
Saltpetre	112 lbs.	1	..	..	5 cwt.	2						
Soda	2,464 ,,	23	12,880 lbs.	46	22 tons	15						
Spirits of Tar	30 galls.	4	..	..	28 galls.	6						
Turpentine	40 ,,	4	147 galls.	35	10 ,,	2	6 ,,	9	2 ,,	3		
Vinegar	2,240 ,,	115	1,252 ,,	41	1,295 ,,	54	..	..	..	..	7 ,,	17
White Lead	..	..	15,411 lbs.	183								
Flax, Hemp, &c.:—												
Bags	7 pkgs.	42	3 bales	21	7 pkgs.	51						
Canvass	400 yds.	29	12 pkgs.	20								
Oakum	2¼ cwt.	2										
Rope and Cordage	26 pkgs.	69	38,640 lbs.	607	64 cwt.	129	14 coils	84	..	..	17 ,,	47
Woolpacks	2 bales	5	9 pkgs.	21	8 bales	126						
Sail Cloth	..	..	..	..	2 ,,	48						
Fruits, Preserves, &c.:—												
Apples	300 dozen	26	..	..	300 bush.	62						
,, dried	3,000 lbs.	25	156 pkgs.	282	268 cwt.	544						
Cocoa Nuts	500	3										
Lime Juice	15 galls.	2										
Nuts and Almonds	320 lbs.	4										
Oranges	100 dozen	15	3,750 doz.	155	2,050 doz.	55						
Fruits, dried	31,198 lbs.	446										
Preserved ditto	30 cases	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144 ,,	217
Rennets, preserved	1 jar	1										
Walnuts	10 bush.	10										
Glass and Earthenware:—												
Earthenware	60 pkgs.	329	175 pkgs.	714	77 pkgs.	445	40 pkgs.	135	94 pkgs.	100	33 ,,	235
Glassware	51 casks	179	..	..	156 ,,	361	..	..	..	..	1 ,,	2
Glass for Lamps	5 cases	30										
,, Window	91 boxes	100	607 pkgs.	667	460 boxes	383						
Grain:—												
Barley	410 bush.	65	1,090 bush.	241	382 bush.	53						
Bran	180 ,,	4	..	..	78 ,,	2						
Flour	644¾ tons	7,570	480 tons	4,646	503 tons	4,496	155 tons	1,478	54 tons	484		
Maize	27 bush.	5	5,498 bush.	643	4,110 bush.	286	..	..	..	..	578 bush.	78
Oats	60 ,,	9										
Oatmeal	28½ cwt.	30	30 cwt.	37	41 cwt.	62						
Peas, split and whole	..	..	40 bush.	22	32 bush.	10						
Wheat	27 bush.	6										
Household and other Furniture:—												
Household Furniture	55 pkgs.	71	45 cases	391	98 pkgs.	249	..	..	..	..	5 pkgs.	23
Billiard Tables	..	..	1	100								
Brooms, hair	5 doz.	8										
Carpeting	250 yds.	17	..	..	200 yds.	5						
Matting	6 bales	15										
Oil Cloth	12 yds.	3										

Comparative Return of Imports to Wellington and Nelson, &c.—*continued.*

Articles.	Wellington.						Nelson.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
Husbandry, Agriculture, and Gardening:—												
Implements of Husbandry	19	10	22	47	34	193	4 pkgs.	28	7 pkgs.	36	3 cases	14
Hay	6¾ tons	29	15 tons	91	25 tons	101	..	..	..	..	1 ton	4
Hops	600 lbs.	33	8,298 lbs.	308	5,320 lbs.	177	..	..	..	..	10 pokts.	90
Seeds and Plants	13 cases	12	36 pkgs.	204	31 pkgs.	99	8 pkgs.	15	2 pkgs.	12s.		
Iron, Steel, Tin, Plated Goods:—												
Anchors	..	..	40	200	9	15						
Boilers	1	5										
Camp Ovens	2 tons	22										
Chains (cable)	2	50	20	160								
Grindery and Cutlery	34 pkgs.	156	27 pkgs.	129	1,387 pkgs.	3,934						
Hardware and Ironmongery	286 ,,	1,649	1,062 ,,	3,721	16 casks	169	382 pkgs.	625	254 ,,	285	329 pkgs.	553
Iron Hoop	..	..	27½ tons	349	1 ton	10						
,, Pots	6¾ tons	69	..	..	739	77						
Lamps	2 cases	50										
Nails	4 tons	90	..	..	6¾ tons	126						
Plated-ware	..	..	..	..	1 case	35						
Spades	103	89										
Tin-ware	18 pkgs.	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 ,,	58
Trays	3 sets	3										
Sieves	2 doz.	3										
Leather, Skins Saddlery:—												
Leather	19,742 lbs.	732	18,770 lbs.	596	19,268 lbs.	523	..	..	..	..	25 ,,	137
Saddlery and Harness	6 cases	62	18 pkgs.	250	70 pkgs.	702	45 pkgs.	216	26 pkgs.	203	13 ,,	161
Skins, Seal	2 doz.	3										
Live Stock:—												
Cattle, Oxen	798	6,119	1,795	13,558	2,702	15,488	171	287	99	550	672	3,325
Horses	29	1,180	157	3,155	277	5,835	..	..	28	730	82	2,115
Sheep	5,857	4,945	8,608	7,407	5,916	4,035	..	..	1,437	1,090	9,187	8,014
Machinery:—												
Machinery for Mills	19 pkgs.	51										
Grindstones	36	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20
Mills, Flour	2	7	5	66								
Weighing Machinery	1	4										
Wool Presses	..	..	..	..	1	5						
Metals, Minerals, &c.:—												
Coals	117 tons	96	602 tons	392	232 tons	253	9 tons	14	2¼ tons	7	14 tons	24
Chalk	2 ,,	10s.										
Copper, old	100 lbs.	2										
Lead	..	..	27 cwt.	38	1½ tons	29	..	..	..	..	3 pkgs.	5
Iron, Bar	25¾ tons	269	5¾ tons	59	9¾ ,,	112	..	..	2 bls. 8¼ tons	101	237 bars	102
Oil:—												
Castor	15 galls.	10										
Linseed	564 ,,	116	1,231 galls.	248	596 galls.	112						
,, Boiled (Painters')	108 ,,	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	58 cases	57		
Salad	53 ,,	18	..	..	24 galls.	6						
Whale, Black	..	..	276 galls.	49	..	..	..	..	22 brls.	46		
,, Sperm	375 galls.	50	56 ,,		9½ tuns	379	..	..	18 ,,	67		
Oilmen's Stores	263 pkgs.	484	888 pkgs.	1,380	582 pkgs.	812	..	..	..	..	56 pkgs.	128
Paints	2,004 lbs.	55	5½ tons	223	4 tons	97	19 pkgs.	54				
Perfumery, Soap, &c.:—												
Perfumery	..	..	..	..	1 case	20						
Soap	83,584 lbs.	718	49 tons	891	592 cwt.	601						
Philosophical Instruments, &c.:—												
Musical Instruments	1 case	15										
Surveying ditto	5 ,,	50										
Mathematical ditto	..	..	..	..	5 cases	300						
Provisions:—												
Ale and Beer	12,561 galls.	1,103	28,239 galls.	5,544	27,088 galls.	3,017	91 casks	134	31 pkgs.	73	2 casks	2
Bread and Biscuit	23 tons	300	34 tons	391	13 tons	147						
Barley, Pearl	224 lbs.	3										
Beef, Salted	4,030 ,,	185	44,428 lbs.	465	..	..	12 ,,	22	6 ,,	24	4 ,,	8
Butter	..	..	1,180 ,,	63	2,468 lbs.	42						
Cheese	3,204 lbs.	59	10,131 ,,	175	7 tons	211						
Coffee	33,528 ,,	671	53,536 ,,	897	195 cwt.	259						
Fish, Salted	600 ,,	11	27 pkgs.	46								
Hams, and Bacon	280 ,,	3	650 lbs.	19								
Hams, Mutton	..	..	756 ,,	28								
Rice	55,900 lbs.	335	34,944 ,,	150	45 ,,	44						
Malt	40 bush.	8										
Meat, Preserved	..	..	15 pkgs.	40	13 cases	16						
Pickles, &c.	..	..	..	..	78 ,,	99						
Pork, Salted	1,600 lbs.	12										
Potatoes	2 tons	9										
,, Preserved	40 lbs.	2										
Salt	252¼ tons	490	182½ tons	474	75 tons	116	..	..	..	..	219 bags	51

Comparative Return of Imports to Wellington and Nelson, &c.—*continued.*

Articles.	Wellington.						Nelson.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Provisions—continued:—		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
Sugar, Moist	323,454 lbs.	2,888	598,476 lbs.	4,687	185 tons	2,783						
,, Refined	33,990 ,,	683	45,658 ,,	883	224 cwt.	382						
,, Crushed	..	..	..	..	65 ,,	77						
Tea	28,652 lbs.	1,737	39,186 lbs.	1,913	35,319 lbs.	1,314						
Ship. Boat Building Materials, &c.:—												
Boats, Whale	1	33										
Blocks	1 pkg.	3										
Oars	164	46	130	50	74	9						
Tar and Pitch	60 bar.	40	..	..	42 brls.	40	36 brls.	30	..	..	11 brls.	14
,, Coal	..	..	102 brls.	65								
Spices and Confectionery:—												
Confectionery	7 cases	10	12 pkgs.	27	25 cases	87						
Pepper	930 lbs.	10										
Spices	354 ,,	4	116 ,,	184	41¾ cwt.	66						
Spirits, Liqueurs:—												
Alcohol	27⅛ galls.	1										
Brandy	8,951¾ ,,	2,255	10,658 galls.	2,869	11,322 galls.	2,979	19 hhds.	256	16 hhds.	366	25 hhds.	590
Cider	100 ,,	15										
Cordials	..	..	47½ ,,	13								
Gin	2,718 galls.	550	7,530¼ ,,	1,293	3,407½ ,,	800	108 cases	74	15 cases	175	6 hhds.	177
Liqueurs	5½ ,,	10	..	..	116 ,,	32						
Rum	16,783 ,,	4,225	27,442 galls.	5,112	16,466 ,,	3,010	2 punch.	35	28 hhds.	460	7 hhds	92
Syrup	2 ,,	1	..	..	75 cases	30						
Whisky	..	..	266 galls.	96	341 galls.	140						
Stationery, Printing, &c.:—												
Books, Printed	..	..	..	..	65 pkgs.	576	..	..	..	..	17 cases	81
,, not Account Books	..	..	58 cases	519								
Books and Stationery	55 pkgs.	214	105 ,,	850	76 ,,	631	7 pkgs.	55	4 pkgs.	11	7 pkgs.	52
Paper, Printing	16 reams	20										
Parchment	2 cases	5										
Printing Types	13 ,,	151	..	..	4 cases	40						
Timber:—												
Boards	500 feet	2										
Laths	3,000	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,600	2
Planks	..	..	..	..	40,800 feet	224						
Timber	400 feet	1										
Tobacco:—												
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	..	..	10,182 lbs.	245								
,, Manufactured	87,255 lbs.	3,043	34,810 ,,	1,310	40,458 lbs.	1,167	28 pkgs.	240	39 pkgs.	224	57 pkgs.	516
Cigars	860 ,,	254	5,348¾ ,,	429	434¼ ,,	389	2 ,,	2	6 cases	55	78 lbs.	57
Pipes	1,021 gross	109	810 gross	65	1,627 gross	97						
Snuff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 pkg.	10		
Toys and Turnery:—												
Toys	2 cases	6	..	..	11 cases	50						
Turnery	..	..	12 pkgs.	110								
Watches and Jewellery:—												
Jewellery	..	..	1 pkg.	37	2 boxes	38						
Silver Plate	..	..	35 oz.	9								
Whalebone	1½ tons	150	22¾ cwt.	115	8 cwt.	8						
Wine	8,226 galls.	1,299	12,535 galls.	2,451	13,723 galls.	1,743	9 casks	82	88 pkgs.	295	155 pkgs.	247
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	118 ,,	146	325 ,,	663		
Blacking	145 doz.	17	..	..	4 pkgs.	11						
Canules, Tallow	..	..	..	..	23,205 lbs.	426						
,, Sperm	19,879 lbs.	407	30,267 lbs.	710	600 ,,	40						
Corks	24 gross	5										
Groceries	79 pkgs.	134	111 pkgs.	272	..	..	1,288 pkgs.	2,172	1,058 ,,	1,859	1,385 ,,	2,126
Honey	250 lbs.	10										
Totals	..	49,415	..	94,510	..	75,764	..	9,819	..	10,706	..	21,879

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Alfred Domett, Colonial Secretary.
1848.

No. 20.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Exports from Wellington and Nelson for the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848.

ARTICLES.	WELLINGTON.						NELSON.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Apparel, Clothing, &c.:—		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
Apparel	18 pkgs.	70	2 cases 1 bale	40	3 pkgs.	22	5 cases	46	1 box	2		
Blankets	..	..	10 pair	10	100 pair	53						
Cottons and Calicoes	4 cases	159	..	..	7 bales	45						
Haberdashery	5 ,,	33	49 pkgs.	1,146	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 pkg.	2
Hats and Caps	..	..	..	..	1 case	10						
Slops	4 cases	126	..	..	7 ,,	115						
Arms, Ammunition, &c.:—	..	..	2 pkgs.	43	..	..	5 pkgs.	56				
Building Materials:—												
Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 casks	3				
Slates	20,000	80										
Carriages	..	..	1	50								
Cooperage:—												
Casks	20 tons	10	..	..	87 tons	69						
Shooks	..	..	180 tons	310								
Curiosities:—												
Specimens of Natural History.	28 pkgs.	181	2 pkgs.	26	26 cases	250	..	..	1 case	5		
Drugs, Dyes, &c.:—												
Bark, Hinau	30 tons	60	40 tons	80	..	..	2 tons	5				
Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 pkgs.	70		
Gum, Kaurie	7 tons	70										
Ink	..	..	1 box	2								
Vinegar	100 galls.	16	..	..	25 galls.	4						
Varnish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 pkgs.	5		
Flax and Hemp:—												
Cordage, Rope	15,250 lbs.	200	..	..	2 cwt.	5	66 coils	54	87 coils	123		
,, Cables	..	..	..	..	2 ,,	30						
,, Whale Lines	6 coils	15	16 tons	62	29 coils	66						27
,, Wool Lashing	..	..	10 ,,	407	225 cwt.	278	..	..	..	..	21 cwt.	10
Flax	170,678 lbs.	994	24 ,,	305	45 ,,	22	5tns.266lbs.	783	1¾ tons	24	10 ,,	
Hemp	..	..	..	..	40 lbs.	2						
Fruits:—												
Almonds	100 lbs.	6										
Olives	..	..	..	..	2 cases	5						
Glass and Earthenware:—												
Crockery	2 cases	7										
Glassware	1 cask	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 pkgs.	15		
Glass, Window	..	..	164 boxes	211	6,800 feet	68						
Grain	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,107 bhs.	322				4
Bran and Pollard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 bush.	
Flour	..	..	15 tons.	267	400 lbs.	3						525
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,594 ,,	6
Peas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 ,,	180
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800 ,,	
Groceries:—												12
Blacking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 pkgs.	10
Corks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 bale	
Household and other Furniture:—												
Furniture	13 pkgs.	112	..	..	..	..	3 pkgs.	7				
Billiard Tables	1	120	..	..	1	100						
Glasses, Looking	..	..	..	..	1 case	5						
Husbandry, Agriculture, and Gardening:—												
Agricultural Implements	..	..	6 pkgs.	20	..	..	1 pkg.	10				
Hops	..	..	4 pockets	17	..	..	..	..	3 pckts.	24		
Plants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 cases	4
Seeds	2 cases	25										
Iron and Steel, manufactured and wrought:—												
Anchors	1	16	7	30	2	60	2	30				
Chains	3	56										
Hardware, Ironmongery	15 pkgs.	258	13 cks. 3 cwt.	125	16 pkgs.	121	1 cask	9	..	..	1 pkg.	30
Hoops	8 cwt.	5										
Iron, Wrought	15 tons	200										
Nails	11 cwt.	17										
Leather, Skins, &c.:—												
Hides, dry and raw	335	86	237	97	3,774 cks.	174						
Skins, Sheep	423	30	300	15	1,255	150	..	..	200	20		
,, Opossum	..	..	..	..	1 case	10						
,, Seals	9	7	1 cask	40	56	42	1 cask	2	40	40		
Saddlery	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 cases	49				

Comparative Return of Exports from Wellington and Nelson for the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848—*continued.*

Articles.	Wellington.						Nelson.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
Machinery	14 pkgs.	46	2 pkgs.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 pkg.	100
,, Weighing	..	..	2 ,,	15								
Millstones	..	..	2 ,,	15								
Metals and Minerals:—												
Metal Bolts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,191 lbs.	43		
Coals	..	..	1 ton	3								
Copper, Coolers	1	8	2 ,,	10								
,, old	3,712 lbs.	90	234 lbs.	15	849 lbs.	39	5 pkgs.	62				
,, bolts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560 lbs.	10		
Iron, bar	..	..	..	..	40 bund.	20	..	..	8 tons	48		
Lead, sheet	1¾ cwt.	20	..	..	..	..	21 casks	19				
Oil:—	tuns galls.		tuns gals.		tuns galls.							
Whale, black	781 236	13,624	548 0	7,933	192 0	3,088	1 cask	2	2 casks	14	3¼ tuns	56
,, Humpback	..	..	..	..	7 0	110						
,, Sperm	60 209	3,534	48 89	3,305	0 15,469	3,833						
Anise	1 case	5	..	..	..	..	1 cask	15	1 case	20		
Oilmen's Stores	12 pkgs.	29	9 cases	11								
Perfumery, Soap, &c.:—												
Ambergris	..	..	49 lbs.	113								
Soap	..	..	20 boxes	30								
Philosophical Instruments, &c.:—												
Mathematical Instruments	..	..	..	..	6 cases.	100						
Surveying ,,	3 cases	60										
Provisions:—												
Ale and Beer	6 hhds.	2	2,452 galls.	160	..	..	6 casks	18				
Bacon and Hams	19,756 lbs.	295	6½ tons.	238	..	..	2 cases	40	45 pkgs.	26	2,356 lbs.	46
Beef	..	..	45,472 lbs.	407	7 tierces	28						
Bread and Biscuit	..	..	10½ tons.	168	2,000 lbs.	21						
Butter	480 lbs.	23	..	..	..	..	11 casks	24	34 casks	80		
Cheese	..	..	40 lbs.	2								
Coffee	..	..	4½ cwt.	8								
Lard	8½ cwt.	29										
Malt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 bush.	30
Preserved Meats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 pkgs.	10
Pickles	..	..	..	..	69 cases	55						
Pork	50,990 lbs.	567	102,144 lbs.	1,267	21,952 lbs.	336	15 cases	39				
Potatoes	12 tons.	40	2 tons.	10	4 tons	16	7 tons	21	..	..	38 tons	100
Rice	..	..	..	..	80 lbs.	10s.						
Salt	..	..	12 tons	45								
Sugar	..	..	1¼ ,,	140	116 ,,	1						
Tea	20 chests.	90	2,600 lbs.	122	1,323 ,,	54						
Ship, Boat Building Materials, &c.:—												
Oars	..	..	200 feet	5								
Sails	..	..	..	..	4 (a suit)	50						
Spices	3 bags	15										
Spirits:—												
Arrack	..	..	65 galls.	10								
Brandy	94 galls.	19	259 ,,	92	374 galls.	124						
Eau de Cologne	..	..	8 cases	10								
Gin	118 galls.	12	20 ,,	6	203 ,,	50	5 cases	3	3 cases	5	16 cases	13
Liqueurs	..	..	5½ ,,	10								
Rum	52 galls.	14	415 galls.	130	57 ,,	14	..	..	1 p. 3hds.	71		
Stationery, Printing, &c.:—												
Books	6 cases.	35	1 case	5								
Cards, playing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 case	14		
Paper, writing	3 cases.	21										
,, wrapping	..	..	..	..	2 bales	10						
Maps	..	..	..	..	1 box	5						
Types	5 cases.	50										
Printing Presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100				
Tallow	..	..	7 cwt.	14	2 tons	100	2 casks	4				
Slush	..	..	..	..	2 brls.	2						
Timber:												
Furniture woods	33 pieces	69	12 pkgs.	91								
Logs	..	..	..	..	76	130	..	..	12	12	90	100
Spars	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	120	119	37	13	13
Staves	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,705	11				
Sawn, planks, &c.	73,779 feet	285	64,365 feet	237	..	..	168,120 ft.	497	332,850 ft.	976	160,000 ft.	544
Tobacco:—												
Tobacco, manufactured	2,308 lbs.	157	2,190 lbs.	102	10,471 lbs.	250	..	..	3 pkgs.	13	216 lbs.	11
Cigars	..	..	1,291 ,,	313								
Pipes	..	..	6 cases	2								
Snuff	440 lbs.	22										

Comparative Return of Exports from Wellington and Nelson for the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848—*continued.*

Articles.	Wellington.						Nelson.					
	1846		1847		1848		1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.		£.
Whalebone	119,516 lbs.	6,679	33,152 lbs.	1,886	59,472 lbs.	3,000	1 pkg.	5				
Whaling Gear	..	..	..	110	2 cases	10						
Wines:—												
Champagne	..	..	3 doz.	..	20 doz.	40						
Claret	..	..	10 cases									
Hock	..	..	1 case	126								
Port	..	..	3 q. cks.									
Sherry	..	..	11 ,,	..	5 qr. casks	30						
Wool	42,373 lbs.	2,447	48,781 lbs.	2,710	112,912 lbs.	7,674	76 pks.	730	196 pkgs.	1,878	12bl. 15bg.	140
Totals	..	31,281	..	23,186	..	20,903		3,083	..	3,576	..	1,973

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Alfred Domett, Colonial Secretary.

No. 21.

Return of New Zealand Produce, in Quantity and Value, Exported from the Ports of New Munster during the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848.

	WELLINGTON.					
	1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£.		£.		£.
Cooperage:—						
Casks	20 number	10	..	..	87 tons	69
Curiosities:—						
Specimens of Natural History	28 cases	181	2 packages	26	26 cases	250
Drugs, Dyes, &c.:—						
Bark, Hinau	30 tons	60	40 tons	80	..	..
Gum, Kaurie	7 tons	70	..	..	..	..
Ink	..	..	1 box	2	..	..
Varnish	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain, &c.:—						
Bran and Pollard	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour	..	..	15 tons	267	400 lbs.	3
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax and Hemp:—						
Cordage, Rope	3 7-20 tons	104	..	..	2 cwt.	5
,, Wool Lashing	60 bundles	96	10 tons	407	225 cwt.	278
,, Whale Line	6 coils	15	10 tons	62	26 coils	66
Flax, dressed	76 tons 3 cwt.	994	24 tons	305	45 cwt.	22
Hemp	..	..	..	..	40 lbs.	2
Household and other Furniture:—						
Household	2 packages	12	..	..	..	..
Husbandry, Agriculture, and Gardening:—						
Hops	..	..	4 pockets	17	..	..
Plants	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds	2 cases	25	..	..	..	..
Leather, Skins, &c.:—						
Hide, Ox, dry	335 number	86	237 number	97	4 casks and 377 loose	174
,, raw						
Skins, Sheep	423 number	30	300 number	15	1,255 number	150
,, Seal	9 number	7	1 cask	40	56 number	42
Metals and Minerals:—						
Coals	..	..	1 ton	3	..	..
Oils:—						
Whale, Black	781 tuns 236 gals.	13,624	584 tuns	7,933	192 tuns	3,188
,, Sperm	60 tuns 209 gals.	3,534	48 tuns 89 gals.	3,305	15,469 gallons	3,833
,, Humpback	..	..	..	..	7 tuns	110
Anise	1 case	5	..	..	..	..
Provisions:—						
Ale and Beer	2 hhds.	2	..	..	..	..
Bacon and Hams	19,756 lbs.	295	6½ tuns	238	..	..
Butter	480 lbs.	23	..	..	..	..
Cheese	..	..	40 lbs.	2	..	..

Return of New Zealand Produce, in Quantity and Value, &c.—*continued.*

WELLINGTON—*continued.*

	1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£.		£.		£.
Provisions—continued.						
Lard	8½ cwt.	29	..	..	..	..
Malt	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pork	50,990 lbs.	567	45 tons 12 cwt.	1,267	9 tons 16 cwt.	336
Potatoes	12 tons	40	2 tons	10	4 tons	16
Perfumery:—						
Ambergris	..	..	49 lbs.	113	..	..
Timber:—						
Furniture Woods	33 pieces	69	12 packages	91	..	..
Logs	..	..	..	..	76 logs	130
Spars	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staves	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawn Plank, &c.	73,779 feet	285	64,365 feet	237	..	..
Tallow	..	..	7 cwt.	14	2 tons	100
Slush	..	..	..	..	2 barrels	2
Whalebone	53 tons 7 cwt.	6,679	14 tons 16 cwt.	1,886	26 tons 11 cwt.	3,000
Wool	42,373 lbs.	2,447	48,781 lbs.	2,710	112,912 lbs.	7,674
Totals	..	39,281	..	19,128	..	19,550

NELSON.

Cooperage:—						
Casks	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curiosities:—						
Specimens of Natural History	..	..	1 case	5	..	..
Drugs, Dyes, &c:—						
Bark, Hinau	2 tons	5	..	..	..	..
Gum, Kaurie	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ink	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varnish	..	..	2 packages	5	..	..
Grain, &c.:—						
Bran and Pollard	..	..	..	..	4 bushels	4
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley	1,107 bushels	322	..	..	2,594 bushels	525
Peas	..	..	..	..	20 bushels	6
Wheat	..	..	..	..	800 bushels	180
Flax and Hemp:—						
Cordage, Rope	66 coils	54	87 coils	123	..	..
,, Wool Lashing	..	..	..	..	21 cwt.	27
,, Whale Line	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax, dressed	7 tons 266 bundls.	783	1¾ ton	24	10 bales	10
Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household and other Furniture:—						
Household	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husbandry, Agriculture, and Gardening:—						
Hops	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plants	..	..	..	..	4 cases	4
Seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather, Skins, &c.:—						
Hides, Ox, dry } ,, raw }	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, Sheep	..	..	200 number	20	..	..
,, Seal	1 cask	2	40 number	40	..	..
Metals and Minerals:—						
Coals	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils:—						
Whale, Black	1 cask	2	2 casks	14	3¾ tuns	56
,, Sperm	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Humpback	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anise	1 cask	15	1 case	20	..	..
Provisions:—						
Ale and Beer	6 casks	18	..	..	..	..
Bacon and Hams	2 casks	25	45 packages	26	2,356 lbs.	46
Butter	11 casks	24	34 packages	80	..	..
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malt	..	..	..	..	90 bushels	30
Pork	15 cases	39	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	7 tons	21	..	..	38 tons	100
Perfumery:—						
Ambergris	..	..	..	..	..	..

NEW ZEALAND.

Return of New Zealand Produce, in Quantity and Value, &c.—*continued.*

NELSON—*continued.*

	1846		1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£.		£.		£.
Timber:—		..		..		..
Furniture Woods	..	..	..	..	90 number	100
Logs	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spars	257 number	120	111 number	37	..	..
Staves	2,075 number	11	..	..	..	..
Sawn Plank, &c.	168,120 feet	497	..	..	160,000 feet	544
Tallow	2 casks	4	..	..	..	..
Slush	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whalebone	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool	19,000 lbs.	730	48,900 lbs.	1,878	12 bales 15 bags	140
Totals	..	£2,672	..	2,272	..	1,772

TOTAL EXPORTS of New Zealand Produce from New Munster.

Years.	Wellington.	Nelson.	New Munster.
	£.	£.	£.
1846	39,281	2,672	41,953
1847	19,128	2,272	21,400
1848	19,550	1,772	21,320
Total	£77,959	6,716	84,673

The values above given, being those declared at the Custom-House, afford very imperfect data for determining the actual values of exports from the respective settlements. The difference in the estimated value of wool at the two ports in 1847 gives a striking example of this.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 22.

RETURN of Articles, the produce of New Zealand, Imported Coastwise to Wellington, in the Year 1848.

Place whence Imported.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Tonnage.	Description of Imports.
WELLINGTON District:	13	183	Bacon, Pork, and Pigs.
		655	Colonial produce and sundries.
		87	Flax and Rope.
		114	Flour, Wheat, and Maize.
West Coast:—		172	Lime, Limestone, and Shells.
Porirua		68	Oil and Bone (Whale).
Kapiti		11	Potatoes.
Waikanae		100	Timber.
Manawatu		16	Wool.
Wanganui		89	Ballast.
East Coast	6	52	Bacon, Hams, and Pork.
		110	Colonial produce and sundries.
		8	Flax.
		375	Wheat and Maize.
AKAROA District:	3	30	Butter, &c.
Akaroa		62	Cattle—fat.
Port Cooper, & Banks' Peninsula		30	Oil and Bone (Whale).
		62	Pork.
		13	Timber.
OTAGO District.	11	26	Colonial produce and sundries.
		486	Oil and Bone (Whale).
		62	Sheep and Cattle.
		30	Wool.

Place whence Imported.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Tonnage.	Description of Imports.
NELSON District:		12	Ale.
		13	Bacon.
		16	Butter.
		397	Colonial produce and sundries.
Tasman Bay	18	344	Flour, Wheat, Oats, and Barley.
		15	Potatoes.
		98	Sheep and Cattle.
		15	Sheepskins.
		137	Timber, sawn.
		20	Ballast.
Queen Charlotte's Sound, Port Underwood, and Kaikoras	10	46	Colonial produce and sundries.
		25	Limestone.
		170	Oil (whale).
		18	Oysters.
		27	Pigs.
		48	Potatoes.
		55	Sheep and Cattle.
		70	Wheat and Maize.
		42	Wool.
		113	Ballast.
NEW ULSTER:		105	Colonial produce and sundries.
New Plymouth	9	125	Flour, Wheat, and Maize.
		19	Pigs and Pork.
Auckland	10	297	Colonial produce and sundries.
		46	Flour, Wheat, and Barley.
		433	Oil and Bone (whale).
		113	Ballast.

Many of the articles specified must have been also comprised under the head of "Sundries" in the Returns from which the above was compiled.

RECAPITULATION, showing the Total Amounts of Tonnage employed in Importing Articles of each kind, and arriving from each Place, above specified.

Imports.	Amount of Tonnage.	Imports.	Amount of Tonnage.	Place whence arriving.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
Ale	12	Oil and Bone	1,187	WELLINGTON District:			
Bacon, Pork, &c.	356	Oysters	18	West Coast	13	1,495	2,040
Butter	46	Potatoes	74	East Coast	6	545	
Colonial produce and sundries	1,610	Sheep, Cattle, and Skins	277	NELSON District:			
Flax and Rope	95	Timber	250	Tasman Bay	18	1,067	1,681
Flour and Grain	1,074	Wool	88	Port Underwood	10	614	
Limestone and Shells	197			AKAROA	3	197	197
				OTAGO	11	988	988
				NEW ULSTER:			
				New Plymouth	9	249	1,138
				Auckland	10	889	
				Total	..	..	6,044

The figures in the columns headed "No. of Vessels" indicate the number of different vessels arriving from each place. As the same vessels, in several cases, run between Wellington and different places, the true total of vessels in the coasting trade is not given above. This may be seen in Return No. 15. The tonnage of each vessel is multiplied by the number of trips, in the amounts of tonnage given.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 23.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Imports, the produce of New Zealand, coastwise to Wellington, during one Quarter of 1848. (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.)

	Quantity.	Value. £. s. d.		Quantity.	Value. £. s. d.
Ale and Beer	2,400 gallons	240 0 0	*Provisions*—miscellaneous:—		
Flax, &c.:—			Bacon and Hams	10½ tons	686 0 0
Flax	32 cwts.	16 0 0	Butter	4,300 lbs.	215 0 0
Rope and Cordage	16¾ tons	670 0 0	Lard (hogs)	1,360 ,,	25 10 0
Grain:—			Malt	6 bushels	1 16 0
Barley	45 bushels	11 5 0	Oysters	3,600 dozen	90 0 0
Bran or Pollard	283 ,,	21 1 0	Pork (salt)	12 tons	392 0 0
Flour	27½ tons	330 0 0	Potatoes	62 ,,	248 0 0
Maize	4,888 bushels	855 8 0	*Timber*—Logs	29	1 13 0
Oats	165 ,,	41 5 0	Sawn	82,400 feet	494 8 0
Wheat	2,440 ,,	488 0 0	*Whale Oil, &c.:*—		
Lime and Shells	5 tons	5 10 0	Black Oil	123 tuns	3,874 10 0
Live Stock and Skins:—			Sperm Oil	38 ,,	3,830 8 0
Cattle	8 head	80 0 0	Bone	5½ tons	660 0 0
Pigs	15 ,,	22 10 0	*Wool*	5,700 lbs.	237 0 0
Sheep	112 ,,	100 16 0			
Skins and Hides	5½ tons	55 0 0	Total Value	..	£13,714 0 0

No account of Imports coastwise was kept previously to this quarter.

The values above given are the wholesale prices of the articles at Wellington in 1848.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 24.

RETURN of Imports and Exports Coastwise, the produce of New Zealand, at the Port of Nelson, for the Years 1847 and 1848.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.			
	1847	1848	1847		1848	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale and Beer	920 gallons	360 gallons	7,436 gallons	743 12 0	7,560 gallons†	756 0 0
Bottled	..	..	57 dozen	22 16 0	..	..
Building Materials:—						
Bricks	..	..	8 tons	10 0 0	2,000	3 0 0
Slabstones	..	..	..	..	1½ tons (12)	4 4 0
Coals	68 tons	..	82 tons	143 10 0	..	..
Curiosities	..	2 packages	1 bundle (mats)	5 0 0?	..	..
Flax, and Manufactures of:—						
Cordage	..	2 coils	..	..	23 coils (16½ cwt.)	32 16 0
Dressed Flax*	2 tons 10 bls.	1 ton	..	..	..	..
Mats	..	..	..	..	5 packages	15 0 0
Twine	1 bale	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Meal:—						
Barley	132 bushels	..	308 bushels	77 0 0	914 bushels	228 10 0
Bran	..	..	..	..	22 bags (77 bush.)	3 4 2
Flour	..	..	..	..	86 tons	1,032 0 0
Maize	100 bushels	..	40 bushels	6 0 0	17 bushels	2 19 6
Malt	..	..	..	..	2 bags (6 bushels)	1 16 0
Oats	..	..	60 bushels	12 0 0	..	..
Oatmeal	..	..	..	..	5 barrels (900 lbs.)	13 0 3
Wheat	9 bushels	..	..	..	88 bags (264 bush.)	52 16 0
Bread	..	..	37 cwt.	51 16 0	..	..
Live Stock, &c.:—						
Cattle	16	..	..	..	19	190 0 0
Horses	1	..	..	..	..	..
Goats	25	23	..	..	..	..
Pigs	85	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep	..	..	100	90 0 0	130	32 10 0
Hides	20	..	3 packages	7 10 0?	..	..
Oil:—					..	..
Black	..	5½ tuns 9 cks.	..	..	8 tuns	440 0 0
Sperm	..	..	..	..		
Provisions:—						
Bacon	3,620 lbs.	..	1,120 lbs. 1 package	47 0 0?	2,128 lbs.	62 1 4
Butter	1 cask	11 kegs	61 kgs. 1 case 3 cwt.	202 16 0	121 kegs	363 0 0
Cheese	1 case	13 & 2 cases	5 casks	40 0 0?	19 and 1 case	19 0 0?
Eggs	..	..	7 boxes 400 dozen	27 0 0	18 boxes (360 doz.)	18 0 0
Hams	..	..	..	..	50	25 0 0
Oysters*	..	..	..	..	14,400 dozen	360 0 0
Peas	..	..	..	..	3 bags	6 15 0
Potatoes	..	..	19½ tons	58 10 0	103 tons	412 0 0
Timber, &c.:—						
Logs or Spars	20	..	643 (logs)	321 10 0	..	..
Palings	150	..	..	..	..	..
Sawn	4,000 feet	..	82,000 feet	492 0 0	94,402 feet	566 8 0
Shingles	..	..	..	..	3,000	1 10 0
Wool	..	..	..	..	46 bls. (11,500 lbs.)	383 6 8
Total Values	..	..	..	£2,358 0 0	..	£5,024 16 11

* The Oysters are from Queen Charlotte's Sound, and were not included in the Returns from Nelson. The average importation to Wellington was 30 bushels, or 1,050 dozen a-month.

† The quantity in the Returns is given in "casks," which are estimated as containing 30 gallons on an average. The values are Wellington prices at the time.

TOTAL VALUE of New Zealand Produce Exported from Nelson in 1847 and 1848.

	1847	1848
	£.	£.
Coastwise	2,358	5,024
Beyond Seas	2,272	1,772
Total Exports	£4,630	£6,796

From official Returns and private information.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 25.

RETURN of Shipping Inwards and Outwards to and from the Ports of New Munster for the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848.

—	Vessels Inwards.							Vessels Outwards.						
	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			No. of Men.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			No. of Men.
	1846	1847	1848	1846	1847	1848	1848	1846	1847	1848	1846	1847	1848	1848
WELLINGTON —														
Great Britain	1	3	3	314	728	1,296	53	3	1	1	845	360	300	14
British Colonies	40	50	46	6,279	8,806	9,971	521	27	35	45	2,710	6,519	10,802	546
New Ulster	..	..	15	..	..	1,832	127	..	..	12	..	..	2,109	118
South Sea Islands and Fisheries	3	6	..	1,024	1,897	..	..	7	10	..	1,749	2,420	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	6	2,033	1,736	1,285	97
Totals	44	59	64	7,617	11,431	13,099	701	44	52	64	7,337	11,035	14,496	775
NELSON :—														
Great Britain	4	3	1	1,407	1,023	212	11	1	..	..	196	..	..	..
British Colonies	12	5	19	852	735	3,456	209	9	13	24	864	1,481	3,878	225
New Ulster	..	..	60	..	..	3,420	247	..	..	59	..	..	2,907	199
South Sea Islands and Fisheries	..	3	..	..	820	..	..	2	3	..	140	820	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	16	11	80	2,259	2,578	7,088	467	12	16	83	1,200	2,301	6,785	424
OTAGO:—														
Great Britain	..	..	4	..	..	2,362	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Colonies	..	..	9	..	..	1,980	106	..	..	5	..	..	1,138	63
New Ulster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Sea Islands and Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	2	..	..	568	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	819	48
Totals	..	..	15	..	..	4,901	260	..	..	7	..	..	1,957	111
Total New Munster	60	70	159	9,876	14,009	25,097	1,428	56	68	154	8,537	13,336	23,278	1,310
Deduct for New Ulster vessels	..	..	75	..	..	5,252	374	..	..	71	..	..	5,016	317
Total beyond Seas	60	70	84	9,876	14,009	19,845	1,054	56	68	83	8,537	13,336	18,262	993

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 26.

RETURN of the Average Prices of Provisions and Labour in the Settlements of New Munster in the Years 1844, 1846, and 1848.

—	Quantity, &c., Valued.	Wellington.			Wanganui.		
		1844	1846	1848	1844	1846	1848
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Beer	1 hhd.	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	..	6 10 0	6 15 0
Brandy, duty paid (*d*)	1 gall.	0 11 0	0 14 6	0 12 6	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 18 0
Bread, wheaten	1 lb.	0 0 4¼	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 4¾	0 0 3½	0 0 2½
Butter, fresh	,,	0 1 2	0 1 4	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
,, salt	,,	0 0 8	0 1 2	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 8	0 1 6
Cheese	,,	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 1 3	0 1 0
Coffee	,,	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 8
Flour	1 ton	17 10 0	18 13 0	14 0 0	19 10 0	20 13 0	16 10 0
Live Stock:—							
Horned Cattle	1 head	8 10 0	10 0 0	10 5 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	8 10 0
Horses	,,	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0
Sheep	,,	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Goats	,,	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 17 0
Swine	,,	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	(*b*)	(*c*)	1 0 0
Meat:—							
Beef	1 lb.	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 6½	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 9
Mutton	,,	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 6½	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 9
Pork	,,	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 3
Milk	1 quart.	0 0 4	0 0 4½	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
Rice	1 lb.	0 0 2¼	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 3
Salt	,,	0 0 1	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 1
Sugar, raw	,,	0 0 3¾	0 0 2¾	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 4
Tea	,,	0 2 0	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 6
Tobacco, duty paid (*d*)	,,	0 1 10	0 1 8	0 1 9	0 1 0	0 2 3	0 2 6
Wine, duty paid (*d*)	1 gall.	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Labour:—							
Domestic (*e*)	1 year	15 0 0	17 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	30 0 0
Predial (*e*)	,,	37 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	30 0 0
Trades	1 day	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 6 3	0 4 6	0 7 0

NEW ZEALAND.

Return of the Average Prices of Provisions and Labour, &c.—*continued.*

	Quantity, &c. Valued.	Nelson. 1844	Nelson. 1846	Nelson. 1848	Akaroa. 1844	Akaroa. 1846	Akaroa. 1848	Otago. 1848
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Beer	1 hhd.	5 5 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0(*a*)	4 0 0
Brandy, duty paid (*d*)	1 gall.	0 8 9	0 14 0	0 17 6	0 8 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 18 0
Bread, wheaten	1 lb.	0 0 2⅛	0 0 2½	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 3½	0 0 3	0 0 2½
Butter, fresh	,,	0 1 6	0 0 10½	0 0 9¼	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 9
,, salt	,,	0 0 10½	0 0 10½	0 0 9¼	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cheese	,,	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	..	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 2 0
Coffee	,,	0 0 5¾	0 0 9	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6
Flour	1 ton.	14 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	..	15 10 0
Live Stock:—								
Horned Cattle	1 head	11 15 0	11 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	12 10 0
Horses	,,	27 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0
Sheep	,,	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 1 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Goats	,,	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
Swine	,,	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	2 0 0
Meat:—								
Beef	1 lb.	0 0 8¼	0 0 7½	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 0 8
Mutton	,,	0 0 8¼	0 0 6½	0 0 6	..	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 8
Pork	,,	0 0 5	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 4½	0 0 6
Milk	1 quart	0 0 5	0 0 3	0 0 3½	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 4
Rice	1 lb.	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 3
Salt	,,	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 2
Sugar, raw	,,	0 0 3	0 0 4¾	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6
Tea	,,	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	2 6
Tobacco, duty paid (*d*)	,,	0 1 9	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	2 0
Wine, duty paid (*d*)	1 gall.	0 7 9	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Labour:—								
Domestic (*e*)	1 year	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	12 10 0
Predial (*e*)	,,	30 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
Trades	1 day	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 7 6

(*a*) Must refer to English beer. (*b*) Given at 2*d.* per lb. live weight. (*c*) At 1½*d.* live weight.
(*d*) At the end of 1844, and beginning of 1845, Customs duties did not exist. (*e*) With board and lodging.

Derived from Official Returns and other sources.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 27.

RETURN of the Total Revenue and Expenditure in the Settlements of New Munster in each Year, from 1840 to 184 inclusive; together with the Total Cost of Government House and Domain.

REVENUE.

	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Wellington	822 10 5	4,390 9 4	10,906 18 11	8,581 18 6	5,704 8 9	5,028 2 4	7,628 0 0	13,676§ 1 2	13,213§ 14
Petre	6 10 6	30 3 6	24 10 11	106 1 5	64 0 6	27 9 11	6 8 11		
Nelson	..	..	2,207 10 5	3,552 10 5	2,457 13 9	1,188 14 9	1,317 19 10	1,744 4 1	2,157 7
Akaroa	7 4 10	4 16 4	15 0 6	352 6 10	376 9 11	96 19 0	146 0 0	‡95 0 0	95 9
Otago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	909 10
Total £	836 5 9	4,425 9 2	13,154 0 9	12,592 17 2	8,602 12 11	6,341 6 0	9,098 8 9	15,515 5 3	16,376 2

EXPENDITURE.

Wellington	1,246 2 1	2,297 16 9	3,476 13 8	5,678 7 8	5,053 18 4	7,714 3 7	22,713 3 6	43,683 8 7	§37,523 9
Petre	..	294 13 11	628 18 6	592† 7 1	288 7 3	188 5 1			
Nelson	..	..	1,449 3 1	1,509 1 7	2,069 0 2	1,627 14 0	2,179 7 10	2,046 14 7	3,531 2
Akaroa	304 17 10	825 9 8	810 11 3	577 2 1	507 16 5	373 2 0	269 16 9	‡420 0 0	361 4
Otago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	695 4
General charges	..	..	..	..	..	*1,311 0 0	..	..	..
Total £	1,550 19 11	3,418 0 4	6,365 6 6	8,356 18 5	7,919 2 2	11,214 8 0	25,162 7 4	46,150 3 2	42,111 1
Receipts in aid	..	No returns for these years.				..	21,671 0 1	33,850 0 0	27,750 0

* This item is apparently erroneous † Given in the returns as expenses on account of the New Zealand Company's Settlements
‡ A conjectural estimate, no records having been preserved in New Munster. § 2,434*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* became due in 1847, for drawbacks spirits supplied to Her Majesty's troops, and 2,615*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* in 1848. Both sums were paid in 1848. The amount due each year has therefore been deduc from the gross revenue for that year, and the gross amount due for the two years deducted from the gross expenditure for 1848.

The revenue from land titles for the Southern Division, and the expenditure on account of the Superintendent's Department down to 1847; of the gene Provincial Government since, and of the Supreme Court throughout, are included in the revenue and expenditure for Wellington respectively. The returns expenditure up to the year 1845 were supplied from New Ulster; the totals for these years are different from those published in the "Government Gazett at Auckland, in 1846, in which the aggregate total of each head of expenditure for all the settlements is given for each year. The difference probably ari from the omission in the returns from which the above was compiled of the share of the expense of the Supreme Court and Land Claims Commission, wh was charged to the Southern Province in the Auckland returns.

Compiled from Records in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

TOTAL COST of Government House and Domain, Wellington, from October 1847, to June 1849.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Government House	Original purchase from Colonel Wakefield	1,179 2 6	
	Repairs, alterations, &c., and building guardhouse	1,462 1 11	
			2,641 4 5
Government Domain	Ring-fence, and other fencing	150 17 7	
	Dams and Drains	78 3 5	
	Military and other labour, in levelling for fencing, preparing foundations for guard-house, and for additions to Government House	97 17 9	
	Purchase and repair of spades and tools	26 15 0	
	Gravel for walks, &c.	28 9 6	
			382 3 3
	Flagstaff	94 16 6	
			94 16 6
Expenditure caused by earthquakes	Repairing and securing damaged works against future shocks	164 10 4	164 10 0
	Architect's commission	..	115 11 0
	Total	.. £	3,398 5 6

GODFREY THOMAS, Auditor-General.

No. 28.

RETURN of Revenue and Expenditure in the Settlements of the Province of New Munster, for the Financial Year ending the 31st March 1849.

REVENUE.

	Wellington.	Wanganui.	Nelson.	Akaroa.	Otago.
Customs:—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Spirits	7,554 0 2	..	436 12 11	..	559 18 9
Cigars and Snuffs	156 13 6	..	5 2 0	..	1 7 0
Tobacco, manufactured	2,010 4 3	..	304 2 0	..	65 19 0
,, unmanufactured	59 7 3	..	..	..	..
Ad valorem duty	5,984 11 7	..	858 2 5	..	531 16 3
Totals £	15,764 16 9	..	1,603 19 4	..	1,159 1 0
Post-office	598 12 7	..	128 12 7	10 8 11	15 18 3
Fines	42 4 3	20 19 6	10 18 0	3 15 0	10 7 0
Fees	365 7 5	12 1 6	60 0 4	10 13 2	13 11 6
Licenses	742 18 6	30 0 0	265 3 9	60 0 0	59 7 5
Total Fixed Revenue £	17,513 19 6	63 1 0	2,068 14 0	84 17 1	1,258 5 2
Incidental	233 5 7	..	19 4 7	..	..
Receipts in aid out of Parliamentary Grant	21,450 0 0	..	1,100 0 0	350 0 0	..
General Totals £	39,197 5 1	63 1 0	3,187 18 7	434 17 1	1,258 5 2

EXPENDITURE.

Civil:—					
Lieut.-Governor and Establishment	1,468 18 10	..	..	..	..
Council	25 2 2	..	..	..	..
Colonial Secretary's Department	835 9 5	..	..	..	..
The Superintendent's do.	..	..	531 10 3	..	..
Treasury	574 15 6	..	32 15 0	..	..
Audit	446 7 6	..	..	..	..
Survey	547 2 4	..	..	..	..
Registrar's	425 0 0	..	200 0 0	..	..
Customs	1,112 18 10	..	328 12 6	..	225 12 3
Harbour	727 12 0	..	359 16 7	..	47 14 2
Police	3,692 2 1	..	535 5 4	139 15 0	583 16 10
Medical	1,078 3 9	..	91 19 11	..	..
Post-office	293 5 6	..	161 19 6	0 19 1	..
Special Land Commission	5 8 9	..	..	..	..
Totals £	11,232 6 8	..	2,241 19 1	140 14 1	857 3 3

Return of Revenue and Expenditure, &c.—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Wellington.	Wanganui.	Nelson.	Akaroa.	Otago.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Judicial:—					
Supreme Court	890 12 9	..	..	..	..
Resident Magistrates	550 1 7	203 6 9	112 10 6	233 6 8	..
Law Officers	299 8 7	..	..	..	..
Sheriffs and Gaols	556 11 7	..	218 10 3	1 8 7	119 14 9
Coroners	23 5 0	..	5 5 6	..	..
Court of Requests (arrears)	51 5 0	..	..	..	..
Totals £	2,371 4 6	203 6 9	336 6 3	234 15 3	119 14 9
Miscellaneous:—					
Government House and Domain	1,158 9 4	..	..	..	..
Roads	16,908 1 6	..	258 17 11	..	..
Charitable Aid	109 12 0	..	83 17 6	48 1 2	..
Aborigines	186 7 9	28 13 7	46 7 9	..	..
Printing and Stationery	704 10 6	4 10 0	156 2 0	..	18 1 1
Debentures	1,078 19 11	..	48 9 8	..	..
*Refund of Revenue	5,057 17 11	..	17 13 4	..	..
Land Purchases	1,699 11 9	..	..	10 16 8	..
Advances on account of New Ulster	446 15 4	..	..	..	..
Incidental	408 11 2	162 11 9	111 13 6	4 11 3	96 18 9
Totals	27,758 17 2	194 15 4	723 1 8	63 9 1	114 19 10
General Totals £	41,362 8 4	399 2 1	3,301 7 0	438 18 5	1,091 17 10

* This item comprises the following payments:—

	£. s. d.
Drawback on spirits supplied to Her Majesty's troops from 1st Feb. 1847, to 30th Sept. 1848	4,980 8 2
Other drawbacks during the year ending 31st March 1849	77 9 9
	£5,057 17 11

GODFREY THOMAS, Auditor-General.

No. 29.

RETURN showing the Amount of Customs' Revenue collected at the Ports of New Munster, in the Years from 1841 (Establishment of Customs) to 1848, inclusive.

Port.	Description of Articles.	1841†	1842	1843	1844*	1845*	1846	1847	1848	Total amo since 184
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Wellington	Spirits	2,149 9 9	6,040 19 4	3,868 15 9	2,584 18 3	1,171 19 10	2,925 3 1	†4,559 5 9	†4,318 11 11	27,619 3
	Tobacco & Cigars	..	132 12 0	1,306 6 0	1,099 16 9	1,153 10 6	1,443 10 9	2,081 5 6	2,333 19 0	9,551 0
	'Ad valorem'	765 4 5	2,193 12 0	1,363 0 1	846 6 2	923 13 8	2,000 1 0	6,477 17 6	4,367 14 7	18,937 9
	Totals £	2,914 14 2	8,367 3 4	6,538 1 10	4,531 1 2	3,249 4 0	6,368 14 10	23,138 8 9	11,020 5 6	56,107 13
Nelson	Spirits	..	798 14 0	1,848 5 3	1,099 12 1	364 0 0	235 1 3	356 14 5	386 12 9	5,088 19
	Tobacco	..	165 11 0	498 17 6	314 7 0	145 18 0	292 10 0	197 12 0	327 4 0	1,941 19
	Cigars and Snuffs	..	21 17 6	103 11 0	66 2 11	7 12 9	2 3 6	16 8 0	4 15 0	222 10
	'Ad valorem'	..	364 3 2	654 18 6	453 13 3	222 0 9	540 6 10	790 7 0	852 18 9	3,878 8
	Totals	..	1,350 5 8	3,105 12 3	1,933 15 3	739 11 6	1,070 1 7	1,361 1 5	1,571 10 6	11,131 18
Otago	Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385 3 9	385 3
	Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54 18 0	54 18
	Cigars and Snuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 7 0	1 7
	'Ad valorem'	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383 0 2	383 0
	Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824 8 11	824 8
	General Totals £	2,914 14 2	9,717 9 0	9,643 14 1	6,464 16 5	3,988 15 6	7,438 16 5	14,499 10 2	13,416 4 11	68,065 0

* Customs' duties abolished in October 1844, and re-established in May 1845.

† The amount of drawback on spirits supplied to H. M. troops has been deducted from the totals for these years. The Otago return is from the 1st M 1848, when Customs' duties were first levied at that port, to the end of the year.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary

No. 30.

RETURN showing the respective Numbers of Persons in the Settlements of the Province of New Munster able or not able to read and write.

Districts.	Locality.	Cannot Read.		Can Read only.		Can Read and Write.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wellington .	Town and Suburbs	363	379	188	245	876	598
	Rural Districts:—						
	Karori and Karori Road.	40	37	27	31	78	59
	Wade's Town	17	20	10	6	19	13
	Hutt and Wai-nui-O-mate	168	133	154	103	228	141
	Wairarapa and Coast from East Cape to Lowry Bay	15	13	21	11	91	31
	Porirua Road, Porirua Bay, and Coast to Wanganui	82	69	62	49	219	72
		685	651	462	445	1,511	914
	Wanganui (Petre)	18	16	8	9	72	33
	Total in District . . .	703	667	470	454	1,583	947
Nelson . .	Town and Suburbs	205	207	114	128	313	283
	Rural Districts:—						
	Wakapuaka	17	21	23	16	44	34
	Waimea, East	92	89	87	82	143	84
	,, South	64	46	47	55	95	67
	,, West	35	27	22	32	57	34
	Motueka, Moutere, Rewaka, Massacre Bay.	41	59	30	25	81	56
	Wairau, Cloudy Bay, Queen Charlotte's Sound	33	21	7	2	26	5
	Total in District . . .	487	470	330	340	759	563
Akaroa . .	. . . . .	47	47	37	28	71	35
Otago . .	. . . . .	49	50	38	40	189	119
	Total in the Province . .	1,286	1,234	875	862	2,602	1,664

This Return does not include the military and their families. The number of population in Wellington and Petre, comprised in the above Return, is 20 less than that given as the whole population of these settlements in Return No. 3.

RECAPITULATION, and Approximation to the State of Elementary Education in the different Settlements of New Munster in 1848.

	Wellington and Petre.	Nelson.	Akaroa.	Otago.	New Munster.
Number able both to read and write	2,530	1,322	106	308	4,266
,, to read only	924	670	65	78	1,737
,, neither to read nor write	1,370	957	94	99	2,520
Number unable to write	2,294	1,627	159	177	4,257
Total population under 7 years old (to be deducted) . . .	1,360	919	86	118	2,483
Number above 7 years unable to write*	934	708	73	59	1,774
Total population (included in the above return) . . .	4,824	2,949	265	485	8,523
Total population above 2 years and under 14 years old .	1,646	1,132	93	135	3,006
Total number receiving daily education	1,017	644	No Return.	48	1,709
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Centesimal proportion of those who can neither read nor write, to whole population	28·4	32·4	35·4	20·4	29·5
Centesimal proportion of those above 7† who cannot write, to whole population	19·3	24·0	27·5	12·5	20·8
Centesimal proportion of those receiving daily education, to whole population between 2 and 14 years of age .	61·78	56·89	..	35·55	58·66
Actual number of those between 2 and 14 years of age without daily education (at schools)	629	488	..	87	1,204

Centesimal proportion of those unable to write‡ in England and Wales (1844) to whole population	Males 32·4, Females 49·2—Average 40·8
Centesimal proportion of those receiving education to whole population between 5 and 15 years of age in Scotland in 1837	. . . . . 31·41

* This will be below the real amount by the number under 7 who can both read and write, which the Returns give no means of ascertaining.

† Proportion somewhat too small, from the cause above stated.

‡ From "Porter's Progress of the Nation," 1847. The proportions are of those who signed the Marriage Registers with a mark, to all signing; the average of their ages being 27 years. Taken as a standard of the per centage of the whole population unable to write, it is probably somewhat too high, at least for the year 1844; elementary education having been on the advance since the period when the persons signing were of an age to receive it.

The number of scholars receiving daily education is alone taken into account in the above calculation, because the School Returns do not give the additional number receiving education at Sunday Schools.

Deduced from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 31.

RETURN of Week-day and Sunday Schools in the various Districts of the Province of New Munster, for the Year 1848.

Districts.	Private Schools.				Public Schools. (a)																																			
					Church of England. (l)								Scotch Presbyterian.								Wesleyan.								Roman Catholic.								Independent, Primitive Methodist, German Lutheran, &c.					Non-Sectarian.							
	Day.				Day.				Sunday.				Day.				Sunday.				Day.				Sunday.				Day.				Sunday.				Day.				Sunday.			
	Schools.	Scholars.			Schools.	Scholars.			Schools.	Scholars.			Schools.	Scholars.			Schools.	Scholars.			Schools.	Scholars.			Schools.	Scholars.			Schools.	Scholars.			Schools.	Scholars.			Schools.	Scholars.			Schools.	Scholars.		
		Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.
WELLINGTON—																																													
Wellington Town.	8	186	91	277	(b) 1	30	30	60	1	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	e 1	25	25	50	1	81	42	123	1	.	.	.	(g) 1	30	5	35	1	30	5	35	2	51	29	80	(m) 2	5	.	.	137	.	.	.	.
Karori	1	18	12	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	25	15	40	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Porirua Road . .	1	14	13	27	(b) 1	14	13	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	18	12	30	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hutt	1	18	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	55	35	90	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	4	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Wellington	11	236	116	352	2	44	33	87	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	25	25	50	3	154	89	243	3	.	.	.	1	30	5	35	1	30	5	35	4	83	48	131	4	5	.	.	137	.	.	.	.
WANGANUI . . .	.	.	.	.	(b) 1	27	15	42	1	13	7	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	11	236	116	352	3	71	48	119	2	13	7	32	.	.	.	.	1	25	25	50	3	154	89	243	3	.	.	.	1	30	5	35	1	30	5	35	4	83	48	131	4	5	.	.	137	.	.	.	.
NELSON—																																													
Nelson (Town) .	2	15	26	41	(c) 1	39	33	72	1	44	53	97	(d)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	34	35	69	1	33	34	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(h) 2	49	43	92	1	65	80	150
Waimea, *East* .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(f)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	15	25
Do. Stoke . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	15	30	1	25	20	45
Do. Richmond .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. Appleby .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	17	17	34	1	20	20	40
Waimea, *West* .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	20	30	50
Waimea Village .	.	.	.	.	(c) 1	60	23	83	1	60	23	83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waimea, *South* .	.	.	.	.	(c) 1	45	35	80	1	45	35	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spring Grove .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	14	28	1	25	25	50
Wakefield . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	10	20
Motueka . . .	.	.	.	.	(c) 1	20	20	40	1	20	20	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riwaka . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	20	20	40	1	20	20	40
Total	2	15	26	41	4	164	111	275	4	169	131	300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	34	35	69	1	33	34	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	35	.	6	115	109	224	8	195	220	420
AKAROA	(i)																																												
OTAGO—																																												
Dunedin . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(k) 1	22	26	48	1	22	26	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
General Totals .	13	251	142	393	7	235	159	394	6	182	138	332	1	22	26	48	2	47	51	98	4	188	124	312	4	33	34	67	1	30	5	35	1	30	5	35	5	83	48	166	4	11	115	109	361	8	195	220	420

(a) The Returns from which the foregoing Table is compiled are deficient in an essential particular. They omit to state the numbers attending both Day and Sunday Schools, which renders it impossible to give the total number of different individuals actually receiving education. (b) Supported by the Bishop of New Zealand and parents of scholars in equal moieties. (c) Supported by the Bishop of New Zealand, Church fund, fees from scholars. The system of education followed is that of Bell and Lancaster. Up to 30th June 1848, the number of scholars in the *Church* schools at Nelson was in all 164, although they were so far non-sectarian that the only religious education required was, "that the children shall read the word of God and have it explained to them; and the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Decalogue, be learnt and said by heart."—*Letter from the Rev. H. F. Butt to Colonial Secretary, September* 14, 1848. (d) The Presbyterians and most Dissenting Protestants support the "Non-sectarian" schools. (e) Supported by school fees. (f) The German Lutherans in Nelson support the Non-sectarian schools. The officiating priest teaches a Sunday school. (g) The Roman Catholic school is supported by the priest officiating, from private funds, and scholars' fees. (h) The Non-sectarian schools at Nelson are supported entirely by voluntary contribution and school fees. The system followed is that of the "British and Foreign School Society," and their establishment is chiefly owing to the exertions of Mr. Matthew Campbell, of Nelson. (i) No returns received. (k) OTAGO—The system of instruction followed is that of the "Free Church Normal School." (l) A college is to be commenced on a large scale by the Bishop of New Zealand at the latter end of 1849, on the principle of that at Auckland. (m) The numbers attending these Sunday schools are not given in the returns.

This Return does not include the Regimental nor Native schools. Of the latter there are at Wellington one, Week-day and Sunday, connected with the Church of England, attended by 40 males and 35 females; one ditto under the Wesleyan Missionaries, attended by 27 males and 16 females; both conducted by native teachers; at Otaki one, attended by about 300 natives; at Wanganui a boarding-school; and several others at different places.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 32.

RETURN showing the different Religious Persuasions, and the Number of Persons holding them respectively, in the Settlements of the Province of New Munster.

Districts.	Locality.	Religious Persuasions.					
		Church of England.	Wesleyans.	Other Dissenting Protestants.(a)	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Non-Sectarian. (b)
Wellington .	Town and Suburbs	1,525	329	584	165	28	18
	Rural Districts—						
	Karori and Karori Road	131	64	45	21	..	11
	Wade's Town	61	..	21	..	..	3
	Hutt and Wai-nui-O-Mate	470	238	183	25	..	11
	Wairarapa and Coast from East Cape to Lowry Bay.	98	2	66	10	..	5
	Porirua Road, Bay, and Coast to Wanganui.	311	76	128	36	..	22
	Wanganui—	72	17	61	5	..	1
	Petre and Suburbs						
	Total	2,668	726	1,088	262	28	71
Nelson . .	Town and Suburbs	664	228	261	69	..	28
	Rural Districts—						
	Wakapuaka	73	13	46	11	..	12
	Waimea, East	216	143	188	25	..	5
	,, South	198	62	102	32	..	41
	,, West	97	7	57	35	..	11
	Motueka, Moutere, Riwaka, Massacre Bay.	195	12	41	7	..	37
	Wairau, Cloudy Bay, Queen Charlotte's Sound.	37	3	14	8	..	32
	Total	1,480	468	769	187	..	166
Akaroa . .	. . . . .	92	12	87	69	..	5
Otago . .	. . . . .	168	19	275	19	..	4
	General Total	4,408	1,225	2,219	537	28	246

No distinct census has been taken of the members attached to the Established Church of Scotland. They have been consequently included under the heading of "Other Dissenting Protestants." This Return does not include the military.

(a) This heading includes the following religious sects:—1. Established Church of Scotland; 2. Free Church of Scotland; 3. Cameronian; 4. Primitive Methodists; 5. German Lutheran; 6. Independent (English and Scotch).

(b) Professing to belong to no particular religious sect.

From the General Census Returns, August 1848.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 33.

RETURN showing the Number of Churches and Chapels, Accommodation provided, and Average Congregation attending each, in the Settlements of the Province of New Munster.

Districts.	Locality.	Religious Persuasions.														
		Church of England.			Church of Scotland.			Wesleyan.			Other Dissenting Protestants. (a)			Roman Catholic.		
		Number of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Average Number of Congregation.	Number of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Average Number of Congregation.	Number of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Average Number of Congregation.	Number of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Average Number of Congregation.	Number of Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Average Number of Congregation.
Wellington .	Wellington—Town	2	500	500	1	250	b150	1	300	300	2	140	c290	1	180	150
	Hutt District . .	1	80	60	..	..	..	1	50	50	1	100	40	..	..	..
	Karori District .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Porirua Road . .	1	80	60	..	..	..	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wanganui . . .	1	200	40	..	..	..	1	20	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . . .	5	860	660	1	250	150	5	430	422	3	240	330	1	180	150
Nelson . .	Nelson—Town .	1	200	175	..	..	..	1	300	250	d 1 e 1	150 75	150 20	1	50	50
	Waimea, East . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	85	30	e 1	40	40	..	..	..
	,, West . .	1	118	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, South .	1	150	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Motueka . . .	1	150	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . . .	4	618	305	..	..	..	2	385	f 280	3	265	210	1	50	50
Akaroa . .	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	200	100
Otago . .	. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	g 1	150	100	..	..	..
	General Total.	9	1,478	965	1	250	150	7	815	f 702	7	655	640	3	430	300

(a) This includes the following sects, viz.—1. Independent—English and Scotch; 2. Primitive Methodist; 3. Free Church of Scotland; 4. Cameronian—Scotch; 5. German Lutheran.

(b) This is merely an approximation to the number of members attached to the Established Church of Scotland. That given is the average number of the congregation at the period (1844) when the officiating clergyman left the colony.

(c) Of this number (290) 100 are Reformed Presbyterians or Cameronians—and assemble in the Established Church of Scotland, where many belonging to that Church also attend.

(d) Free Church of Scotland.

(e) German Lutheran congregations.

(f) This is considerably below the true number of the average congregations of the Wesleyan persuasion. Service is performed at Stoke, Richmond, Waimea Village, and Spring Grove, every Sunday, and at Richmond and Spring Grove on Tuesdays.

(g) Free Church of Scotland. A living of 300*l.* a-year endowed by the Free Church has been founded at Otago.

This Return does not include the military.

Compiled from Records in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 34.

COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the Number of Trials (Committals and Convictions) before the Supreme Court in New Munster, from 1844 to 1848.

WELLINGTON.

Offences.	1844		1845		1846		1847		1848		Total in 5 Years.	
	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.
Offences against the Person.												
Assault—common	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	3
,, of a Magistrate in discharge of his duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
,, of an Officer in discharge of his duty	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
,, with intent to commit a Rape	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
,, with intent to commit an Unnatural Offence	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,, with intent to Wound	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Piracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	4	2
Robbery from the Person	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	6	4	9	7
Wounding with intent, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	4	..	..	9	7	3	1	8	5	25	17
Offences against Property.												
Burglary	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	7
Breaking into a Dwelling-house and stealing	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
Breaking into a Warehouse and stealing	..	..	5	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	8	5
Embezzlement	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Forgery	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Larceny	13	10	11	4	3	2	1	1	4	1	32	18
Receiving Stolen Goods	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	5	2
Stealing, killing, or wounding Horses, Cattle, and Sheep	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Total	20	11	23	11	12	5	6	5	6	3	67	35
Miscellaneous.												
Escape	4	4	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	7	7
Keeping Disorderly House	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Libel	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Permitting a Prisoner to escape	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Riot and Assault	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Subornation of Perjury	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	5	4	5	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	13	8
General Totals	30	19	28	12	24	15	9	6	14	8	105	60

NELSON.

Offences against the Person.												
Assault—common	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
,, of a Magistrate in discharge of his duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, of an Officer in discharge of his duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, with intent to commit a Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, with intent to commit an Unnatural Offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, with intent to Wound	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piracy	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery from the Person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounding with intent, &c.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	2	2	1	..	4	1	..	..	7	2
Offences against Property.												
Burglary	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Breaking into a Dwelling-house and stealing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breaking into a Warehouse and stealing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Embezzlement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny	..	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	3	2	11	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stealing, killing, or wounding Horses, Cattle, and Sheep	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	3
Total	3	2	5	..	2	..	4	2	3	2	17	6
Miscellaneous.												
Escape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keeping Disorderly House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Permitting a Prisoner to escape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riot and Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subornation of Perjury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Totals	3	2	7	2	3	..	8	3	3	2	24	8

Compiled from Returns furnished by R. R. Strang, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 35.

RETURN of Persons Convicted before the Supreme Court at Wellington, during the Five Years, from 1844 to 1848; showing the Classes of the Population they belonged to.

Years.	From New South Wales, Hobart Town, or Parkhurst.		Soldiers.		Sailors and Unknown.		Original Settlers.		Natives.		Totals.	
	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
1844 . .	*16	13	1	..	2	2	12	7	..	..	31	†22
1845 . .	4	2	8	5	4	2	4	1	1	1	21	11
1846 . .	*7	3	7	7	2	1	2	2	2	1	20	14
1847 . .	..	..	1	1	6	5	..	..	1	..	8	6
1848 . .	4	2	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8
Total .	31	20	25	19	14	10	18	10	4	2	92	61

* These numbers each include one who escaped before trial. † 1844 was a year of distress.

During the above period not one woman has been charged with any crime; and one boy only, with a trifling larceny. The slight discrepancies between the total convictions in this Return and No. 34, arise from the number of cases resulting in conviction having been given in the latter, and the number of persons convicted in the above.

ROBERT R. STRANG,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

No. 36.

COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the Average Number of Committals and Convictions, the Proportions of the latter to the former, and of both to Population, in the Settlements of New Munster, during the Five Years from 1844 to 1848.

		1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Average of 5 Years.
Wellington	Committals	30	27	22	8	14	20·2
	Convictions	22	10	13	6	8	11·8
Nelson	Committals	3	7	3	8	3	4·8
	Convictions	2	2	..	3	2	1·8
New Munster	Committals	33	34	25	16	17	25·0
	Convictions	24	12	13	9	10	13·6
Centesimal proportion of Convictions to Committals in	Wellington	73·33	37·03	59·09	75·00	57·14	60·31
	Nelson	66·66	28·57	..	37·50	66·66	37·50
	New Munster	72·72	35·29	52·00	56·25	58·23	54·89

Ditto in { England and Wales / Scotland } Average from 1836 to 1845 { 72·14 / 74·91

			1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Average of 5 Years.
Proportion of Convictions to Population in	Wellington	One Conviction to every	Souls. 209	Souls. 454	Souls. 389	Souls. 918	Souls. 813	Souls. 556
	Nelson	,, ,,	1,518	1,460	..	956	1,545	*1,641
	New Munster	,, ,,	328	645	628	1,061	1,048	742
Proportion of Committals to Population in	Wellington	One Committal to every	153	168	230	688	452	338
	Nelson	,, ,,	1,012	418	951	358	1,030	753
	New Munster	,, ,,	238	227	326	597	616	400
Ditto in 1841 in	England and Wales	One Committal to every						573
	Scotland	,, ,,						738

The committals and convictions of natives are of course omitted in the above Return. The population with which the Wellington convictions, &c., are compared comprises the military in every year, and the inhabitants of Petre. The numbers of military are taken at 55, 160, 782, for 1844, 1845, and 1846 respectively, and for 1847 at their amount in 1848.

* The whole population of Nelson in 1846 (2,853 souls), is taken into account in computing this average.

Deduced from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 37.

RETURN of Criminal Convictions before the Police and Resident Magistrate's Court at Wellington, for the Five Years ending 31st December 1848; showing the Classes of the Population to which the Offenders belonged.

Offence.	From New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.	Soldiers.	Sailors and Unknown	Original Settlers.	Natives.	Total.	Annual Average of Cases.
Assault	2	12	27	83	2	126	25·2
Attempt at Rescue	..	..	..	3	..	3	1·6
Breach of Peace	..	1	1	9	..	11	2·2
Cutting Timber on Town Belt	..	..	5	4	..	9	1·8
Deserting Ship	..	..	9	..	..	9	1·8
Drunkenness	16	*2	118	127	1	264	52·8
Hired Servants' Act (breach of)	..	..	..	2	..	2	·4
Housebreaking	1	..	..	..	..	1	·2
Larcenies, small	8	8	10	12	6	44	8·8
Licensing Ordinance (breach of)	..	..	..	4	..	4	·8
Malicious Injury to Property	..	..	3	2	..	5	1·0
Obstructing a Constable	2	3	7	1	..	13	2·6
Refusal to do duty in Ship	..	..	2	..	..	2	·4
Vagrancy	1	..	..	..	..	1	·2
Total in 5 Years	30	26	182	247	9	494	98·8

* Cases of drunkenness among the soldiers are usually disposed of by the Commanding Officer. The native population is remarkably free from drunkenness; indeed from any use of ardent spirits.

HENRY ST. HILL, Resident Magistrate.

No. 38.

RETURN of Criminal Cases and Convictions before the Resident Magistrates' Courts in the Settlements of New Munster in the Year 1848; with the Proportion of Convictions to the Adult Population of each Settlement.

Offence.	Wellington.		Petre.		Nelson.		Akaroa.	
	Cases.	Convictions	Cases.	Convictions	Cases.	Convictions	Cases.	Convictions.
Assault	50	26	4	3	18	8	2	1
Drunkenness	65	60	6	6	12	12	4	4
Larcenies	24	10	..	..	8	3	..	..
Other Offences *	109	52	11	7	25	16	11	2
Totals	248	148	21	16	63	39	17	7

Proportion of Convictions to Number of Population above 14 Years Old.

	Wellington and Petre.	Nelson.	Akaroa.	New Munster.
	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.	Adults.
One Conviction for Assault in every	140	190	151	146·6
,, ,, Drunkenness	41	127	37	51·8
,, ,, Larcenies	407	508	..	428·5
,, ,, other Offences	69	95	75	72·3
Total all Offences	24·8†	39·1	21·5	†26·5

* By far the greater part of these were breaches of the merchant seamen's, apprentice and servants, cattle trespassing, and sale of spirits licensing, Acts and Ordinances.

Native cases are not included in the above Returns, nor cases ending in committals for trial, as these last are comprised in the Supreme Court Returns. The population the offences are compared with, consists in each case of all individuals of both sexes above 14 years old. The military are included in the amount for Wellington, except with regard to the item drunkenness, in which case the number of military (the adult males) is subtracted, because military offences of this kind are brought before the Commanding Officer. In the calculation for New Munster, the population of Otago is of course not included in the amount with which the comparison is made.

The number of adults is throughout taken from Return No. 3.

† These numbers are too large, as the cases of drunkenness among the military are omitted from the convictions, and the comparison is made with the whole adult population, including military.

Deduced from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 39.

COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the Number of Civil Cases in the Courts of Requests and Resident Magistrates' Courts, respectively, in Wellington and Nelson, in 1847 and 1848.

Number of Cases.	Wellington.				Nelson.			
	Court of Requests. 1847.		Resident Magistrate's Court. 1848.		Court of Requests. 1847.		Resident Magistrate's Court. 1848.	
Under 5*l.*	111	(No classified return of cases settled out of Court).	109	87	15	(No classified return of cases settled out of Court.)	(No classified return of cases.)	
5*l.* to 10*l.*	28		20	29	4			
Exceeding 10*l.*	14		33	18	1			
Total cases in Court	153	..	162	..	20	..	26	..
Total cases settled out of Court	..	103	..	134	..	20	..	41
Total cases settled	256		296		40		67	
Total amount sued for	£1,294 14*s.* 10*d.*		£1,474 19*s.* 7*d.*		No Return.		£231 15*s.* 7*d.*	
Increase in number of cases in Resident Magistrate's Court in 10⅓ months*			40		In 9 months		27	
Add for 1 month and ⅔ at 28·6 cases per month			47		Add for 3 months at 7·4 per month		22	
Probable increase in whole year			87				49	

* The Resident Magistrate's Court came into operation in Wellington about the 20th February 1848, and at Nelson on the 1st April 1848.

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 40.

RETURN of all Civil Cases disposed of in the Resident Magistrates' Courts in the province of New Munster, during the year 1848.

Districts.	Between Maories and Europeans.								Total cases between Maories and Europeans.	In which Maories only were concerned.				In which Europeans only were concerned.					Total Civil Cases.
	In which Maories were Complainants.				In which Europeans were Complainants.														
	Verdicts for Complainants.	Verdicts for Defendants.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Verdicts for Complainants.	Verdicts for Defendants.	Settled out of Court.	Total.		Verdicts for Complainants.	Verdicts for Defendants.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Verdicts for Complainants.	Verdicts for Defendants.	Settled out of Court.	Summonses could not be executed.	Total.	
Wellington	6	2	..	8	1	..	4	5	13	16	..	12	28	113	18	122	2	255	296
Petre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	2	5
Nelson	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	14	1	41	8	64	67
Akaroa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	7	..	6	..	13	17
Totals for 1848	9	2	..	11	1	..	4	5	16	20	..	15	35	135	20	169	10	334	385

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

No. 41.

A RETURN showing the Number of Letters and Newspapers received at, and despatched from the Wellington Post-Office, for the Years 1847 and 1848.

Ports.	1847.					1848.				
	Received.		Despatched.		Total Letters and Newspapers received from and sent to each Port.	Received.		Despatched.		Total Letters and Newspapers received from and sent to each Port.
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.		Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	
Akaroa	112	..	89	67	268	117	..	71	158	346
Auckland	3,197	3,451	1,597	1,128	9,373	3,905	5,562	2,266	2,081	13,814
Alberton	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	8	20
Bombay	..	..	1	..	1	6	8	8	4	26
Batavia	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	12	71	83	12	4	4	49	69
Calcutta	..	..	39	105	144	30	..	35	85	150
Hobart Town	124	50	250	168	592	328	138	300	286	1,052
Hong Kong	..	..	6	6	12	..	..	14	1	15
London	2,667	5,784	4,063	5,954	18,468	2,661	4,337	5,828	5,666	18,492
Launceston	..	..	..	..	..	28	41	7	4	80
Madras	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	8	3	11
Manila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nelson	2,028	2,038	1,225	2,419	7,710	1,865	2,299	1,549	2,353	8,066
New Plymouth	381	16	420	1,711	2,528	741	780	650	1,682	3,853
Otago	..	..	..	..	..	653	124	305	618	1,700
Petre	1,263	65	1,261	1,776	4,365	1,368	42	1,276	1,893	4,579
Singapore	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	3
Sydney	2,892	3,009	1,988	1,195	9,084	1,584	3,111	1,611	1,072	7,378
South Australia	1	..	81	134	216	49	60	87	179	375
Tahiti	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	1
Valparaiso	..	..	4	14	18	..	..	3	..	3
Western Australia	..	..	3	16	19	..	..	7	44	51
Totals	12,665	14,413	11,049	14,764	52,891	13,358	16,506	14,039	16,186	60,089

JOHN HOGGARD, Acting Postmaster,
Wellington.

No. 42.

RETURN of Natives who have been appointed Assessors in New Munster under the Resident Magistrates' Ordinance.

Districts.	Particular Locality.	Names of Assessors.	Tribe.	Date of Appointment.
Wellington	Te Aro	Parai	Ngatihaunua	Sept. 1, 1847.
,,	,,	Arame Karaka	Ngatikahukura	,, ,,
,,	Kumu Toto	E Tako	Ngatihini	,, ,,
,,	Pipitea	Porutu	Hamoa	,, ,,
,,	,,	Muturoa	,,	,, ,,
,,	Kai Warra	Teira Whitu	Ngatitama	,, ,,
,,	Ngauranga	Te Ngatoro	Ngatitawhirikura	,, ,,
,,	Petoni	E Puni	,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	Ngapaki	,,	,, ,,
,,	Waiwetu	Ngahenga	Hamoa	,, ,,
Wanganui	Putiki	Hori Kingi	Ngatehau	July 31, 1848.
,,	Orono, near Taupo	Wiremu Eruera Tauri	Ngatateraugiiti	,, ,,
,,	Manganuiateo	Tahana Hiko	Patutokotoko	,, ,,
,,	Waitotara	Aperahama Parea	Waitotara	,, ,,
Nelson	Motueka	Te Iti	Ngatitoa and Ngatirarua	March 8, 1847
,,	,,	Te Tana	Ngatirarua	,, ,,
,,	,,	Ngapiko	Ngatitama	,, ,,
,,	,,	Te Poa	Ngatirarua and Ngatiawa	,, ,,
,,	,,	Paora Taukina	Ngatirahiri	,, ,,
,,	,,	Tare te Ahi Manawa	Ngatirarua	,, ,,
,,	Wakapuaka	Te Manu	Ngatitama	,, ,,
,,	Takaka and Motupipi	Te Aupouri	Ngatirarua	,, ,,
,,	Aorere	Tamati Piriniona	Ngatiawa	,, ,,
,,	,,	Inia	,,	,, ,,
,,	Pakawao	Hemi Kuku	Ngatunatuhi	,, ,,

Compiled from Returns in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 43.

RETURN of the Number of Depositors (European and Native) in the Wellington Savings' Bank, during the year 1848.

Deposits.	European.	Native.
Number of Depositors of sums of 1*l.* and under . . .	8	..
,, ,, above 1*l.* and under 5*l.* . .	14	..
,, ,, 5*l.* and under 10*l.* . .	11	1
,, ,, 10*l.*	19	5
Total Depositors	52	6
Total sums deposited by Friendly, Religious, and Benevolent Societies	196*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*	..
Total sums deposited during the year . .	562*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*	86*l.*

J. WOODWARD, Secretary W. S. Bank.

ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA.

No. 20.

(No. 16.)

No. 20.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir PATRICK ROSS, G.C.M.G., to Earl GREY.

St. Helena, June 6, 1850.
(Received August 7, 1850.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1849, with reference to which I have to make the following observations:—

Revenue.

The gross receipts of the year amount to 14,660*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* This includes 635*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* received on account of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and 35*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* special receipts; deducting which the nett revenue is 13,989*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease as compared with 1848 of 1,026*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, and is to be principally accounted for by a falling off of the Customs of 758*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, and 117*l.* 12*s.* in the Licenses.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure for the past year is 22,445*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*, being an increase over 1848 of 769*l.* 8*s.* 8½*d.*, which is readily accounted for by an additional sum of 1,485*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.* having been expended in the public works as compared with the previous year.

I must likewise observe that of the 22,445*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.* expended during the past year is included a sum of 1,973*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* pensions paid to the late Company's servants. This amount (hereafter to be paid by the Commissary), added to the sum of 3,619*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, which has been expended on the public works by authority of Parliament, and making together a total of 5,593*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, must be considered as part of the extraordinary expenses of the colony for 1849, and will not form an item in future years.

Civil Establishment.

The deductions made in the Harbour Master's establishment at the latter end of the year, and the general economy which I have caused to be observed in the civil departments, has lessened the expenditure 584*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, as compared with 1848; and I anticipate a much greater saving will be effected during the present year, as shown in the estimate for 1850, which I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 34, of the 4th October last.

The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, R.A., commanding the troops, has taken his seat in Council, vice Colonel John Ross, returned to England.

Pensions.

Those payable by the colony amount to 148*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The disbursements, however, made by the Treasurer under this head amount to the sum of

2,122*l.* 1*s.*, including, as I before stated, pensions paid to the late East India Company's servants, and which are provided for by a Parliamentary grant, to be paid hereafter by the Commissary.

Parish and Population.

A census taken by order of the Secretary of State, shows the population of St. Helena to be nearly 7,000 souls, being an increase of about 1,500 during the last ten years. There are between 500 and 600 liberated Africans located in the colony.

Schools.

No alteration has yet taken place in this department. Arrangements have, however, been entered into by which the services of a clergyman of the Church of England have been secured as master of the head school, and he is shortly expected to arrive from England.

An additional day and Sunday school has been established in town, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Bertram, a Dissenting minister, at which about 30 to 40 children attend, and it is in contemplation to establish one in Sandy Bay, where a Sunday school is already opened.

Mortality on the island continues much as heretofore.

Trade.

The number of vessels touching at the island average 1,000 a-year; but from the falling off in the Customs already noticed, it would appear that during the past year the trade has not been so brisk, and may be acconnted for by Her Majesty's cruizers from the west coast of Africa not having much frequened the island.

Liberated Africans.

A considerable number of liberated Africans have been brought to the island. I have the honour to enclose an abstract, giving the total number landed here since June 1840, to have been 15,076, and showing the manner in which they have been disposed of.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) PATRICK ROSS.

Enclosure in No. 20. Encl. in No. 20.

LIBERATED AFRICANS.

ABSTRACT showing the Total Number brought to St. Helena, and the manner of their disposal.

Received from 9th June 1840 to 30th June 1843	6,638	
„ on 27th January 1844	70	
„ from 26th December 1845 to 31st March 1846	2,110	
„ from 5th April 1847 to 1st December 1849	6,258	
		15,076
Born from 9th June 1840 to 30th June 1843	14	
„ 26th December 1845 to 31st March 1846	5	
„ 5th April 1847 to 1st December 1849	12	
		31
Emigrated to Jamaica from 9th June 1840—		
to 27th January 1844	625	
to 31st March 1846	468	
to 1st December 1849	1,682	
		2,775
Emigrated to British Guiana from 9th June 1840—		
to 27th January 1844	1,287	
to 31st March 1846	818	
to 1st December 1849	923	
		3,028
Emigrated to Trinidad from 9th June 1840—		
to 27th January 1844	800	
to 31st March 1846	100	
to 1st December 1849	1,566	
		2,466
Emigrated to Cape of Good Hope from 9th June 1840—		
to 27th January 1844	1,332	
to 31st March 1846	34	
to 1st December 1849	38	
		1,404

ST. HELENA.

Emigrated to Grenada		91
Settled on the island from 9th June 1840—		
to 27th January 1844	391	
to 31st March 1846	34	
to 1st December 1849	118	
	——	543
Deceased from 9th June 1840—		
to 27th January 1844	2,287	
to 31st March 1846	593	
to 1st December 1849	1,880	
	——	4,760
		15,067
Remaining on charge 1st December 1849 . . .		40

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

No. 21.

No. 21.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. W. ANDERSON, C.B., to Earl GREY, dated Mauritius, 20th May, 1850.

(Received February 24, 1850.)

"I HAVE now the honour to submit the Report on the general and political state of this colony required to accompany the Blue Book of the year 1849.

"After considerable depression from losses in trade and falling prices in Europe of the great export of the colony, and the failures of several of the largest mercantile and planting establishments of the island, the general condition of the island towards the middle and end of the year assumed a more healthy and prosperous character; failures ceased, and a more cheerful feeling seemed to be gradually spreading abroad.

"The general reduction of the price of sugars has brought about a far greater economy in the cultivation and manufacture of that produce; and I believe an unencumbered estate can now be worked to profit, though it is right to state that doubts are entertained whether this will be possible, after the total withdrawal of protection, unless such a loss be counterbalanced by a far larger and cheaper supply of labour than the planters have hitherto enjoyed.

"This cheap supply is, after the hopes for larger protection in the home markets, the object which the planters naturally have most at heart.

"This subject has been already brought under your Lordship's attention by the Report of the Immigration Committee of the Council, transmitted, with my Minute on the subject, in my Despatch No. 32, of the 15th February, 1850.

"We must now await your Lordship's decision on the questions there submitted to your Lordship's consideration. I believe that we can very well admit of increased immigration from India, provided the scheme I suggested of a small deduction from the immigrant's wages for meeting the cost of the return passage is approved of and sanctioned.

"In addition to this immigration from India, it may be expected that by-and-bye friendly commercial intercourse will be renewed with Madagascar, and then, with the labour thence derived, the supply will be fully adequate to the wants of the colony.

"Your Lordship is aware of the unfavourable state into which the finances of the colony fell, in consequence of the reduced taxation, which brought the estimated revenue of 1849 considerably below the estimated expenditure.

"I considered it my most imperative and serious duty, in taking charge of the Government of the island, to endeavour to remedy this, and, in consequence, caused the greatest possible economy to be exercised in all departments where expenditure could be controlled. I succeeded, also, in carrying through an Ordinance for imposing a tax, as directed by your Lordship, on the engagements of immigrants; this tax has worked well, and without any further remonstrance being made.

"The revenue also generally improved, so that, at the end of the year, a balance in the Treasury appeared in favour of Government. But this certainly mainly arose from several large items of the expenditure entered in the estimates not having been made in the year, but which remain to be now made good, and

this is in course of being effected. I trust the financial state of the colony is fairly improving. The estimates for 1850, with certain taxes I have been obliged to impose, in order that I might meet unexpected expenditure from the hurricane and subsequent floods, show a revenue exceeding expenditure, and the estimates in progress for 1851 hold out a still more favourable prospect.

"I trust we have quite come to an end of every large outlay for public buildings for many years to come.

"The roads and bridges must always form a very large charge upon the colony, from their great extent and constant deterioration from stress of weather. Still I am glad to report that I have made a very large reduction—to the extent of one-third—in the cost per mile of the repairs of the roads, and nearly to that extent—of one-third—in the cost of all new-made roads.

"I still trust to be able to reduce this cost considerably, by placing all roads under the surveillance of the different district magistrates, when those officers are established, assisted by Committees formed of the gentlemen or "notables" residing in the country.

"Several things on which I received your Lordship's personal and written instructions have been accomplished, or put in train of accomplishment in the latter part of the year.

"Of these, that of establishing a paper currency and issuing that paper to the commercial bank for circulation, on the Bank depositing with the Government an equal amount of real security—that security at present has been in Company's rupees; but this is in progress of being exchanged for paper or debentures of the East India Company, bearing an interest, part of which is to be made over to this Government; thereby defraying all the expense Government will be put to in establishing the currency.

"I have made several reports to your Lordship, on the only impediment that has occurred to check a very extensive circulation of these notes—that of the value of the rupee being fixed by tariff at a less value than the metallic rupee passes for in all transactions of the colony.

"This impediment is a serious drawback, and the circulation of the notes languishes: the amount now in circulation by the last return is only 77,616*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Yet all mercantile men, even with this difficulty, admit the issue to be a great convenience; and its being so perfectly secure and in the hands of Government alone, removes all objection that can be made to a paper currency.

"Another measure carried out in your Lordship's instructions—that of increasing the number of unofficial members of Council—has hitherto also worked well.

"I may say the same too, I think, with that of establishing a municipality for Port Louis by the free election of the people. This, however, must be received as an experiment; and I think many years must elapse, and the state of society must be much altered, before we can venture to extend the principle of election to the Legislative Council of Government.

* * * *

"I have referred the subject of education, in which I trust some beneficial reforms may be effected, and have now placed it in the hands of Mr. Bayley, the new Colonial Secretary, who, in his knowledge of the best systems of education in England, will be able to see where we have erred, and help us with those suggestions which will carry us to the improvements which we are sensible our present system stands in need of.

"I am glad to be able to report that I have the best understanding with all the public officers; all yield me a cheerful, and, in truth, considering the means at their hands, a very efficient assistance. It is grateful in this respect to have no complaints to make.

"The major-general commanding the troops, General Sutherland, renders me all the good will and assistance I can require from him in the conduct of the Government.

"There are several measures in connexion with the administration of the colony which are regularly reported to your Lordship, but which occurring and being in progress in this year, I must not mix up with the past, but which will be put in their proper place in my next General Report on the things and events of 1850."

LABUAN.

No. 22.

LABUAN.

No. 22.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. BROOKE to Earl GREY, dated Labuan, January 9, 1850.

(Received 22nd March 1850.)

"YOUR Lordship is already too well aware of the manifold difficulties against which this settlement has had to contend to render a repetition of them at all needful; and it is gratifying now to be able to state that the climate, so far from being unhealthy, is likely to prove uncommonly salubrious, and that there is every reason to believe that when the drainage shall be completed, the plain contiguous to the harbour will be as healthy as the rest of the island, and the climate of the island generally as healthy as that of Singapore, or any other place within the tropics.

"The enclosed abstracts and remarks of the military and acting colonial surgeon will enable your Lordship to form a judgment on the healthiness of the settlement during the last 12 months; and it is only necessary for me further to observe on this subject, that the plain, after partial drainage, has been quite free from fever; that only one single case of remittent fever has occurred on the island, and only one death which can be properly attributed to climate; that the Europeans have been healthy, and that the deaths amongst the entire stationary population have not exceeded three per cent. without taking into account the bodies of hundreds of labourers, and persons of all descriptions from the coast, that remain for a time, and are constantly succeeded by others.

"It is gratifying likewise to be able to add that a feeling of cheerfulness prevails amongst all classes, and though it is naturally to be expected that the panic produced by the fever of 1848 will continue a long time after the local causes which produced it have ceased to operate, yet the impression must ultimately wear off, and allow the capabilities of the island to be fairly tested.

"I retain a confident opinion that the original grounds which recommended the measure will be fully borne out upon trial, that the island will ultimately, in spite of every extraneous obstruction, pay its own expenses, and become the nucleus of a commerce not yet called into existence, with countries too far removed to avail themselves of the market of Singapore, and at present too disturbed, and too much oppressed by native governments, to allow the slightest scope to the enterprise of the poorer inhabitants.

"This opinion is confirmed by the number of trading prahus which frequent this harbour, by the populous districts, rich in natural produce, in the vicinity; by the anxiety shown amongst the inhabitants of the eastern coast and the Sulu seas, to avail themselves of the market not yet opened; and by the friendly dispositions of the numerous tribes of the interior of the Barram and other rivers. The establishment of trade in Labuan is indeed looked forward to with eagerness and satisfaction by the great mass of the inhabitants of the countries and rivers from Sarawak to Sulu and Balungan, and the jealousy and opposition secretly offered by the government of Brunè, must be swept away by the introduction of good government and the progress of free trade.

"The public works and buildings progress as favourably as the amount of funds will permit, and the benefit of drainage to which the Surveyor-general's attention has been chiefly turned during the past year has already been experienced from the improved health of the plain on which the town will be situated.

"The building originally intended as a Government house has been erected, and converted into public offices. The house built for the Lieutenant-governor in Singapore will go towards forming a government store. A magazine, treasury, and other necessary public buildings, and the residences of these authorities, must be dispensed with until there is a surplus revenue to meet the requisite outlay.

"Great difficulties have to be encountered in rooting up the stumps of huge trees, in digging a canal to allow the salt water to flow through the plain, and in filling up the low ground at the back of the town, and to the performance

of these necessary, but not showy works, the Surveyor-general proposes principally to confine his exertions; but should the funds allow, the neighbourhood of the barracks will be cleared, and a line of road surveyed and commenced between that spot and Tanjong Kubong.

"Considering all circumstances, the first sale of townland has exceeded my expectations, and proves that the ground-rent on the lots is not so high as to deter purchasers.

"The great object of a moderate rent, both in town and country lots, is to attract population, and increase the revenue upon the farms, which is more important and more readily effected than any revenue derivable from land, and should the operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company commence within a reasonable time, a confident opinion may be offered that an increase of population and revenue will speedily follow.

"I may conclude my present somewhat hastily written despatch by assuring your Lordship that every exertion, consistent with efficiency, shall be made to retrench the expenses of the settlement, and to raise the revenue so as to free Her Majesty's Government as early as possible from the unpleasing necessity of requiring aid from Parliament."

Enclosure in No. 22. Encl. in No. 22.

ANNUAL REPORT of Sick of the Garrison of Labuan for the Year 1849.

DISEASES.	Total Number of Cases.			REMARKS.
	Treated.	Cured.	Died.	
Ephemeral Fever .	102	102	..	The immediate diminution of fever after the barrack square was drained at the end of July, when there was no diminution in the quantity of rain falling, or any apparent atmospherical changes, renders it manifest that the fever was owing to the sodden state of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the barracks. I attribute the greater number of deaths to the disinclination of the Sepoys to purchase fresh vegetables or animal food. It is but right to observe that there was but one case of remittent fever under treatment, that the character of the intermittent was very mild, readily yielding to treatment, and that fully three-fourths of the cases were relapses, the relapse seldom lasting beyond one attack. The actual average number of the garrison, including Bheasties, medical department, &c., was 146; whilst for the last nine months of the year the average was 175.
Intermittent Fever .	179	179	..	
Remittent Fever .	1	..	1	
Diarrhœa . . .	16	15	1	
Dropsy	1	..	1	
Chronic Rheumatism	23	22	1	
Tetanus	1	..	1	
Atrophy	15	10	5	
Other Diseases . .	150	150	..	
Total . .	488	478	10	

Labuan, 1st January 1850. (Signed) JOHN WILSON,
In Medical charge.

GENERAL REPORT of the Deaths in Labuan for the Year 1849.

COUNTRYMEN.	Number of		REMARKS.
	Inhabitants	Deaths.	
Europeans . . .	26	1	From delirium tremens.
Troops	175	10	. . .
Stationary, Native .	..	..	. . .
Population, &c. .	550	12	No deaths from intermittent and no cases of remittent fever.
Total . .	751	23 or 3 per cent.	

During the months of July and August almost all the fever cases occurred amongst the Kling Coolies, who were living in a building close to the barracks; and, as amongst the Sepoys so with the Klings, fever sensibly diminished on the partial drainage of the immediate vicinity, and by far the greater number of cases which afterwards presented were relapses.

The plain has been in part drained, and though there is a large increasing population, there has been no fever since the last year, during the months of September, October, and November, when so many deaths occurred. There has been but one case of remittent during the year.

Labuan, 2nd January 1850. (Signed) JOHN WILSON,
Acting Colonial Surgeon.

LABUAN.

No. 23.

(No. 13.) No. 23

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. BROOKE to Earl GREY.

Labuan, February 2, 1850.
(Received 17th April 1850.)

MY LORD,

1. ON the occasion of my recent visit to Brunè, the Chinese and Kling merchants waited upon me in a body to make their complaint of the exactions of the Brunè Government; and at the same time stated their desire to settle personally in Labuan. Their apprehension of the climate having now been removed, they accompanied me over, and after buying some town allotments and making arrangements for their removal, returned to Brunè. As these Chinese merchants command the trade of Brunè, and that of some portion of the coast, and as they are extensively connected with persons of business in Singapore, their removal here will immediately attract the considerable trade they now carry on, and bring an influx of their countrymen at present only deterred by the exaggerated reports circulated against the climate; and the residence here of merchants carrying on business on a large scale will open and extend the trade with this coast, with the Sulu seas, with the north-east coast of Borneo, and with more distant islands. The numerous difficulties which the settlement has had to contend against will then be partially overcome, and I entertain sanguine hopes that it will be found to answer every purpose for which it was originally established; but under the most favourable circumstances, little can reasonably be expected from any settlement within a year and a half after its first occupation, and comparing the amount of estimated revenue with the total expenditure, a degree of success has been attained beyond what could have been anticipated from the gloomy and disastrous events under which the undertaking commenced.

2. The depressed state of the mercantile world at home and abroad, the convulsions in Europe, the general sense of insecurity of property, the want of money, and the consequent dearth of enterprise, added to the local but limited fever which broke out in 1848, are causes more than sufficient to account for the comparatively small progress which the settlement has made; but there is no reason to apprehend that any of these retarding causes are of a permanent character, and there is sufficient ground to hope that after a period of depression, this place will command its share of the favourable reaction which is certain to ensue.

3. I continue to entertain a just confidence in the views which led to the formation of the settlement, and I trust that temporary and unforeseen difficulties may not be confounded with the permanent principles upon which the success of Labuan really depends, and upon which depends likewise the success of our national policy in the Eastern Archipelago; time is requisite, however, to establish our influence, to give confidence, to open sources of trade, and to effect a change (however inconsiderable) in the habits of the people and in the practice of the native governments, and it should not be lost sight of that this is as wild and lawless a locality as any in the Archipelago, and that the poorer classes are proportionally oppressed and timid.

4. The prospects of the settlement appear to me now to be as favourable as could be anticipated, and the opening of trade by the Chinese merchants, and the increased operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company will, I believe, enable me next year to reduce the already largely reduced expenses of the fixed establishment, and to defray a portion of the contingent charges from the revenue of the island.

5. At the same time I am happy to acquaint your Lordship that 120 town allotments have been disposed of, and that the entire amount of revenue estimated under that head for the current year has been realized in the month of January alone; houses are already building on the site of the town, and other improvements have been commenced by individuals, and a feeling of cheerfulness, and an anticipation of ultimate success very generally prevails.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. BROOKE,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 39.) No. 24. LABUAN. No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government of Labuan to Earl GREY.

Labuan, May 20, 1850.
(Received 17th August 1850.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1849, the blank copies of which were received by the last mail.

A statement exhibiting generally the past and present state of the colony, such as is required to accompany the Blue Book, has already been addressed to your Lordship, by the governor under date January 9. Further remarks relative to the same subject are contained in another of his Excellency's despatches of date February 2. There only remains therefore for me the honour of referring your Lordship to these communications.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. SCOTT,
Administering the Government.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS. No. 25.

(No. 13.) No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RENNIE to Earl GREY.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
8th February 1850.
(Received 1st June 1850.)

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1849.

2. It is with great satisfaction I have to acquaint your Lordship that in every branch of industry, amount of population, &c., the returns show a considerable increase over those of last year; and that, notwithstanding the colony is entirely self-providing, the price of all the necessaries and even superfluities of subsistence have fallen from 20 to 25 per cent., with the exception of beef, which remains at the contract price of 2*d.* per lb.

3. The progress which has hitherto been made in this little community having been effected without the assistance or co-operation of Mr. Lafone, I venture to hope that his contract with Her Majesty being now finally settled, the very great means which he has in his power to promote the interests of this colony will be productive of a marked advancement in the future returns which I may have the honour to report to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE RENNIE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

LONDON
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Date Due

FOR LIBRARY USE ONLY

University of Alberta Library
0 1620 0075 4786

British Parliamentary Papers

Colonies
GENERAL

5

SESSIONS

1849-50

GOV
DOC
UK1
X8
S45
C53
v.5

GOV PUB